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Reports bound together in this Volume.

I – Report of the Physical Education Committee, 1937.

II – Report of the Cattle Supply and improvement. Committee

III – Report of the Committee on future of St. George's Hospital, Bombay 1934

IV – Minutes of the Proceedings of the Cotton Contracts Committee 1930

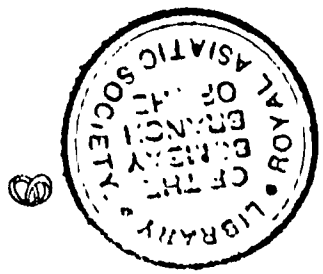
V – Dangerous Drugs Act 1930 & Rules and Declarations thereunder

VI – Indian Arms Act, 1878 and the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, Corrected upto 15/6/1931

VII – Report of the Indian Coal Trading Board, 1936

VIII – Regulations for the Admission of Cadets to Royal Indian Military College Dehra Dun, 1934 Corrected upto March 1938.

Report of the Physical Education Committee 1937



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CONTENTS

	Chapter	Paras	Pages.
I	Introduction	1	1
II	Government's Efforts to Advance Physical Education in Primary and Secondary Schools ..	....	4
III	Committee's Recommendations	5	7
IV	The Ideal of Physical Education and the Different Aspects of the Scheme	22–29	15
V	Courses of Physical Education	30–35	25
VI	Gymnasia	36	32
VII	The Question of Nutrition	37	34
VIII	Need of Educative Propaganda	38–41	36
IX	Summary of Recommendations	....	38

APPENDICES

Appendix—

1. Syllabus of Physical Training—
   - A—For Boys. 40
   - B—For Girls. 48
   - C—Standardized Apparatus according to Age-Groups .. 50

2. Financial Statements—
   - A—Training Institute of Teachers. 52
   - B—Short Term Courses for Secondary Teachers. .. 52
   - C—Short Term Courses for Primary Teachers, in rural areas. 52
   - D—Short Term Courses for Primary Teachers, in district towns. 53
   - E—Approximate Estimates about grants-in-aid to Primary and Secondary Schools for recurring expenditure. .. 53

3. References. 54

4. List of Institutions and Individuals that helped Committee's Work by sending in their suggestions, etc. 57

5. Tables of Health Record. 60

CHAPTER I

Introduction

1. By Resolution No. 5310 of the Government of Bombay, Education Department, dated 17th September 1937, the Government of Bombay were pleased to appoint the following Committee to advise them on the question of physical education in primary and secondary schools in the Presidency of Bombay :—

Chairman

Swami Kuvalayānanda, Lonavla.

Members

Mrs. Faiz B. Tyabji, M.L.A., Bombay.

The Assistant Director of Public Instruction.

Captain Ganapatrao Modak, Thalakwadi, Belgaum.

Mr. M. R. Paranjpe, M.A., B.Sc., Poona.

Dr. M. N. Natu, B.Sc., M.B. B.S., District Scout Commissioner, Poona.

Mr. C. B. Purani, M.L.A., Ahmedabad (Secretary).

The resolution further directed that Mr. C. B. Purani should be the Secretary of the Committee, that he should also act as the convener of the same, and that the Committee should elect its own Chairman.

The abovementioned resolution (No. 5310) was partially modified on 6th October 1937 and Mr. S. S. Cameron, Officer on special duty in the office of the Director of Public Instruction, was appointed as a member of the Physical Education Committee in the place of the Assistant Director of Public Instruction.

2. *Terms of Reference*—The Committee was asked to draw up a proper scheme for the introduction of physical education in primary and secondary schools with special reference to the following terms of reference :—

(1) To suggest measures for the improvement and development of physical education in the presidency, e.g.—

(*a*) the appointment of a number of trained experts throughout the presidency ;

(*b*) to build up a cadre of trained teachers, both for primary and secondary schools ;

(*c*) the provision of equipment, reference books and syllabuses for primary and secondary schools ;

(*d*) encouragement and help to local gymnasia and athletic associations.

(2) To draw up an actual scheme of Physical Education for primary and secondary schools of this Presidency with particular reference to the following points—

(*a*) the type of physical education required for children of different ages ;

(*b*) how far it is practicable to introduce compulsion ;

(*c*) to make recommendation with regard to the provision of playing fields in municipal and rural areas ;

(*d*) the probable cost to Government on such a scheme.

(3) To advise Government as to how a beginning should be made on the lines of their schemes with the sum of Rs. 10,000 provided for the purpose, in the current year's budget under 37-Education F. Government Secondary Schools.

The Committee was required to submit its report within one month of its first sitting.

3. *The Work of the Committee*—A press-note was issued by Government on 28th September 1937 informing the public of the appointment of the Physical Education Committee and requesting those interested in the problem of Physical Education to send in their suggestions to the Secretary. In response to this invitation the Committee received schemes and detailed suggestions from about forty individuals and associations interested in and intimately connected with physical education work. In addition to this, at the suggestions of the Chairman and other members of the Committee, letters were addressed to about twenty-five persons, heads of high schools, administrative officers of school boards of municipalities and district local boards, and managers of physical education institutions, and it is gratifying to note that the Committee received on the whole, a good response.

A list of persons and institutions that helped the work of the Committee by sending in their suggestions, is given in Appendix 4. The Committee records its gratitude to the persons and institutions who thus helped its work.

The Committee held in all four sittings ; the first on 23rd September lasted for a day, when Swami Kuvalayānanda was unanimously elected the Chairman of the Committee ; the second on 20th November lasted for three days and the third on 17th December, discussed the draft Report and the last on 21st December adopted the Report for submission to Government.

According to Resolution No. 5310 above referred to, the report was to be submitted to Government, within a month of the first sitting of the Committee, but at the request of the Committee, Government were pleased to extend the period first to 15th December and later again to 22nd December.

In submitting our Report, we have tried to avoid so far as possible repeating those sections of the Report of the Physical Education Committee of 1927–29, which are descriptive in character and we have also tried to be as brief as possible. The present Report has mainly two sections, (1) the Committee's recommendations and (2) the scientific and statistical considerations which should guide Government in launching a scheme of physical education. While the former gives in a nutshell what administrative measures are immediately necessary, the latter describes briefly the why and wherefore of these measures.

Regarding the sum of Rs. 10,000 mentioned in the third part of the terms of reference, the Committee would draw the attention of Government to paragraph 14 in Committee's recommendations referring to short-term courses for secondary and primary teachers and the Committee would suggest that this sum *minus* that which has already been spent on Committee's expenses be utilized for starting the short-term courses for primary schools and for conducting a two-months' course with about 100 secondary teachers, in February and March, in a centre selected by Government. The experience gained in these two months will be valuable in running the continued short courses later from September 1938 to May 1939.

It is also suggested that any balance left over be used for educative propaganda and for supplying a set of posture charts (six) to all primary and secondary schools.

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CHAPTER II

Government's Efforts to Advance Physical Education in Primary and Secondary Schools (1900 to 1937)

4. The inclusion of physical education as a regular subject in the curriculum has only been a question of practical politics, even in Europe and America, since 1900. But the health of school children and importance of maintaining an equilibrium between the three aspects of education, mental, moral and physical, has ever been before the educationalists of the Province. That the officials of the Department of Public Instruction were alive to the importance of the old adage "Mens Sana in Corpore Sano" can be seen from the following description of a Secondary School quoted in the Quinquennial Report of the Director of Public Instruction for the Years 1907–12 :—

"Here are seated 30 or 40 boys on backless benches without writing-desks. Each boy has on his knee an enormous pile of books, which he grips with his hands and he huddles himself against them for support, when not writing. The room may be large enough to afford each boy the requisite number of cubic feet of air, but it is close, on account of the surrounding buildings, even in cold weather, and noisy, through traffic on the streets. You look at the little new scholar with bright, eager eyes and straight, plump, little body, and turn to the boys who have spent six long dreary years in this school. Can it be a matter for surprise that you see lolling forms, round shoulders, narrow chests, and vacant lustreless eyes ?"

In the Quinquennial Report for 1912–17, appear the following remarks :—

"Games which have begun to receive attention in an ever-increasing measure, both from the teachers and the taught, have also their reflective action on the discipline and behaviour of boys."

The same Report goes on to describe the scout-system inaugurated in the Sardar High Schoool, Belgaum, and the Karwar High School, and the house system introduced at the N. J. High School, Karachi, both of which gave a great fillip to the interest of boys in games. In short, a perusal of the Quinquennial Reports between the years 1907 and 1917 shows very clearly that physical education, as far as games, posture in the class-room, and the teaching of hygiene were concerned, was not lost sight of by the Education Department. In Government schools full provision was made for games, while furniture and equipment was, during these years, improved with a view to bettering the physical condition of the pupils in schools. But physical education proper did not exist : There was a drill of a sort and in those schools which had a head master and assistant masters who were themselves sportsmen, full opportunity was given to every boy, at least in secondary schools, to play games. A large number of head masters and schools managers, however, did not consider games to be of any importance with the result that the picture such as that described in the beginning of this chapter, represents the average secondary school in the first decade of this century.

In 1913, Mr. Wren was placed on special duty for a period of two months, for the purpose of holding classes of instruction for teachers in the methods of teaching physical culture. Mr. Wren had special qualifications in physical culture, and his class was attended by 27 teachers from Government high schools, 7 inspecting officers and 4 teachers from aided schools. Previous to this, in every Government high school there was appointed a drill and gymnasium teacher and reasonable expenditure on the salary of the drill and gymnasium teacher in aided schools was admitted for grant-in-aid. Scouting and games increased in popularity during the years 1917–1922. A number of camps were held for training scouts and scout-masters. This training included physical exercises, and it is to be noted that the majority of those attending these classes were school masters. In 1924, Government first gave a grant to the Boy Scouts Association, through the Department, largely on account of the valuable work done by this organization in the matter of physical education. Later, a grant was given also to the Girl Guides Association.

In 1925, Mr. Weber of the Y. M. C. A. was appointed Director of Physical Education. In the beginning he confined his attention chiefly to Bombay City, but classes for mofussil teachers were also held. In the following years he toured through Gujarat and Sind and gave an impetus to physical education by conducting courses of physical training and mass drill in some of the larger centres. Eight classes attended by 250 teachers were held in Bombay for a duration varying from a fortnight to six weeks. The system advocated by Mr. Weber was taken up in Government secondary schools and given considerable publicity. In June 1927, Mr. Weber was succeeded by Dr. Noehren as Director of Physical Education, but owing to financial stringency his contract was terminated in 1928. In the same year, i.e. in 1927, Government had appointed a committee on physical education which eventually published its report in 1929, the recommendations of which could not be carried out on account of lack of funds. Meantime in spite of the inability of Government and the Education Department to do anything definite to assist physical education, the popularity of games and gymnastics increased considerably, and the boy-scout and girl-guide movements played no small part in fostering this popularity.

During the course of the next five years, a revised physical education syllabus, based on the Board of Education (England) Syllabus, was introduced into the Primary Training Colleges.

The Divisional Inspectors in B. D. and C. D. and the Inspector of European Schools have at different times secured the services of physical training experts for the purpose of giving short courses to teachers—both men and women—from Primary and Secondary schools.

In the revised syllabus much stress was also laid upon the importance of hygiene in health education, so that teachers going out into the districts might be able to make their hygiene lessons practical. Similarly it was hoped that by paying more attention to physical education proper in the Primary Training Colleges, the Department

would be indirectly helping the progress of physical education in the primary schools. For it was realised that although the position in the secondary schools was far from satisfactory, yet the plight of the primary schools in the matter of physical education was disastrous from the point of view of the health of the Nation, particularly in view of the increasing number of children attending primary schools.

Inspecting officers, moreover, under instructions from the Department have done their best to encourage physical activities in all schools; nor have they been altogether unsuccessful. Lack of money, however, and lack of trained teachers have seriously handicapped their endeavours.

CHAPTER III

Committee's Recommendations

5. Although the Report of the Physical Training Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay (1927-29) was still-born and remained buried in a Secretariat pigeonhole, the discussions and deliberations held while the Committee was in session, appear to have had considerable effect on the outlook of school managers, in respect of the aims of physical education in Primary and Secondary schools and the efforts made by them to reach these aims. The change was probably accelerated also by the discussions in the University Senate regarding the importance of introducing Physical Training in colleges as also by the growth of the U. T. C. and scout movements. It is now generally agreed that physical education is not complete if it stops short at muscular development, that bodily vigour is only a stage in the educative process which can be regarded as complete only when it results in mental vigour. Fatigue-producing exercises and acrobatic feats are to a great extent replaced by games, camping, out-door work and formal exercises which give a tone both to the mind and the body. The suggestions of the London Board of Education incorporated in "The Syllabus for Physical Training in Schools", have been largely adopted in all Primary Training Colleges and have from there percolated to all Primary schools which have trained teachers on their staffs. Cricket, hockey, football, volley-ball and hututu have been the favourite games in all secondary schools. If the school managers' efforts are still much below our expectations, it is not because the will or knowledge is wanting, but because the schools can ill-afford to spend the requisite amount on acquiring and maintaining playgrounds or securing and paying for the services of teachers qualified to take charge of and guide this section of school activities. The secondary school budgets are as a rule inelastic, leaving little room for reappropriation. In most schools, school-fees and a part of the grant-in-aid are consumed by teachers' salaries and the rest of the grant-in-aid is spent on general equipment. Not a small number of schools are again receiving no grant-in-aid and they have ever to face the problem of balancing the annual budget. Under these circumstances, it will be nearly impossible for schools to give effect to the Committee's recommendations unless the schools are able to improve the income-side of their budget substantially.

6. *Full Grant-in-aid for Physical Education*—The view was, therefore, expressed, and the committee endorsed it, that Government should promise to meet *fully* the statutory responsibilities for grant-in-aid both on recurring and non-recurring expenditure for physical education in primary and secondary schools. Even when a school or a local body is not receiving the full quota of the ordinary grant-in-aid, Government should agree to pay 25 per cent. of the reasonable expenditure on physical education incurred by a secondary school and 50 per cent. to 66 per cent. of that incurred by the municipalities and local boards. It was

further agreed that reasonable expenditure on the medical inspection of school children, scouting and camping should be considered to be as legitimate a part of the expenditure on physical education as purchase of kit and apparatus, up-keep of playground and teachers' allowances. The Committee is conscious of the fact that in thus recommending to Government that they should promise the full share of grant-in-aid due on physical education, the secondary schools particularly are expected to spend Rs. 3 for every rupee earned from Government; but the Committee is very hopeful that with this incentive from Government, the schools will be able to find the amount necessary for the purpose by making a special levy if that be necessary.

In this connection it was pointed out that a large part of the games-fees at present collected by schools is consumed in maintaining the senior and junior cricket teams and in meeting the expenditure on cricket matches. While realising the importance of cricket and the fact that a well-played cricket match is a great attraction to all the pupils of a school, the Committee would regard this expenditure—at least the major part of it—as not reasonable expenditure for grant-in-aid under physical education, recommended in the above paragraph. Such activities should be supported by those few who participate in them. For a similar reason, the Committee would regard expenditure on expensive games like tennis as non-admissible for grant-in-aid.

7. *Supply of Play-grounds*—Again the Committee would impress on Government the urgency of providing each primary and secondary school with a big enough playground. It is true that in Bombay City the problem is nearly insoluble and in places like Ahmedabad and Poona it is bristling with difficulties. But in most other places, small towns and big villages, it should not be difficult for Government and local bodies to make a free gift of vast playgrounds to the local schools or, if a free gift be not possible, to allow their use on a nominal rent. At any rate, an organized effort in this direction should be regarded by Government as their immediate responsibility. The Committee's recommendation in this respect will be: "Where suitable land is available Government and local bodies should either make a free gift of it to the local schools or at least permit its use for a nominal rent. Where such land is not available, suitable plots should be acquired by Government for schools on a grant-in-aid basis. And to solve the problem in big cities, Government should press the respective municipalities to allow schools the use of such open spaces as they can spare and to make adequate provision for more open spaces in their town-planning schemes.

8. *Physical Education, a Compulsory Subject*—Our schools—both primary and secondary—have been primarily designed for classroom-work, physical education and outdoor work being regarded as extramural activities. It is most essential to bring about an immediate change in this outlook and, in order to secure this end, it is essential that Government should lay down that physical education shall hereafter be a compulsory subject, shall have the same status as the mother-tongue, history or mathematics, and shall have at least five periods per week devoted

to it, not necessarily in continuation of the periods given to other subjects. The minimum tuition period per day should, therefore, be laid down as five hours instead of four, at least forty-five minutes of it per day being given to physical education.

9. *The Two-fold Problem*—In making this recommendation the Committee is fully aware of the difficulties that will be experienced, at least in the beginning, in securing an adequate number of qualified teachers. The physical education periods must be all from 4 to 6 p.m. or 7 to 9 a.m., and if at all the pupils in a school are to be engaged simultaneously in this two hours' interval, it is most essential that the majority of the class-room teachers should also be physical instructors. The problem of supplying qualified teachers is, therefore, two-fold. Firstly, the school must have the services of one or more specialists, who have mastered the theory as well as practice of physical education, who can study the local problems and devise suitable schemes to meet local needs, and who will command in the school sufficient influence to secure the fullest co-operation of their colleagues. Secondly, every teacher in the school must be games-minded, and be able to control the classes on the playground as well as in the class-room.

10. *Physical Training Institute*—For this two-fold problem the Committee recommends a two-fold solution. Firstly, it recommends the institution (from June 1938) of a Training Institute for Physical Education, modelled on the lines of the Y. M. C. A. College of Physical Education at Madras. Admission to this institute shall be open to graduates—whether they are or are not working as teachers—and the course will extend to about nine months, from June to March, the examination being held in April. The course of studies will contain among other subjects,

1. Psychology and principles of physical education ;
2. Material and methods of physical education ;
3. Elementary knowledge of human body and principles of hygiene ;
4. Principles of physical examination and first aid ;
5. Elements of sociology and the importance of healthful life ;
6. Physical activities, conduct of games and organisation of physical education in schools ;
7. Camping and scouting ;
8. Mother-craft and infant-care (for women students).

The tuition at this Training Institute shall be free, and about 10 per cent. of the students under training should receive stipends. When enlisting students for this Institute, half the number of places may be given to women applicants, the total number of admissions being 100.

The staff of this Institute should consist of five members, and the majority view is that the Principal should be a member of B. E. S. Class I and two of his assistants should be of B. E. S. Class II. Two of the five posts should preferably be filled by qualified women teachers. It is further suggested that the Principal's post be filled by an Indian with the required qualifications.

11. *A College of Physical Education*—If physical education, however, is to develop as a science, and if corrective and remedial work which should legitimately form a part of physical education, is to be organized satisfactorily, the direction of it must be in the hands of persons who have a better grounding in the theory of physical education than can be imparted in the Training Institute proposed above, and who possess a sound knowledge of the sciences on which are based the laws of physical and mental growth, along with the theory of education in general. As this course cannot possibly be completed in one year, it seems desirable that Government should investigate the possibility of establishing at an early date, such a college also in this province. The college should be on a par with the College of Engineering, with a three years' course after passing the Intermediate Examination in Science.

12. *Inspectors for Physical Activities of Schools*—At the end of three years, the Physical Training Institute will have turned out 300 teachers—men and women. Some of them will have been taken up by Government as District Instructors and others will have been absorbed by the high schools, and the primary training colleges. By that time, again, it is expected that the high schools which have no playgrounds at present will have been provided with suitable playgrounds. The diploma-holders of the Physical Training Institute, attached to the Primary Training Colleges will have trained a number of primary teachers, and there will thus be skilled instructors of the right type working all over the province and the time will have arrived to create an agency for inspecting and directing their work. The Committee expects the staff of the Training Institute—if the Institute ceases to function in 1941—and the district instructors referred to in a later paragraph (14B) to take up this work, the Principal and his assistants being appointed respectively as the Chief Inspector and Divisional Inspectors of Physical Education.

13. *Every Teacher a Physical Instructor*—It is said above that the problem of supplying physical instructors to schools is two-fold. Firstly, the schools need the services of specialist teachers of physical education and the Training Institute recommended above will adequately meet the need. Secondly, it is necessary to make each teacher games-minded, so that he will attend the playground and engage his class in physical activities under the guidance of the specialist teacher. A generation hence the problem will have automatically disappeared as the teachers then will have had the benefit of the physical education organization now contemplated. But something must be done to give the necessary bias to the teachers already engaged by the schools; for, if that is not done, a serious defect will have crept into the organization.

14-A. *Short-Term Courses*—It is, therefore, proposed that concurrent with the Training Institute, continuous short-term courses should be instituted at one place (or at different places at different times of the year, if that be preferred) where about 200 teachers below the age of 35, from different secondary schools and training colleges, will live under canvas and be given courses in P. T., running, hiking, swimming, climbing, jumping, air-gun practice, marksmanship and observation, for about two months. At the end of this period another batch of 200 teachers will come and have the same training for the same period. Omitting the two months of heavy rains—July and August—it will be possible to have five such batches trained in a year and in three years practically all the secondary school teachers under 35, will have had this training. It is contemplated that the teachers called for this short-course will be paid by Government their travelling expenses to the camp and back, and will have free messing at the camp.

14-B. *Itinerent Instructors*—The Committee would not recommend this kind of short course for the primary school teachers. Owing to the smallness of the staff of an average primary school the drafting of primary school-masters for a period of two months would dislocate the school-work more than it would in the case of secondary schools. It is, therefore, proposed that four instructors should have the charge of rural areas and move about in the four divisions holding a fortnight's class for primary teachers in suitable places. They will teach the teachers in rural schools to choose the games best suited to the varying ages and physique of children and the work needs more the knowledge of child-mind than hardihood on the part of the teacher. For urban areas, particularly the district towns, the Committee would recommend the appointment of one or more instructors for each district, who will conduct short-term (six months) classes for the teachers in the primary schools in those towns, the teachers continuing to work in their respective schools and attending P. T. classes in the morning and evening.

15. *Malnutrition of Children, and Street Hawkers of Eatables*—The problem of malnutrition of children though allied to the problem under discussion, is in the opinion of the Committee more a problem for the economic and medical advisers of Government. For while there are at one end children who need food more than exercise, at the other end there are children who are over nourished or ill-nourished. While in the first case the solution lies in improving the economic condition of parents, in the case of others the parents need to be taught what is good nourishment for their children. And neither of these functions can be carried out well by a school. The Standing Committee recommended hereafter (para. 17) may be better able to suggest measures to avoid the ill-effects of malnutrition. This is discussed in fuller details in paragraph 37. There is, however, a minor but important aspect of this problem to which the Committee would draw the attention of Government. A number of school children particularly in big cities purchase eatables from the street hawkers and, more often than not, these are things injurious to the health of children. It is unanimously accepted that the street hawker near a school is a public enemy, but the heads of schools have found it hard to get rid of him.

Neither the police nor the municipality appear to have the authority to drive him out of the place and the Committee would press for legislation in this matter, making it impossible for a hawker to sit near or move about a school while the school is in session. The Committee is aware that that does not solve the whole problem and that the hawkers may rent house fronts and plant themselves there like the Pan-sellers; further legislation licensing the sale of eatables, near a school house, may then be necessary. But preventing the approach of hawkers to the street where a school is situated, during school hours, will be an important first step in the direction.

16. *The Wider Problem*—At least at present for every child of school-going age attending school, two are kept outside and even when the former are well provided for in respect of physical education, the problem will be solved only 33 per cent. We cannot afford to wait till all children of school-going age are brought to school and even when this consummation is reached there will still remain a large number of children between the ages of 11 and 18—the age best suited for physical development for whom no schooling is provided under the Compulsory Education Act, at present. The problem of the physical education of these children is perhaps, under a narrow interpretation of the terms of reference, outside the purview of the Committee; but the problem is so important that the Committee cannot afford to ignore it altogether.

17. *Standing Advisory Committee*—It is, therefore, recommended that Government should appoint a statutory standing committee to advise the Minister of Education on all matters of physical education connected with school-going children as well as others. The committee should consist of:—

(*a*) The Director of Public Instruction;

(*b*) The Director of Public Health;

(*c*) The Principal of Training Institute (or Chief Inspector of Physical Education); and

(*d*) Six non-official members, nominated by Government, at least one of whom shall be a qualified medical man and one shall be a lady.

The chairman will be nominated by Government from among the non-official members.

It is expected that the Committee will meet at least once in three months and take a periodical review of the physical education activities in the province and suggest measures of improvement. It is further expected that the chairman of the committee will be the propaganda officer who, with the help of the chief inspector of physical education, will organise lectures and displays, physical education weeks and camps in which school children as well as others will participate, broadcast leaflets, arrange for radio talks and cinema films influencing public opinion in this matter, and undertake the publication of handbooks for the detailed guidance of physical instructors working in schools.

18. *Private Gymnasia affiliating athletic bodies, etc.*—Private gymnasia both of the old Akhada type as well as the new ones, or a combination of both, are national assets and every possible help should be extended to them. But it is not easy to assign them a place in the organization of physical activities in schools, contemplated above. The old Akhadas are, in their very conception, meant to create gymnasts and very few schools look to them now for guidance. The new ones have done much to popularise physical activities, but once the schools organise their physical education departments, they may lose their importance unless they are in a position to take up the work of teacher training. The statutory standing committee recommended above will be better qualified to deal with this problem when definite proposals are made by the gymnasia or mandals, as to what share they would take in the general organization of physical education as contemplated by the standing committee.

Affiliating athletic bodies and leagues like the Akhil Maharashtra Sharirik Shikshana Mandal and Gujarat Vyayam Pracharak Mandal have been doing good work in standardising games and sports. The standing committee should find out how such organisations could be best utilised to further the cause of physical education in the province.

Scouting with its opportunities of training in character and service and with the stress laid on camping and out-door activities is, if carried on right lines, a useful adjunct to physical education. Encouragement should be given to the scout movement in schools.

18-A. *Medical Inspection*—The Committee recognises the importance of medical inspection of school-going children and it has in an earlier paragraph (6) recommended that all reasonable expenditure incurred by schools and local bodies on medical inspection of school children be recognised for grant-in-aid. As the schools and local bodies can secure honorary services of local doctors and members of the medical associations, the Committee thinks that this will be a better arrangement, at least in the beginning, than creating a special Government department for it which will be necessary if Government themselves undertake the work of medical examination of school children. It is, however, necessary to collect all the data of the medical examinations conducted in different schools and base on the data thus collected, occasional reports which would reflect the improvement brought about in the physique of school children, by the physical education organisation proposed by the Committee.

19. *School-Timings*—So far the Committee is unanimous in its recommendations except in the matter of the salaries and the status of the teachers in the Physical Training Institute. Another item on which the opinion is divided is in respect of school-timing. A large volume of vocal public opinion has been demanding that schools be held twice a day, 7-30 to 10-30 a.m. and 2-30 to 5-30 p.m., with slight seasonal variations. But the opinion of those who are working in schools appear to be indecisive. Those who favour the change emphasise particularly the harm done to children by starting intellectural work immediately after a full meal. Those who object to the change emphasise particularly

the impracticability of the measure so long as social customs do not change. This particularly applies to big cities where the Government and other offices start work at 11 a.m. or about that time and 10 a.m. is the time for the midday meal. In smaller towns and villages the conditions are different but the public there like to imitate the customs prevailing in cities. The majority of the Committee would like the schools to adopt this change and Government may also help the change by changing the office hours wherever possible.

20. *The Syllabus*—The syllabus attached to this Report is intended to serve as a guide. It may later be suitably modified in view of actual experience gained by the teachers of physical education when they begin work in different schools. The Committee would, however, emphasise the need of using Hindi when giving commands in P. T. exercises.

20-A. *Cost of the Scheme*—It is expected that when the physical education scheme outlined in Committee's proposals is in full swing, the expenses of secondary schools will go up by about 10 per cent. and in primary schools by about 5 per cent.; or each child in a secondary school will cost about Rs. 6 more and a child in the primary school will cost about Re. 1 more than now. The Government's share will thus be about Rs. 1-8-0 per child, per year, in a secondary school and about annas 9 per child per year in a primary school, and roughly the cost to Government will go up by Rs. 1,20,000 for secondary schools and Rs. 6,00,000 for primary schools. Supposing this full measure is reached in six years, an optimistic supposition, the cost to Government in the first year, for grants on recurring expenditure, will be Rs. 1,20,000. If we add to this, the cost of securing playgrounds, Rs. 25,000, the cost of the Training Institute for the first year, Rs. 25,000, the secondary teachers short-term courses Rs. 74,000, and the cost of maintaining the four instructors for the primary schools in rural areas Rs. 10,000, the expenditure for the first year need not be more than Rs. 2,54,000. It will rise in the next two years when more schools develop their physical education departments and when the district instructors' appointments are made, but in the fourth year it would remain where it is, as the short-term courses for secondary teachers will then be discontinued.

21. *The Location of the Training Institute*—There was some discussion about the location of the Training Institute and the Committee came to the conclusion that Poona would be the best place for the purpose as it is desirable to work the Institute from June to April which is the academic year at present. Bombay, Ahmedabad and Belgaum were the alternatives suggested, but Bombay and Belgaum were ruled out on account of the heavy monsoon showers in these places in June to August, and Ahmedabad on account of its excessive heat in summer. In choosing Poona, the Committee further hoped that Government might find it possible to allow the Physical Training Institute to be located in the Deccan College premises for three years, thus saving the capital expenditure that would otherwise be necessary for lecture-rooms, playing fields and hostel accommodation of the teachers under training.

CHAPTER IV

The Ideal of Physical Education and the Different Aspects of the Scheme

22. *The Ideal*—The ideal of physical education is not merely to build up a powerful and healthy body, but also to evoke and foster those personal and civic virtues in pupils which would make them better citizens whether they choose to be civilians or soldiers in their after-life. Leaders of physical education all over the world now recognise the closest association of the body and mind, and have come to the conclusion that the education of one cannot be divorced from the education of the other. Hence as remarked by Marshall and Rees, " Physical education is but one aspect of the larger problem of education in general, and any system which divorces, or tends to divorce, the physical from the moral and intellectual aspects of life, is thoroughly unsound " (4).* This very principle was emphasised by E. Major, Warden of the Carnegie Physical Training College, Leeds, when at the last Olympic gathering he declared, " We need to aim higher than mere health, than vigorous games and teams, than strong muscles and profuse perspiration. No physical training can have any abiding value unless it contributes also to mental and moral education " (6). According to this ideal, therefore, physical education and intellectual education are complementary to each other and must be integrated in such a way as to form an organic whole. In formulating our recommendations, we have constantly kept this ideal before our eyes ; and if Government accept and implement these recommendations immediately, our province will have soon added to its stature, not only physically but also morally and intellectually.

Having thus enunciated our ideal of physical education, we may proceed to explain the different aspects of our scheme of physical education. It is intended for the pupils of the primary and secondary schools, and must be explained in its application to the pupils of ages between 6 and 18, in its psychological, anatomical, physiological, educational and national aspects.

23. *The Psychological Aspect*—Any course of physical education to be psychologically sound must satisfy the following conditions :— 1. It must harmonize with the psychological growth of the pupils and must not run counter to it. 2. It must be comprehensive. 3. It must be progressive. 4. It must be attractive. 5. It must have an carry-over value, that is, it must develop those qualities which tend to make an ideal citizen.

Many psychological " ages of man " have been differentiated, and all such classification schemes have advantages and disadvantages. The following one is only submitted to illustrate the main principle and to serve as a test for establishing the soundness of the syllabus recommended here for physical education. These psychological ages may be divided into four parts so far as our work is concerned. They are

*Bracketed figures indicate reference books given in Appendix No. 3.

6 to 8, 9 to 12, 13 and 14, and 15 to 18. Each of these is characterized by particular psychological tendencies and in any scheme of physical education scientifically developed, the physical activities prescribed must harmonize with these tendencies. The following study of these ages will show that the exercises recommended are merely the physical expressions of the psychological urges felt by the pupils in their school days, and that their play life is in complete agreement with their ages.

6–8.—" Young animal calling for games satisfying individual urges " (1). " Children of this age have an irresistible desire to imitate or dramatize. They prance like horses, fly like birds, howl like the wind, and sway like the trees, just for the joy of activity and make-believe. They like to dramatize all the familiar activities of the life in which they live, and act out in play all the details of house-keeping, farming, keeping a shop, constructing buildings, going hunting, etc., with special interest in certain types of activity, such as imitating moving trains, soldiers on the march, the circus, festivals and parades." (10). Children in this period of their life instinctively enjoy free movements such as running, jumping, hopping, vaulting, etc.

From the general plan of physical activities given in the next chapter and from the particulars given in Appendix No. 1, it will be seen that we have recommended for pupils of this age group free play, simple imitation, story play and dramatization with games of low organization, all in keeping with the psychological needs of this age.

9–12.—Pupils continue to show the tendencies of the previous group, but about the age of 11 they begin to be fond of such exercises as require grace and lightness. During this period they have an instinctive partiality for physical activities in which rhythmic movement is prominent and which allow the attainment of individual excellence. At 12, the gang instinct and the combative spirit are just beginning to sway the young minds.

In the exercises recommended for this age group, imitation and dramatization continue up to a particular limit. Wand-drill, Dumb-bells, Club-swinging and Lezim all to be done in a mass and to the accompaniment of music, are well known for grace, lightness and rhythm. All of them afford ample opportunities for exhibiting individual skill. To satisfy the faint impulses of the combative spirit, Lakdi which prepares the boy for fencing and Lathi-fight has been recommended. In order to give scope to the gang instinct, games of slightly advanced organization have been prescribed.

13 and 14. Age of Puberty—The gang or gregarious instinct becomes prominent and asks for organized team sports. Sex consciousness develops and the boy is more combative and likes to throw straight and strike hard. The girl in her growth at this period psychologically needs more exercises for the abdominal and pelvic organs and muscles.

In order to satisfy the gregarious instinct we have recommended team games. We lay special stress on the play of football because not only is it a highly organized game, but it develops the combative spirit healthily. Fari-gadaga and Lathi afford opportunities to strike hard

and Viti-Dandu to throw straight and to strike hard as well. For girls we have recommended Asanas which provide very good exercises for the abdominal and pelvic parts.

15–18. "In growing up psychologically, we carry within ourselves the beings we were" (1). Thus this age group shows psychological tendencies which marked the previous age groups in general and the last age group in particular. Boys become anxious to learn the art of self-defence and are eager to enter into alliances.

Hence exercises recommended for this age group are advanced stages of those recommended for the last group. Fencing and Lathi-fight give a good grounding to pupils in the art of self-defence. Organized games and camp-life that we have recommended for this group, afford ample opportunities to the boys for forming all sorts of alliances.

This rapid survey of the psychological ages of pupils and the physical activities recommended for each age, will show that the course of physical education we have chalked out harmonizes with the psychological growth of the children for whom it is intended.

The course is also comprehensive, progressive and attractive. It takes into consideration the various psychological types to be met with amongst the school children. There are organised games and individual games. There are team tests and individual tests. There are rhythmic exercises and combative exercises. There is musical calisthenics and calisthenics without music. There are exercises with apparatus and without apparatus. There is free play and there are various kinds of drills. There are sports and there is also the rigid military training. A glance at the contents of Appendix No. 1, will show how the physical education programme progresses from simple to complex and from complex to still more complex. Such a comprehensive and progressive programme is bound to be attractive also.

24. *Anatomical and Physiological Aspects*—Broadly speaking, anatomically a programme of physical education should be capable of securing not only well developed bones and muscles but also a stable and active nervous system. Physiologically it must establish harmonious functioning of all the systems working in the human organism, so as to give that organism the best of health and organic vigour. The programme must also bring about efficient and effective muscle action and must take into account the different needs of the two sexes.

The key to anatomical growth lies in muscle development, because it is under the influence of muscles that bones grow in length and strength. As stated in Gray's Anatomy "many of the periosteal vessels reach the periosteum through the attachment of the muscles, so that when the latter are well developed and their blood supply abundant, 'the periosteum is also well supplied with blood and the bones are strongly developed" (15). So if we could have the bones to be long and powerful, so as to develop good stature, we must concentrate upon muscle building exercises. In the course recommended, however, these exercises are avoided in the earlier part of pupils' school life, as it is not natural to the children to submit

to formal exercises. These exercises first appear at the age of nine, and are light enough up to the age of 13, when puberty sets in and there is a sudden rise in the stock of blood. The volume of the heart begins to improve till during adolescence it increases twelve-fold (14) and (37). Hence it is desirable that strenuous muscular work should start at 13 and should progressively increase during the remaining school life. On the basis of these anatomical facts, heavy muscular work in the form of Dandas, Baithakas, Namaskaras, is recommended to begin at the age of 13, and to continue into the years of adolescence. It may be pointed out here that the development of muscles does not solely depend upon the muscular exercises exclusively devised for that purpose, but every physical activity on the play ground or elsewhere, tends to exercise muscles and tones them up. The vast number of games, sports, combative exercises, individual and team tests, balance exercises, drills, etc., are capable of developing not only individual muscles or muscle groups, but are also calculated to bring about their co-ordinated and efficient action which is everywhere needed in daily life.

This plan of exercises will also secure a stable and active nervous system. All spinal movements required for the varied activities of the physical education programme and especially for the Asanas, will systematically develop the spinal cord and spinal nerves. As regards the brain, the most important and vital part of the nervous system, it practically ceases growth in weight at the age of 10 (4), and its further progress lies along the path of structural development. All neuro-muscular co-ordinations depending upon finer adjustments such as are required in exercises of skill, tend to help the structural developments of the brain. Wrestling which demands quick neuro-muscular co-ordination of a large number of muscular groups, football which calls forth the neuro-muscular adjustments and co-ordinations of the different muscle groups of the lower extremities, highly developed practices of club-swinging which call for the co-operation not only of the big muscular groups but also the finer adjustment of smaller muscles if the performance is to be graceful, Fencing and Farigadaga, success in which depends upon the finest adjustment of the tiniest muscles of the eye, all promote the structural growth of the brain. The result is that the whole nervous system is ready to give a quick response to whatever call is made upon it.

The rhythmic exercises no doubt do contribute to the stability of the nervous system. But stability is best attained through combative exercises and team games. All emotions such as anger and unhealthy rivalry, must be kept under control, the strongest will power must be brought into play, and the brain must be kept cool under the worst of provocations, if the game is to be won. These habits cultivated during combats and on the play-ground sink deep into the blood, and build up a steady nervous system which keeps cool under the most trying circumstances in after-life.

25. *The physiological aspect* of physical education should secure for the pupils the highest organic vigour and harmonious functioning of the bodily systems. When it is remembered that the fountain-head of organic energy is the nervous system, it is easily seen that the plan of physical education recommended, has made ample provision for promoting

this organic vigour and so far as the functional harmony goes a well developed nervous and muscular system will ensure the same.

We purposely avoid any discussion about the endocrine glands here.

A general survey of the scheme will show that considerable attention is given to gymnastics. This is in accordance with the findings of the Committeé on Physical Education appointed in 1935 by the British Medical Council :—

" The Committee regards gymnastic exercises as an essential and fundamental part of physical education. Such exercises have a number of important advantages over field games ; they can be arranged in a sequence of progressively increasing difficulty, they can be adapted to the needs of persons of different ages and conditions; they can produce the balanced development which is the true aim of physical education, and they can be performed by large numbers of individuals in a relatively restricted space." (19).

While discussing the question of gymnastics, it may be useful to point out that undue development of skeletal muscles must be studiously avoided. Because, as R. T. McKenzie says, " When muscles are over developed they become parasites on the vitality, which is sapped in the struggle to provide for their nourishment " (14).

26. *The Sex Aspect*—" There are some fundamental differences between the body of the boy and that of the girl which determine the kind and extent of the activity to be followed. In the first place, the skeletal framework of the girl presents some important differences. The bones are lighter. The pelvis is broader, and that gives to the thigh bones a marked obliquity. The width of the pelvis interferes with the running ability of the girl ; in all movements of the lower extremities, either in walking or running, there is a lateral sway of the pelvis ; and the extent of this oscillation determines the speed of the individual in getting over the ground " (16). Hence field and track events as also combative games, are excluded from the courses recommended for girls.

It is also desirable to exclude heavy muscular work, because as stated by J. Lindhard, " the masculine form of muscular work, reacts on the skeleton, makes it firmer, more solid, more angular and more rough. That a development in this direction may be even very unfortunate for women is obvious. We need only think of the pelvis. As has already been stated the development within the civilized races tends more and more to produce children born with large heads. If this development is to continue, the female pelvis must also develop to greater and greater spaciousness, and more and more typically female form. This is not achieved by strong physical exercises, quite the reverse " (17). However, as girls must have mild exercises for the culture of the abdomen and pelvis, the course recommends more attention on their part to Asanas and Pranayama along with other abdominal exercises given by E. Bjorksten.

The appaling maternal mortality which sweeps away 150,000 to 200,000 Indian mothers every year, will be largely diminished, if the abdominal and pelvic exercises recommended in the scheme are faithfully carried out (30), (34), (35).

There is one more consideration. As pointed out by J. Lindhard and E. Bjorksten, "the woman's nervous system is generally less stable than a man's and especially so in the vasomotor system. The woman's unstable nervous equilibrium makes her more sensitive to all emotions, and she is distracted from her work more easily than the man", (17) and (18).

With a view to stabilising the female nervous system it is recommended that in the case of girls, greater attention should be paid to those light exercises which are to be done to the accompaniment of music.

27. *The Postural Aspect*—In the (British) Board of Education's Syllabus we have the following remarks about posture :—

"The maintenance of good posture is one of the primary object of physical training, and one of the chief purposes of this book is to show how correct positions of the body in sitting and standing and in the ordinary occupation of daily life may be made habitual. The outward expression of the results of such training and the ultimate test by which every system of physical training should be judged, are to be found in the *posture and general carriage of the children*, not only during the gymnastic lesson but in the class-room and on the games field. If the class or the individual stands badly, there has certainly been some failure in the teaching ; no teacher can be regarded as successful unless his pupils assume good bodily positions naturally and as a matter of course without evidence of strain or stiffness." (20).

In connection with the children of rural school, the same syllabus says,

"Their (rural school children) general carriage is often bad, their movements awkward and clumsy, for co-ordination is poor, and their general habit of mind may be somewhat unresponsive. The teaching, therefore, should be *especially directed towards training a sense of good posture*, to developing co-ordination and thus correcting clumsiness and encouraging lightness, agility and ease of movement, and to inculcating a sense of rhythm in movement." (20).

What is said above about the British rural schools very largely applies even to the urban schools in India. Majority of our school boys sit awkwardly, stand clumsily, walk badly and talk shyly. They feel uneasy if they find themselves in the company of strangers. All this can be avoided and corrected by a course of physical education, because "by exercise in the gymnasium, muscles are lengthened or shortened until the right balance is attained between opposing groups and good tone of the whole muscular system is ensured" (3), and this balanced muscular system automatically tends to develop good posture. Combative exercises will shake off shyness, and exercises requiring skill and rhythm will develop excellent co-ordination, adding grace to deportment. It may be pointed out here, however, that posture requires all this, and much more. Posture constitutes the very essence of that undefinable something which we call *personality*. Such a posture requires on the part of the teacher as much attention in the class room as on the play ground ; and as much care on the part of the parents as on the part of the teachers.

Many of our pupils stand with a pelvic tilt, throwing the whole burden of their body upon one leg. Such a posture leads to anatomical defects and interferes with the blood circulation of the pelvic parts. But the school teacher perpetually walking on the intellectual plane, finds no time to look to these things of flesh and bone and the pupil in his blissful ignorance goes on developing this awkward bearing.

Far more serious, again, is the question of the spinal curve. K. A. Knudsen who has made a special study of the spine, while speaking at the Congress of Physical Education, held at Berlin in 1936, pointed out that 50 per cent. of the children were observed by him to have defective spine (7). Another great authority, Major Neumann Neurode, is of the opinion that 97 per cent. children develop curvature of the spine, (8). These observations mainly relate to children of the European countries. But we might easily infer from them similar conditions in India. Modern school life demands a lot of work and tempts pupils to lean over their desks. This leaning becomes more and more pronounced in the case of the pupils who begin to develop myopia which is so much in evidence now-a-days. A bad stoop is thus developed which becomes harmful to the health of the children, as it seriously interferes with their digestive and respiratory system.

The stoop maintained during the long and wearisome school hours everyday, compresses the digestive organs, impairs their blood circulation, damages their nerve supply and leads to dyspepsia, and constipation. How these "Diseases of Civilization" are eating into the very vitals of humanity, is described in the writings of Sir William Arbuthnot Lane and Dr. Kellog (22), (23) and (24).

The interference with the respiratory system is still more harmful. It leads to respiratory diseases and even to anaemia (2). Tuberculosis is considered and rightly considered to be the most dangerous of respiratory diseases. But, in Bombay, asthma, bronchitis and pneumonia take a toll of life that is five times heavier than that taken by tuberculosis.

Proper seating arrangements in the classrooms, as also speed and breathing exercises on the playground, will, indeed, help to improve the situation. But that is not enough. If we would save our children from the evil consequences of bad posture, the parents at home and the teachers in the school must teach them the importance of right posture. Playgrounds or no playgrounds, benches or no benches, desks or no desks, short sights or no short sights, we must teach our pupils to keep the spine erect and to hold the head high at all times.

28. *The Educational Aspect*—The aim of physical education is to produce qualities like discipline, self-sacrifice, self-control, sportsmanship, courage, resourcefulness, presence of mind, endurance, will power, initiative, leadership, civic sense, national consciousness and patriotism, all leading to the development of a balanced mind so necessary for an ideal citizen of capacity and character.

The organized games and sports such as football, Atyapatya, Khokho, afford the best education in discipline, self-control, self-sacrifice and sportsmanship. In such games every member of the team has to obey the commands of the captain even if he thinks that the captain is wrong. This attitude of mind imperceptibly but definitely develops discipline. Again, every member must act with a spirit of sacrifice and subordinate his individual interest to the interest of the whole team.

Self-control and sportsmanship automatically develop as each member of the team has to keep his brain cool in the face of possible reverses and take the resulting defeat in a spirit of comradeship, if the team wishes to have further opportunities in the world of sport.

Mass-drills and military training are further helps to cultivate discipline and self-control. It is to be noted, however, that discipline and self-control, if they are to possess any carry-over values, must be the expression of spontaneous psychological development and not an outcome of a superior will imposed upon from outside. We wish, therefore, discipline and self-control to be largely the result of sports and games rather than of drill and military training recommended in the course.

Courage, resourcefulness and presence of mind grow in combative tests, whether they are between two opposing groups or opposing individuals, as new situations arise and have to be instantaneously dealt with. If these combats are equally matched so as to make the issue doubtful, the interest aroused in the combatants is very keen and naturally calls forth the best exercise of courage, resourcefulness and presence of mind. Endurance which is physical and will power which is psychological, are so inter-dependent that they cannot grow singly. Will power will automatically develop when endurance is being cultivated. Personal combats such as boxing and wrestling, are the physical activities that best lead to endurance and will power. Hill climbing or rope climbing, field and track events are almost equally good. A combatant or a competing athlete tries to hold on even when his muscle is gone, his nerve is gone, his heart is gone and his lungs also are gone. This holding on when everything is gone, develops the qualities of endurance and will power.

Civic sense, a quality which every citizen must pre-eminently possess, can best be developed by organizing physical education weeks, etc., as shown in the next chapter.

Leadership and initiative stand on a different footing. They anticipate natural aptitude on a larger scale. Still, under a trained physical educationist, both leadership and initiative can be developed to a large extent. The beginning has to be made while the pupils are young, when they are more inventive, more impressionable and more responsive. The play-ground affords ample opportunities for cultivating these qualities if the children's inventive genius and natural urge to excel, are skilfully stimulated. Later on, camp life can advantageously be used for this purpose by introducing self-governing organizations amongst the students.

There are some people, however, who contend that the qualities developed by a course of physical education are useful only on the play-ground or in the gymnasia, and do not necessarily help the pupil when he is faced with the realities of life. The best reply to them would be to describe the origin of the different games and sports. Most of the old games and sports such as football, Atya-patya, Khokho, Viti-dandu,

are dramatizations of the actual events of life. As pointed out by Dr. J. B. Nash in his excellent lectures on "The Philosophy of Sports" delivered at the World Conference of Physical Education at Berlin in 1936, football is the game of Grecian origin. It was played between two city-states; "The game continued for many days, and victory achieved when one team kicked the ball *through the opponents' city gate*" (9). The terminology used in Atya-patya, Khokho, Viti-dandu, etc., is clear on this point. The party that wins the toss becomes the party of rulers (राज्य) and the other party becomes the ruled. When a player is out he is said to be "*dead or killed*" (मेला or मारला). In the play of Viti-dandu, the rulers disarm the ruled. The rulers have a right to use an instrument to throw their missile, but the ruled have none. They might only throw back the missile *with the hand.* The hill-fort of the rulers is called गली and they are deprived of their power to rule only if the missile hits this hill-fort. These illustrations are sufficient to show that the old sports are, as stated above, merely dramatizations of actual events of life; and were at one time, played not merely as a matter of fun or pastime, but to develop those qualities which would be useful in actual practical life of those times. What applies to old sports applies to new, and there cannot be the least doubt that physical education does teach physical activities which have definite carry-over values.

Physical training has been till now, in the hands of people who did not know the psychological background of the training or the trained. Now, if we want to give its rightful place to physical education as an integral part of the general educational scheme, we must have trained physical educationists. When that is done and when playgrounds and gymnasia are controlled by them, our schools will not fail to send out ideal citizens of capacity and character that we demand.

29. *The National Aspect*—Beyond making a simple reference, up to now we have not said anything about the two qualities, namely, national consciousness and patriotism because we wanted to treat them separately. We feel confident that our scheme, if it is properly worked out, is capable of fostering these qualities to any desirable extent. There are references at several places to music. We recommend that this music should be vocal to a very great extent, and should consist of patriotic songs, so that it will kindle the flame of patriotism in our children's hearts and will keep it burning brighter and brighter. If this is done and if the scheme is in the hands of competent physical educationists, we are sure, our scheme will do the same thing for India that the German system of gymnastics did for Germany or the Swedish system did for the Swedes in the last century.

The two systems of physical training best known in the West are the German and the Swedish. The German system was founded by Jahn in order "to unite the people of Germany into one nation, physically, intellectually and morally strong, against the threatening enemy of the West" (5). Napoleon defeated the German forces at Jena in 1806, and the Treaty of Tilsit in 1807 deprived Prussia of half of her territory.

This encroachment on his Fatherland aroused "Father Jahn" and he founded his system of physical training which helped Germany to be one of the foremost nations of the world. The Swedish system founded by Ling, had also its birth under similar circumstances. "The Swedes" had been suffering national losses on the south and east of the Baltic, due to the aggressions of France and Russia (5). It was to successfully withstand these aggressions that the Swedish system came into existence.

We want to make it clear, however, that our scheme is not at all intended to be a preparation for fight, even defensive. We know how childish it would be to think of defending one's country with Lathi, Farigadaga, air-guns and even with rifles, in the modern warfare. We are aiming at physical, mental, moral and spiritual gain; and we feel that our scheme is quite competent to secure those gains for our boys. It is eminently capable of fostering national consciousness and national pride.

Even when we have taken full advantage of the latest scientific thought of the West and liberally incorporated Western physical activities, our scheme has and must have a definitely national bias. According to Headley and Murray, the compilers of the official syllabuses in England were throughout confronted with the difficulty that they had no definitely English system of physical education upon which to base a system suitable for schools (3). We had fortunately at our disposal rich and ample material purely of Indian origin. When our youths trained under the scheme will gather together in thousands and tens of thousands for mass demonstrations, and when they will be successfully taking their part not only in the inter-provincial but also in inter-national contests, and win laurels there, their hearts are sure to be filled with national love and patriotism.

In 1906, the late Honourable Mr. Gokhale pointed out to an English audience the demoralizing effect of being disallowed the use of arms (31). It is in order to counteract this demoralization that we have recommended military training and rifle practice. The scheme is conceived with the idea of making our boys physically, mentally, morally and spiritually strong. Hence it tries to eliminate all those factors which tend to weaken the moral and spiritual fibre of our youth. India has already started assuming an erect posture on the strength of her moral and spiritual backbone. This scheme proposes to so strengthen that moral and spiritual backbone as would enable India to play her part honourably in the affairs of the world, and lead humanity to a state of universal brotherhood.

CHAPTER V

Courses of Physical Education

30. We have so far described our ideal of physical education and discussed the different aspects of our recommendations to Government. We now propose to give an outline of the courses for the primary and secondary schools, and for the Training Institutes for the teachers of physical education.

31. *Courses of Physical Education in Primary and Secondary Schools* :—

(1) *Physical Activities*—A general plan of physical activities is given at the end of this Chapter.

In this plan we have merely stated the categories of exercises. Each category includes a number of physical movements. The aim of the teacher should be to go from simple to complex and from complex to more complex. In the table of the plan we have indicated the ages at which particular activities should start. Details of exercises falling under each category have been given in Appendix No. I, A. Appendix No. I, B sets forth the exercises that are to be avoided by girls ; and Appendix No. I, C lays down the standard of apparatus to be used. Exercises mentioned in Appendix No. I are meant for general class work. Pupils who would be declared medically unfit should be given corrective exercises, whereas those above the average should be allowed to undergo training in advanced courses of physical activities.

(2) *Out-door work*—Every opportunity for out-door work should be taken advantage of. Besides military training, this work should consist of hiking, climbing, jumping, etc. Educationally it should be correlated with the teaching of mathematics, history, geography (including map-reading) and hygiene (including sanitation).

(3) *Physical Education Days, Weeks and Months*—One day in a month and two weeks in a year should be observed as Physical Education Days and Weeks, when exclusive attention would be paid to physical education with a view to create interest and enthusiasm not only amongst children, but also in the general public. The physical education days are mainly intended for pupils of the lower primary schools. On these days boys should be taught, *by actual demonstration*, how to take care of skin, teeth, ear, nose, throat, etc. The guardians of the pupils should be invited to witness such demonstrations. Out of the two physical education weeks, one week, preferably coinciding with the Holi-holidays, should be spent by boys in improving the sanitation of the locality where their schools are situated and in going round the towns or villages with marching songs. The sanitation work and marches should be conducted in such a way as would teach the pupils dignity of labour and would develop in them a healthy spirit of social service. Boys in the upper forms of secondary schools should have camp life for at least two months in

their school career. In these camps, they should be subjected to strict discipline and hard gymnastic training. The camp may be organized at the tops of the hill-forts or in the vicinity of the villages. These two months of camp-life may be called Physical Education Months.

(4) *Lessons in anatomy, physiology, hygiene and dietetics*—These subjects should be in the hands of a physical educationist who should combine his teaching work in the class room and on p'ayground into a harmonious whole, and thus create a living interest in the subjects.

Besides this regular work, senior students should be given every opportunity to develop their civic sense. They should be organized into volunteer corps and should be made responsible for the management of large fairs and huge meetings, to control crowds.

32. *General Plan of the Courses at the Training Institutes*—The success of the scheme we are recommending will entirely depend upon the quality of physical educationists. Hence it is desirable that their training should be as thorough as possible. They must not only have the practice but they must also know the theory of physical activities of every sort. That is why is included the study of anatomy, physiology, psychology, theory of gymnastics and theory of physical education, in the courses proposed for teachers in training at the Institute. In the courses recommended for the college, are included anthropology and ethnology, because grounding in these sciences is essential for the understanding of the laws of physical growth, and it is desirable that this side of physical education receives as much attention in our country as at least in China (21). Courses in corrective and remedial gymnastics are advised in the higher Training Institute, because our scheme of physical education is not intended merely for the normal and supernormal children but also for the subnormal. It is highly desirable that the teachers of physical education should be able to take care of as many defectives as possible, without invoking the aid of medical or surgical treatment. Knowledge of laboratory tests and methods of physical examination on the part of those who are trained at the college, is essential because they must be able to detect easily any abnormalities that may be present in their pupils.

33. The short-term courses recommended for teachers have a much humbler aim. These courses have been recommended, simply to make a systematic beginning in physical education immediately.

(A) *Courses in Physical Education at Short-Term Camps of Secondary Teachers*—

1. Physical Training Exercise, Swedish Exercises, Asanas and Pranayama.
2. Drill including Lathi.
3. Walking.
4. Running.

5. Climbing.

6. Jumping.

7. *Games*—A few compulsory and others voluntary.

Indian Games—Khokho, Hututu, Patya, Vitidandu, etc.

English Games—Football.

8. *Gymnastics*—Indian Clubs, Lezims, Pyramids, Namaskaras, Danda, etc. (Optional).

9. Air-Gun course to train the eye and character-qualities.

10. Signalling to train memory, eye, interest (Semaphore and Morse).

11. Map-Reading (Educational use of practical work in history, geography, etc.).

12. *General Knowledge*—To develop students' bent of mind and to enable the children to choose their living in future.

13. *Out-door work for educational subjects*—(history, geography, etc.).

14. *Scouting*—Out-door work and games ; nature-study ; visual instruction ; judging distances ; character building, etc.

15. Sanitation and Hygiene.

16. First Aid and Elementary Knowledge of the Body. (Anatomy and Physiology).

(B) *Courses in Physical Education, for Primary School Teachers*—

1. Games and Sports.

2. Physical Training including Danda, Namaskars, Asanas and Pranayama.

3. Mass Work, such as Club-Swinging, Lezim, etc.

4. Lathi and Lakadi.

5. General knowledge of anatomy, physiology, hygiene, dietetics, etc.

34. *Courses in Physical Education at the Physical Training Institute*—

1. Training in the items included in the general plan of physical activities given on pages 30–31 except remedial work. Lady students will be trained only in those physical activities which are available for their sex.

2. Anatomy.

3. Physiology.

4. Hygiene.
5. Dietetics.
6. Juvenile Psychology.
7. Adolescent Psychology.
8. Educational Psychology.
9. Theory of Physical Education.
10. Theory of Gymnastics.
11. School Hygiene and Class Management.
12. Organization of Physical Education.
13. Rowing.
14. First Aid.
15. Air-Gun and Rifle Practice.
16. Mother-craft and Infant-care.

35. *Courses in Physical Education at the College of Physical Education*—

1. Intensive Training in all the subjects recommended for the Physical Training Institute.
2. Elements of Anthropology.
3. Principles of Ethnology.
4. Microscopic and Chemical Laboratory Tests.
5. General Knowledge of Physical Examination.
6. Remedial Work including Orthopædy.

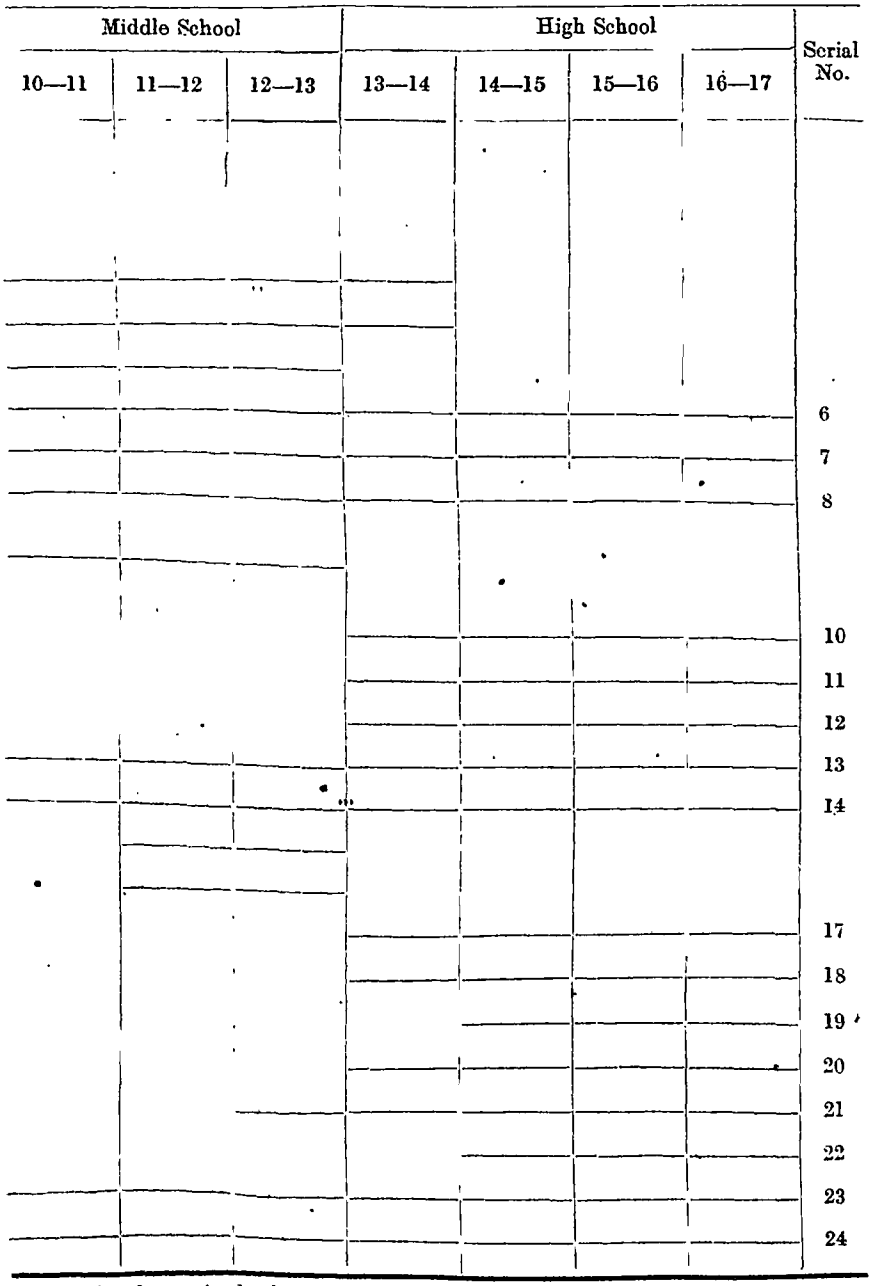
A GENERAL PLAN OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

A General Plan of Physical Activities in

Serial No.	Kind of Activity	Pre-Primary School	Primary School			
		5—6	6—7	7—8	8—9	9—10
1	Free Play ..					
2	Simple Imitation ..					
3	Story Play, Dramatization and Handicraft ..					
4	Games of Low Organization					
5	Calisthenics ..					
6	Rhythmic Activities ..					
7	Mass Work Lezim ..					
8	Mass Work Indian Clubs ..					
9	Mass Work Dumb-bells, Wand Pole ..					
10	Yogic Physical Culture, Asanas and Pranayamas ..					
11	Namaskaras ..					
12	Dand and Baithakas ..					
13	Balance Exercises ..					
14	Team Games and Sports ..					
15	Lakadi					
16	Lathi					
17	Individual Physical Tests ..					
18	Personal Combat ..					
19	Athletics					
20	Swimming					
21	Outdoor Work ..					
22	Military Training ..					
23	Corrective Exercises ..					
24	Remedial Exercises ..					

N.B.—It is recommended that preference should be given to Indian games, suitably ments, Lezim and Indian Club drills should be preferred to dumb-bells and wand of our people. It must be borne in mind that physical activity is a means to an end, physical education programmes. Proficiency in foreign games, and reputation and the national view-point unwholesome, whatever good they may do to the individuals.

Primary and Secondary Schools



improved and organized, wherever necessary. For example, in mass work with instru-
drills. New games may be invented, and foreign games Indianized to suit the needs
namely, nation-building and this central idea should be the guiding principle in our
status in foreign countries, if acquired at the expense of the national games, are from

CHAPTER VI

Gymnasia

36. It was in the year 1913 that Mr. P. C. Wren was first appointed on special duty for a period of two months for the purposes of holding classes of teachers for instructing them in the right methods of teaching *physical drill.* And later attempts of the Education Department for advancing physical education have been more or less of the same nature. The report of the Physical Education Committee of 1927–29 remains shelved to this date. The scout-movement has, indeed, rendered valuable service in making the boys smart and games-minded, but Government have not by their action so far shown that they are aware of the urgency of taking steps for securing qualified physical educationists.

During all these years private gymnasia have been doing all they could for the youth of the province, and had it not been for the attitude of suspicion about these institutions on the part of Government, some four decades ago, and the consequent indifference of the general public, these gymnasia by this time would have been abreast of similar institutions in other parts of the world. In spite of the odds which these Akhadas had to fight against, it is gratifying to see that there are still about a thousand of them functioning to-day. In their modernized form, the Mandals are largely attended by school-going children and have been supplying gymnastic instructors to a number of schools. Teachers trained at the Maharashtriya Mandal, Poona, Hanuman Vyayama Prasarak Mandal, Amaraoti, the Jummadada Vyayama Mandir, Baroda; and the Gujarat Vyayama Pracharak Mandal, Ahmedabad, are working in some secondary schools to-day.

Even when the Committee's recommendations are fully implemented by Government, the help of these Mandals will still be required for several years to come for the physical welfare of non-school-going children. For every school-going child there are two non-school-going children, in our province, and the gymnasia would look to their physical well being. We, therefore, recommend that Government should give these gymnasia all possible help. The following measures for instance may be suggested for their encouragement :—

(1) Gymnasia should have a right to get themselves registered with the Government, the Education Department maintaining the register.

(2) Government should recognise such of them as apply for recognition as Special schools and register them for grant-in-aid like ordinary primary and secondary institutions.

(3) Lands belonging to Government and to local bodies should be made available to them free of cost, their claims being considered second only to those of the schools in the locality.

(4) In return, the gymnasia should subject themselves to a general supervision by the Educational Department. This gesture of good-will

and favour will infuse in them a new spirit and within a few years they will acquire the place in the public life of the province which they have a right to occupy.

Already some of these gymnasia are throbbing with new life and pulsating with fresh blood. The impulse of the new age was first felt by Prof. Manikrao, the Founder-Director of the Jummadada Vyayama Mandir; Baroda, and about thirty years ago, he revolutionised Indian physical culture by adapting it to mass movement. A mention has already been made of the Maharashtriya Mandal, Poona; Gujarat Vyayama Pracharak Mandal, Ahmedabad, and the Hanuman Vyayama Prasarak Mandal, Amraoti. Besides these, there are the Karnatak Vyayama Mandal, Dharwar, and the Kathiawar Vyayama Prasarak Mandal, Bhavnagar, rendering valuable service to the cause of physical culture along modern lines. It is noteworthy that the Hanuman Vyayama Prasarak Mandal had the honour of organizing the first successful demonstration of Indian physical culture at the last Olympic gathering, at Berlin. The Gujarat Vyayama Pracharak Mandal owes its existence, progress and prosperity to Mr. C. B. Purani, the Secretary of our Committee. This Mandal has a hundred Vyayama Shalas affiliated to it and the Ahmedabad Municipality has now started a Vyayama Vidyalaya with the help of this Mandal. The institution is worked by a qualified staff and has a course of studies similar to that recommended by the Committee for the Physical Training Institute. Similiar institutions will be rising in the other divisions of our province, if adequate financial help be forthcoming. They can develop into excellent training schools of physical education and supplement the effort of Government.

CHAPTER VII

The Question of Nutrition

37. In any consideration of physical education, the question of nutrition must occupy a prominent place. Nutrition experts have unanimously come to the conclusion that the differences to be found in the physique of different races are largely due to their daily diet. Some of the finest physical specimens to be found in certain races of North India are declared to be the result of their superior dietary. Colonel McCarrison tried a large number of experiments on rats, feeding them on well-balanced* and ill-balanced* diets. There was a remarkable difference in the results. There was no case of illness among the well-fed rats and no deaths from natural causes. On the other hand, ill-fed rats showed the following morbid states : " Pneumonia and other diseases of the lungs ; diseases of the nose and the passages leading from it ; diseases of the ear causing pus formation ; adenoids ; diseases of the eye which may lead to actual blindness, etc.," (25). There was a striking difference also in the growth of these two types of rats. The growth of well-fed rats was four times as great as that of the ill-fed ones. A reference to Appendix No. 5, giving the percentages of diseases noted among the primary school children of Bombay, would indicate in a striking way the similarity of the diseases enumerated in that appendix and those referred to above.

The Japanese are well-known for their short stature. Japanese scientists, recognising the great value of dietary, fed certain school-going children upon the diet used by taller races and found them to be several inches taller and several pounds weightier than the children who were fed on the normal diet of the country (26). So, it is clear that any scheme of physical education cannot be made a complete success, unless adequate arrangements are made for the proper feeding of the school going population.

Nutrition experts have also found that diet largely influences psychological growth. Research in dietetics clearly points out that mental backwardness can often be attributed to mal-nutrition.

Health Bulletin No. 23 published by the Government of India (27), and a booklet on balanced diets published by the Government of Bombay (28), suggest excellent plans for balancing the daily diet, both vegetarian and non-vegetarian, so as to get the best nutrition at as low a cost as possible. These bulletins and similar literature have a great educative value, and we strongly recommend that simple literature based on the facts noticed in these bulletins and written in a non-technical language should be got ready by Government in all the languages of the

*The expression " Balanced Diet " does not mean that different kinds of food are to be actually weighed daily and used in strict proportion. It only means that the diet or, more correctly, our daily food should contain the different components of food in a certain proportion (28).

Presidency and should be widely distributed among the public. The subject is already discussed in schools in the course of lessons on hygiene, but not with adequate emphasis and knowledge of Indian conditions. The Standing Committee may either prepare their own text-books or guide the authors of such text-books as are already used in schools in revising them properly.

The British Nutrition Committee, in its report of 1933, has greatly emphasized the value of milk as a food for young children, and has recommended that it should be included in the diet of every child (29). His Excellency the Viceroy, recently addressing the Medical Research Workers' Conference, also laid great stress on the question of finding milk for our poor children.

It is, however, true that the problem of nutrition is almost entirely dependent upon the economic condition of our province. As stated in the Health Bulletin No. 23, balanced diets are more costly than the ill-balanced diets and the cheapest balanced diet cannot cost anything less than Rs. 5 per month. When it is remembered that the monthly average individual income in India is about Rs. 2–8–0 per month, it at once becomes clear that the problem of nutrition cannot be solved unless the economic condition of the country improves.

However, we shall have to wait indefinitely if we decide to wait for the solution of the problem of nutrition till every Indian parent is in a position to find adequate nutrition for his children. Government and the wealthier classes of the society must co-operate and secure adequate nutrition to the poor school-going children, so that they may grow into healthier adults. Charitable endowments for free feeding, like Sadavarts attached to the religious institutions for feeding the poor, should all be reserved for feeding the poor school-going children exclusively. For organising charity and driving it into proper channels much educative propaganda will be necessary, and the work may be entrusted to the Standing Committee on Physical Education recommended in paragraph 17.

We would strongly recommend to Government to treat this problem of nutrition as of extreme importance, and secure the control of Sadavarts and other endowments for feeding the poor by legislation, if necessary. Government may also with advantage try experiments to ascertain the nutritive value of cheap stuffs like ground-nut cake in the case of school-going children.

CHAPTER VIII

Need for Educative Propaganda

38. In the introduction of " Physical Education for Boys ", a collection of articles written by some of the leading educationalists in England, the authors say :

" Such a book would have been unthinkable in 1909 when the Board of Education first came to real grips with the problem of physical education, because (it is not unfair to say) the vast majority of schoolmasters had no experience of anything worthy of the name, and were accustomed to regard physical exercises as a species of drill, which indeed they usually were. The subject thus narrowly conceived was not thought of as fundamentally important in the boys' development, and certainly not as a suitable field of activity for men possessed of education and culture. Much educative work had to be done and much prejudice broken down before the movement for reform could be made to gather way. The principle had to be established—*against all accepted notions*—that physical education was an integral part of a full and satisfactory general education, and that to achieve this integration, its direction, at any rate in boys' schools, needed to be placed in the hands of men who had general teaching experience."

" This book could scarcely have been written *even ten years ago,* for although by that time more than 800 secondary schoolmasters had qualified themselves to give the instruction by attending the courses in physical education provided for them by the Board, the necessary length of experience was lacking ". (Italics are ours.)

39. In India we do not stand to-day where England stood in 1926, not even where England stood in 1909. Because in England three years earlier to 1909, the Education (Provision of Meals) Act of 1906 was passed in order to secure that no child should be prevented *by want of food* from profiting by the education given in public elementary schools. Again in 1907 the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act was passed empowering local education authorities to provide play centres or other means of recreation for children and imposing upon the Authorities the duty of undertaking children's medical inspection. Nothing of this kind has been yet thought of in this province, up till now.

Further, what has been achieved by England in the field of physical education with her vast economic resources and with the ceaseless and sincere efforts of the Board of Education, during the last thirty years, is much below the standard which the leading physical educationists of the country would wish to attain.

40. In the light of these facts we would at once realise that physical education, if it is to make any headway in our province, must be taken up as a national problem of first-rate importance and must be attacked on all fronts. We have to fight against tremendous odds. Government's

resources are lamentably scanty, our poverty is heart-rending, the attitude of the enlightened public toward physical education is still apathetic, the illiteracy amongst our masses is appalling, and the medical profession has not yet established the close association with the teaching profession which they have done elsewhere. And although the youth of the country and the teachers have realised the advantages of a healthy life and a strong body, they are, as a rule, ignorant of the correct principles of physical education.

Under these circumstances the mere establishment of training institutions for teachers and introduction of compulsory physical education in schools, will not serve our purpose. Unless and until public opinion is educated enough to appreciate new views on physical education, Government efforts will not succeed in achieving anything substantial in this field of educational activity. Again, it is not merely for the intellectual support that the public opinion is to be educated. Liberal financial help must be coming from the public, and the right sort of men must take charge of physical education, if the physical education movement is to gather momentum at an early date. The organization of nutrition-centres recommended in Chapter VII, will, for instance, be impossible without an extensive propaganda throughout the province.

It seems desirable to have a special agency for carrying on this educative propaganda and the Standing Committee on Physical Education recommended in Chapter III, may be entrusted with this duty and provided with adequate funds for its propaganda activities, the chairman of the committee being endowed with all the status and the authority that is necessary to initiate and conduct this propaganda.

41. If the Committee's recommendations are all implemented immediately, by establishing the Training Institute and giving physical education in schools the status of a major subject, as also by creating the right sort of atmosphere for physical education activities, our province will be advancing with rapid strides physically, mentally, morally and politically. As observed by His Excellency Sir R. Lumley, " The Youth of India are inspired to-day by a desire to serve their country and to make her happy and to see her great ". Now, it is the duty of Government to help this inspiration to grow by creating full facilities for physical education, and to enable the youth to see that the Motherland occupies a place of honour under the sun.

CHAPTER IX

Summary of Recommendations

1. Physical education should be looked upon as an integral part of general education.

2. Government should undertake the responsibility of paying the full share of grant-in-aid due on all expenditure on physical education incurred by a school or a local body, irrespective of Government's ability to pay the ordinary grant-in-aid on the total expenditure of that school or local body.

3. The expenditure on expensive games like tennis and cricket, should not be considered as admissible for the grant-in-aid recommended above.

4. Where suitable land is available Government and local bodies should either make a free gift of it to the local schools or at least permit its use on a nominal rent. Where such land is not available suitable plots should be acquired for schools on a grant-in-aid basis.

To solve the problem in big cities, Government should press the respective municipalities to make adequate provision for open spaces in their town planning schemes.

5. Physical education should be considered as a compulsory subject in the school courses of studies and it should have the status of a major subject—mother-tongue, history or mathematics. The minimum period of tuition should be laid down as five hours instead of four, per day, out of which 45 minutes at least should be given to physical activities.

6. As the physical training periods must be either from 4 to 6 p.m. or from 7 to 9 a.m., it is necessary that the majority of the class-room teachers should also be physical instructors and be able to control the classes on the playground as well as in the class-rooms.

7. Government should start a Training Institute for Physical Education in June, 1938, admission to it being open to Graduates. The total number of admissions to this Institute should be 100, and half the number of the places may be given to women applicants. No fees should be charged in this Institute for tuition, and about 10 per cent. of the students under training should receive stipends.

The staff should consist of the Principal (an Indian) and four assistants, two of whom should preferably be qualified women teachers.

8. Government should also investigate the possibilities of establishing at an early date a College of Physical Education, on a par with the College of Engineering, with a three years' course after the Intermediate Examination in Science.

9. As soon as the time is ripe for it, Government should create a special agency for inspecting and directing the physical education in schools, the agency consisting of the Chief Inspector with four Divisional enspectors and the requisite number of District Supervisors.

10. Government should also institute short term courses (*i*) for secondary teachers, (*ii*) for primary teachers in rural areas and (*iii*) for primary teachers in district towns. The first should be given in central camps, and the second by itinerent teachers moving from place to place. The third should obviously be in the district town itself.

11. Some legislation seems necessary to prevent the approach of hawkers to the streets where schools are situated, during the time of the day when the schools are in session.

12. Government should create a statutory Standing Committee to advise the Minister of Education on all matters of physical education, the committee consisting of three ex-officio members and six non-officials, the chairman of the committee being nominated by Government from among the non-official members.

13. The Standing Committee should be responsible for propaganda on physical education.

14. The Committee recognizes the gymnasia as valuable national assets in physical education and recommends that they should receive help from Government.

15. Hindi should be used when commands are given in P. T. exercises.

16. The Physical Training Institute should be located in Poona on the Deccan College premises.

17. In Physical education syllabuses preference should be given to Indian games.

18. Physical Education Days, Weeks and Months should be observed in schools. Days for demonstration in hygiene, Weeks for social work and tournaments, and Months for military training.

19. Senior students should be formed into volunteer corps to render social service.

20. Pamphlets on diets written in simple style in the different languages of the province, should be widely distributed by Government, to educate the masses in dietetics.

21. The Standing Committee may prepare its own text-books on dietetics for the use of school children or guide the authors of such text-books as are already used in schools, in revising them.

22. The Standing Committee should undertake educative propaganda for organizing charity and supplying milk, free of cost, to school-going children.

23. Government should control Sadavartas and other endowments for feeding the poor, by legislation if necessary, and should reserve them for the benefit of school-going children.

APPENDIX No. I-A

SYLLABUS OF PHYSICAL TRAINING

(For Boys)

1. AGE—6.

Physical Activities—

A. Fundamental and free movements as shown below :—

1. Walking	(*a*) Backwards. (*b*) Sideways, left. (*c*) Sideways, right.
2. Walking on heels	(*a*) Forward. (*b*) Backwards. (*c*) Sideways, left. (*d*) Sideways, right.
3. Walking on toes	(*a*) Forward. (*b*) Backwards. (*c*) Sideways, left. (*d*) Sideways, right.
4. Running	(*a*) Forward. (*b*) Backwards. (*c*) Sideways, left. (*d*) Sideways, right.
5. Running on heels	(*a*) Forward. (*b*) Backwards. (*c*) Sideways, left. (*d*) Sideways, right.
6. Running on toes	(*a*) Forward. (*b*) Backwards. (*c*) Sideways, left. (*d*) Sideways, right.
7. Running with high knee raising ..	(*a*) Forward. (*b*) Backwards. (*c*) On the spot.
8. Jumping (astride)	(*a*) Forward. (*b*) Backwards. (*c*) Sideways, left. (*d*) Sideways, right. (*e*) Upward.
9. Jumping (feet together) ..	(*a*) Forward. (*b*) Backwards. (*c*) Sideways, left. (*d*) Sideways, right. (*e*) Upward. (*f*) Sideways, right and left alternately. (*g*) Forward and backward alternately.

10.	Hopping (with right leg) ..	(*a*) Forward. (*b*) Backwards. (*c*) Sideways, left. (*d*) Sideways, right. (*e*) Upward. (*f*) Sideways, right and left alternately. (*g*) Forward and backward alternately.
11.	Hopping (with left leg)	(*a*) Forward. (*b*) Backwards. (*c*) Sideways, left. (*d*) Sideways, right. (*e*) Upward. (*f*) Sideways, right and left alternately. (*g*) Forward and backward alternately.
12.	Tumbling	(*a*) Forward. (*b*) Backwards.
13.	Rolling	(*a*) Right. (*b*) Left.
14.	Crawling—with different distances between hands and feet.	(*a*) Forward. (*b*) Backwards.
15.	Circular movements of the hands at right angles to the body.	(*a*) Clock-wise. (*b*) Anti-clock-wise.
16.	Circular movements of the hands—parallel to the body.	(*a*) Clock-wise. (*b*) Anti-clock-wise.

B. Story plays or dramatizations.

C. Train with steam engine.

Time—

A	.. ..	2 m.
Rest	.. ..	1 m.
A	.. ..	2 m.
Rest	.. ..	1 m.
B	.. ..	2 m.
Rest	.. ..	1 m.
B	.. ..	2 m.
Rest	.. ..	1 m.
C	.. ..	2 m.
	Total Time—	14 m.

Apparatus—Nil.

References—10, 39, 40 and 41.

(These references are to books enlisted in Appendix No. 3.)

II. Ages—7 and 8.

Physical Activities—

A. Fundamental and free movements as shown under I.

B. Exercises as given in the 18 lessons in Board of Education's Syllabus of Physical Training in School, 1933. (Only those items are to be taken up that require no apparatus.)

C. Games—

(*i*) As given in Mr. Y. G. Modak's book "Lahan Mulanche Khel" and Mr. Joshi and Dr. Natu's book "Khelancha Sangraha."

(*ii*) Similar games from "Prathamik Shalanteel Shareerik Shikshana Paddhati."

(*iii*) Games other than those given in "18 Lessons in B. E. S. P. T." which do not require any apparatus.

Time—

A	..	..	..	3 m.
Rest	..	..	..	1 m.
A	..	..	..	3 m.
Rest	..	..	..	1 m.
B	..	..	..	4 m.
Rest	..	..	..	1 m.
B	..	..	..	4 m.
Rest	..	..	..	1 m.
C	..	..	..	12 m.
			..	
			Total Time—	30 m.

Apparatus—Nil.

References—20, 39, 40 and 41.

III. Ages—9 and 10.

Physical Activities—

A. Fundamental and free movements as shown under I.

B. Sarvanga Sundar Vyayama—

Part 1	.. 1. Zole-hath.	5.	Mishra Hath-do.
	2. Shiri-do.	6.	Kalai-dhum.
	3. Chhata Cho-dan.	7.	Kalai Dhum-do.
	4. Mishra-hath.		
Part 2	.. 1. Kamar-zuk.	5.	Kukh Kas-do.
	2. Kamar-pavitra.	6.	Meru-tan.
	3. Kamar Pavitra-do.	7.	Meru Tan-do.
	4. Kukh-kas.		
Part 3	.. 1. Age-pao.	4.	Pet-guthan.
	2. Peechhe-pao.	5.	Pet Guthan-do.
	3. Baju-pao.		
Part 4	.. 1. Tarai-sidhi.	4.	Dorukh-zoledar.
	2. Seedhi-phek.	5.	Kamar-kas.
	3. Do-mukh.		

B'. Exercises given in tables 1 to 18 of B. E. S. P. T. to be freely used, provided they require no apparatus.

C.—

(*i*) Tiparya, six varieties.

(*ii*) Wand Drill—

1. Kamar-zuk.
2. Peeth Hath, Baith Jao.
3. Kukh-ani.
4. Teerchhe Hool, ek.
5. Teerchhe Hool, do.
6. Pao-patak.
7. Pao Patak, Do-rukh.
8. Sheer Ghum-hath.
9. Kamar-kas.
10. Kamar Kas, Do-mukh.
11. Pachfer-kukh.

D. Games—

(*i*) As given in Mr. Y. G. Modak's book "Lahan Mulanche Khel" and Mr. Joshi and Dr. Natu's book "Khelancha Sangraha."

(*ii*) Similar games from "Prathamik Shalanteel Shareerik Shikshan Paddhati."

(*iii*) Games other than those given in "18 Lessons in B. E. S. P. T." which do not require any apparatus.

Time—

A	..	..	..	..	3 m.
Rest	..	..	..	..	1 m.
B or B^1	..	..	..	..	5 m.
Rest	..	..	..	..	1 m.
C	..	..	..	..	9 m.
Rest	..	..	..	..	1 m.
D	..	..	..	..	15 m.
				Total Time—	35 m.

Apparatus—

(*i*) Tiparya.

(*ii*) Wands.

References—20, 39, 40, 41 and 42.

IV. AGES—11 and 12.

Physical Activities—

A. Fundamental and free movements as shown under I.

B. (Exercises under this item are to be done four times a week.)—

(*i*) Clubs—

1. Zole.
2. Bag-li.
3. Duheri-Bagal.
4. Bagal-lapet.
5. Akeri-zoledar.
6. Anidar-ek.
7. Anidar-do.
8. Duheri-zoledar.
9. Kadam-khol.
10. Shiri.
11. Rumali-ek.
12. Rumali-do.
13. Duheri-Shiri.
14. Phekan Sidhi.
15. Phekan Ulti.
16. Seedhee-tarai.
17. Ulti-tarai.
18. Pavitra-dorukh.
19. Vajedar-seedhee.
20. Vajedar-ulti.
21. Seedhee-kalai-moch.
22. Vajedar Kalai-marod.

(*ii*) Lezim—

1. Ek-jaghe.
2. Adhi-lagao.
3. Pavitra.
4. Goal-chal.
5. Goal-chal-do.
6. Chakra-goal.
7. Goal-baithak.
8. Muh-milaph.
9. Muh-milaph-do.
10. Vajedar-baithak.
11. Do-rukh.
12. Jo-har.
13. Chandra-vat.
14. Moa-miya.
15. Do-mal.
16. Dag-nami.
17. Gaj-bel.
18. Putala.
19. Sher-dhaj.
20. Dast-pao.

(*iii*) Lakdi—

Ekang Lakdi

1. Ghumcha-hath.
2. Phalang-hath.
3. Bagal-hath.
4. Lagat-hath.
5. Dub-leo.

Do Ang Lakdi

1. Salami (Vande).
2. Do-dub.
3. Kamar-dast.
4. Kamar-adanga.
5. Do-jut.
6. Kamar-dub-pher.
7. Kamar-pher.
8. Kamar Pher-adanga.
9. Dab Pher-dub.

(*iv*) Dumb-bells—

1. Upar Niche-thok.
2. Kamar Zuk-thok.
3. Adanga-thok.
4. Age Peechhe-thok.
5. Choupher-thok.

B'. (Exercises under this item are to be done twice a week.)—
Some exercises from tables 19 to 36 of B. E. S. P. T.

C. Games—

(*i*) As given in Mr. Y. G. Modak's book "Lahan Mulanche Khel" and Mr. Joshi and Dr. Natu's book "Khelancha Sangraha".

(*ii*) Similar games from "Physical Education" by H. P. Haley, pp. 124—198. (Those that have not been taken up up to now and admit of being played without any apparatus. Omit last five.)

Time—

A	..	..	..	..	4 m.
Rest	..	..	..	..	1 m.
B or B^1	..	..	..	..	15 m.
Rest	..	..	..	..	2 m.
C	..	..	..	..	18 m.

Total Time—40 m.

Apparatus—

(*i*) Indian Clubs.
(*ii*) Lezim.
(*iii*) Lakdi.
(*iv*) Dumb-bells (Wooden).
(*v*) Footballs.
(*vi*) Ropes.

References—20, 39, 40, 41, 42 and 43.

V. AGES—13 and 14.

Physical Activities—

A. Fundamental and free movements as shown under I.

B. (Four times a week)—

(*i*) Dand—

1. Namaskar Vaje.
2. Sher Dand.
3. Bajrang Dand.
4. Mayoor Dand.

(*ii*) Baithak—

1. Sarak.
2. Putki.
3. Daudvaja.

(*iii*) Asanas—

1. Bhujangasana.
2. Shalabhasana.
3. Ardha-Shalabhasana.
4. Dhanurasana.
5. Viparita Karani.
6. Paschimatana.
7. Dahina Vakrasana.
8. Baya Vakrasana.

(*iv*) Pranayama .. .. Ujjayi.

(*v*) Namaskar.

(*vi*) Farigadaga—

1. Pavitra-sherdhaj.
2. Tamacha.
3. Kamar.
4. Cheer.
5. Sheer.

(*vii*) Lathi—

1. Seedha Hath.
2. Ulta Hath.
3. Do-rukh.
4. Ghum Jao.
5. Namaste-ek.
6. Namaste-do.
7. Age phalang.
8. Peechhe-phalang.
9. Jang-muh.
10. Bagal-muh.
11. Ani-kat.
12. Choumukhi-ek.
13. Choumukhi-do.
14. Ladhant-ek.

(*viii*) Malkhamb .. .. Simple Exercises.

(*ix*) Kusti—

1. Pavitra dono bajuka.
2. Salami (Vande).
3. Dandaki dhakel.
4. Mondhekee dhakel.
5. Gardanki dhakel.
6. Kalai rok.
7. Seena rok.
8. Samne kalai chhudana.
9. Pher kalai.
10. Panje kee roak.

(*x*) Drill—

(Hindustani Words of Command).	(English Words of Command).
Rakavatse-Namasteka Kam.	*Saluting by Numbers.*
1. Sanmukh Namaste ; ek, do	.. Salute to the Front, one, two.
3. Dahine Namaste ; ek, do	.. Salute to the left, one, two.
Eksath Namasteka Kam.	*Saluting judging the Time.*
4. Sanmukh, Namaste	.. Salute to the front, Salute.
5. Dahine, Namaste	.. Salute to the right, Salute.
6. Bae, Namaste	.. Salute to the left, Salute.
7. Josh-Kadam	.. Quick March.
8. Rukh-jao	.. Halt.
9. Josh Kadam	.. Quick March.
10. Talse-kadam	.. Mark Time.
11. Chal-deo	.. Forward.
12. Ahis-ta	.. Step, short.
13. Dahine-juj	.. Right Incline.
14. Bae-juj	.. Left Incline.
15. Dahine-Nigha	.. Eyes Right.
16. Bae-Nigha	.. Eyes Left.
17. Samoo-nigha	.. Eyes Front.
18. Zadap-se	.. Step-out.

19. Josh-kadam	..	Quick Step.
20. Pao-badal	..	Change Step.
21. Ek Beech, (Dahine ya bae) Mil-jao.		Even Numbers, (right or left), Close March.
22. Beech-baju, (Dahine ya bae) Mil-jao.		Odd Numbers, (right or left), Close March.
23. Beech-beech, Mil-jao	..	Centre, Close March.
24. Dahine-rukh	..	Right Turn.
25. Bae-rukh	..	Left Turn.
26. Ghum Jao	..	About Turn.
27. Dahinese Chakra, Josh-kadam	..	Right Wheel, Quick March.
28. Baese Chakra, Josh-kadam	..	Left Wheel, Quick March.
29. Dahine, Ghuman Chakra, Josh-kadam.		Right About Wheel, Quick March.
30. Bae Ghuman Chakra, Josh-kadam..		Left About Wheel, Quick March.
31. Jorse-kadam	..	Double March.
32. Sthir, kadam, jor	..	Double Mark, Time.
33. Rukh-jao	..	Halt.

B'. (Twice a week)—

Some exercises from tables 37 to 42 of B. E. S. P. T.

C. Games—(Four times a week)—

(*i*) Khokho, Langdi and Viti-Dandu to be played according to the rules that would be laid down by Standing Committee.

(*ii*) Football.

(*iii*) As given in Mr. Y. G. Modak's book "Lahan Mulanche Khel" and Mr. Joshi and Dr. Natu's book "Khelancha Sangraha".

C'. Racing Events—(Twice a week) —

As given in reference book No 44, but greatly moderated.

Time—

A	..	4 m.
Rest	..	1 m.
B or B'	..	15 m.
Rest	..	2 m.
C or C'	..	18 m.
	Total Time—	40 m.

Apparatus—
(*a*) Lathis.
(*b*) Viti-dandus.
(*c*) Footballs.

References—20, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46 and 47.

VI. AGES—15 and 16.

Physical Activities—

A. Fundamental and free movements as shown under I.

B. (*i*) Danda—

1. Seedhe.
2. Dandjot.
3. Seenakasi.
4. Gardankasi.
5. Chakra Danda I.
6. Chakra Danda II.

(*ii*) Baithak —

1. Lahera.
2. Khadi.
3. Panja Baithak.
4. Kudan.

(*iii*) Asanas .. As in V, B above.
(*iv*) Pranayama .. As in V, B above.
(*v*) Namaskar .. As in V, B above.

B'. (*i*) Farigadaga—

1. Ani.
2. Bahera.
3. Ekang.
4. Rokh.
5. Ladhant do.

(*ii*) Lathi—

1. Choumukhi-jang.
2. Choumukhi-bagal.
3. Anikat-choumukhi.
4. Ekhari-bel.
5. Seedhee-bel.
6. Ulti bel.
7.
8. Dohari-do-bel.
9. Chakra-bel.
10. Mishra-bel.
11. Jang-bel.

(*iii*) Malkhamb Advanced exercises.

(*iv*) Kusti—

1. Lukan.
2. Doob.
3. Zatka.
4. Dodasti.
5. Dhole.
6. Buta.
7. Patka kam.
8. Tang tol.
9. Ukhed.

C. Games—(Four times a week).—

(*i*) Atyapatya .. .. .. } To be played according to
(*ii*) Hututu .. .. .. } rules that would be laid
(*iii*) Football .. .. .. } down by the Standing Committee.

C'. Field Events—(Thrice a week).—

(*i*) The High Jump .. .. .. }
(*ii*) The Pole Vault .. .. .. } As given in reference book
(*iii*) Long Jump .. .. .. } No. 44, but greatly
(*iv*) Hop, Step and Jump .. .. } moderated.
(*v*) Shot put .. .. .. }

Time—

A	2 m.
Rest	1 m.
B	10 m.
Rest	2 m.
B'	15 m.
Rest	2 m.
C or C'	18 m.
Total Time—	50 m.

Apparatus—

(*a*) Farigadagas.
(*b*) Lathis.
(*c*) Footballs.
(*d*) Shots.
(*e*) Apparatus for field events given in C', (*i*).

Reference—42, 44, 45 and 47.

N.B.—Some items of military training are included in the syllabus given above. The remaining items should be taken up at ages that would be determined by the Standing Committee of Physical Education.

References—50, 51, 52 and 55.

APPENDIX No. 1-B

Syllabus of Physical Training

(For Girls)

N.B.—Up to the age of 12, girls should have the same syllabus as boys. They should also play the following games according to their age groups.

Ages—7 and 8.

Karskarya.
Kikiche pan.
Zimma (Satavi, Pankhi).
Phugadi (ek hati, do hati).
Shidi.
Tikalaya pani.

Ages—9 and 10.

Odhaodhi.
Khurchi.
Ashi lave tashi lave.
Bhalebhal.
Zimma (ladvi, khandi).
Phugadi (Kasao phugadi, makad phugadi).

Ages—11 and 12.

Udatkombada.
Basatkombada.
Bhorbhendi.
Zimma (Chougbicha, Nagamodi).
Phugadi (Lolan Phugadi, Danda Phugadi).
Pinga (sadha).

References—48.

V. Ages—13 and 14.

Physical Activities—

A. Fundamental and free movements as shown under I, except jumping and hopping when the girl has completed her 13th year. Skipping should also be avoided.

B. As in the case of boys with the following changes—

(*i*) Omit kusti and farigadaga. Practice of lathi individual.

(*ii*) Girls entering their 14th year should devote more days in the week to the practice of Asanas and Prangayama. Again, these should be practised individually and not in a mass. Slow and steady movements are recommended.

(*iii*) All exercises recommended for the previous age groups which are practised to the accompaniment of music should continue.

B¹.—

Instead of using tables of B.E.S.P.T., take abdominal exercises recommended in Chapter VIII of Principles of Gymnastics for Women and Girls, Part 2, by E. Bjorkster.

C. Games—

1. Ghoda.
2. Pinga (hat var karun).
3. Mor.
4. Pimpalpan (shvasochhvas, udat).
5. Un un savali. Bedka bedka pai dhar. Kis kis bai kis. Phugadi (choughichi, bas phugadi, bhui phugadi). Zimma (sakhali). Jate. Bhor Bhendi.

Time—As for boys.

Apparatus—Lathis.

References—18, 42, 47 and 48.

VI. AGES—15 and 16—

Physical Activities—

A. The same as in V.

B. and B'. As in the case of boys with the following changes:—

(*i*) Omit pharigadaga and kusti.

(*ii*) Give more days in the week to Asanas and Pranayama. Danda and baithak as in the previous age group only.

(*iii*) All exercises recommended for the lower age groups which are practised to the accompaniment of music should continue.

C. The same as in V, C above.

Time—As in V.

Apparatus—As in V.

References—As in V.

APPENDIX No. 1-C

STANDARDIZED APPARATUS ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS

I. CLUBS—

The bulbous variety should be used, the two clubs of the same pair being exactly equal in all respects. The following table shows the length, circumferences, and the weight of each club to be used for the various age groups :—

Age	Length in inches	Circumference of the handle	Circumference of the bulb	Weight in pounds
11—12 ..	18	3	7	1
13—14 ..	21	4	8	2
15—16 ..	24	4·5	10	2·5

II. LEZIM—

Age	Weight in pounds	Length of the short handle in inches	Length of the long handle in inches
11—12	1·25	4·5	15
13—14	1·5	4·5	15
15—16	2	5	18

	Length of the middle of the long handle in inches	Circumference of the middle of the long handle in inches	Perpendicular distance between the two handles in inches
11—12	3·5	4	7·5
13—14	3·5	4	7·5
15—16	4	4·5	9

III. DUMB-BELLS (Wooden)—

Age	Weight in pounds	Circumference of the handle in inches
11—12	0·75	4

IV. LATHI (Should be made of solid bamboo)—

Age	Weight in. pounds	Length in inches	Smaller circumference in inches	Larger circumference in inches
13—14 ..	1	4	3	3·75
15—16 ..	1·5	4·5	3·5	4·5

V. WAND (Should be made of solid bamboos)—

Age	Weight in pounds	Length in ft.	Circumference in inches
9—10 ..	0·75	3·5	3·5

VI. LAKDI (Should be made of solid bamboo)—

Age	Weight in pounds	Length in ft.	Circumference in inches
11—12 ..	0·25	3	2

VII. TIPARYA (Should be made of solid bamboo)—

Age	Weight in pounds	Length in ft.	Circumference in inches
9—10 ..	0·10	1	2

VIII. VITI DANDU (Should be made of tough wood)—

Age		Weight in ounces	Length	Circumference in inches
13—14				
	Viti (Tapering both ways) ..	2·5	4″	3
	Dandu ..	16	2′	4

N.B.—Weights and measures given here are only average weights and measures. Hence a little variation in these would not matter. Apparatus necessary for Western games, etc., requires no new standardization.

APPENDIX No. 2

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR 1938–39

A—Training Institute for Physical Educati

		Rs.	Rs.
(a)	*Staff—*		
	Principal, 300 × 12 ..	3,600	
	Two Senior Assistants, 400 × 9 ..	3,600	
	Two Junior Assistants, 200 × 9 ..	1,800	
	One Clerk, 60 × 12 ..	720	
			9,720
(b)	*Menials—*		
	Two Peons, 40 × 12 ..	480	
	Two Servants, 40 × 12 ..	480	
	Two Watchmen, 40 × 12 ..	480	
			1,440
(c)	Preliminary Equipment		2,000
(d)	Library		2,000
(e)	Special Apparatus		2,000
(f)	Upkeep of the Playground, etc.		1,000
(g)	Contingencies		1,000
(h)	Medical Examination and Medical Service		500
(i)	Miscellaneous		1,000
(j)	Advanced Increments to Staff if Necessary		1,800
(k)	Stipends to Students, 250 × 12		3,000
	Total ..		25,460

B—Short-Term Courses for Secondary Schools

(a)	Travelling for 1,000 teachers	15,000
(b)	Messing for 200 teachers for 10 months	40,000
(c)	Payment to 8 Instructors—525 × 12 + 125 × 12 ..	7,800
(d)	Payment to Clerk, 60 × 12	720
(e)	Payment to 8 Servants, 160 × 12	1,920
(f)	Camping and Other Equipments	8,000
(g)	Maintenance of Above	600
(h)	Contingencies and Miscellaneous Charges	2,000
	Total ..	76,040

C—Short-Term Courses for Primary Teachers in Rural Areas

		Rs.	
(a)	Payment to 4 Instructors, one for each division—300 × 12.	3,600	
	Special allowance to Instructors, 100 × 12 ..	1,200	
			4,800
(b)	4 Servants, 80 × 12 (includes special allowance) ..		960
(c)	Travelling Allowance		1,000
(d)	Equipment		1,200
(e)	Camping Arrangements at the Training Centres ..		2,000
	Total ..		9,960

D—Short-Term Courses for Primary Teachers in District Towns for 1939–40

		Rs.
(*a*)	Payment to 40 Teachers—3,000 × 12	36,000
(*b*)	40 Servants—800 × 12	9,600
(*c*)	Equipment (Special)	2,000
(*d*)	Miscellaneous Charges 40 × 100	4,000
	Total ..	51,600

N.B.—It is expected that these courses will first begin in 1939–40 and that the resources of the local Government high schools or the training colleges or private high schools if there be no Government high schools in any district towns, will be made available to the teachers in charge of these centres.

E—Grant-in-aid to Schools

As has been stated in paragraph 20 the following provision will be necessary for special grants for physical education :—

		Rs.
(*a*)	For Secondary Schools	30,000
(*b*)	For Local Bodies for Primary Schools	90,000
(*c*)	For Play-grounds	25,000
	Total ..	1,45,000

APPENDIX No. 3

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APPENDIX No. 4

List of institutions and individuals that helped the Committee's work by sending in their suggestions

1. Arya Kreeda Mandala, Thana.
2. Balaji Vyayama Shala, Satara.
3. Bangalore Cantt. District Congress Committee, Bangalore (President).
4. The Bombay and Suburban Physical Culture Association.
5. District School Board, Ahmedabad (Chairman).
6. District School Board, Dharwar (Administrative Officer).
7. District School Board, Satara (Administrative Officer).
8. Government High School, Ahmedabad (Head-Master).
9. Karnatak Education Board, Dharwar.
10. Karnatak Education Board, Dharwar (Chairman, Physical Culture Committee).
11. Karnatak Vyayama Vidyapeetha, Dharwar.
12. Lokamanya Seva Sangha, Vile Parle.
13. Madras Provincial Physical Education Association, Madras.
14. Maharashtra Seva Mandala, Bombay.
15. Municipal Schools Committee, Bombay (Physical Education Secretary).
16. Panvel Vyayama Prasaraka Mandala, Panvel.
17. Proprietory High School, Ahmedabad (Head-master).
18. S. P. Hakimji High School, Bordi (Head-master).
19. Shree Maharani Tarabai Teachers' College, Kolhapur.
20. Shree Samartha Vyayama Mandira, Dadar.
21. Samartha Sevaka Mandala, Thana.

Individuals

22. Mr. Aradhye, G. P., Pandharpur.
23. Mr. Bahauddin Sheikh, Bhavnagar.
24. Mr. Bhatkhande, V. T., Kurla.
25. Mr. Buck, H. C., Madras.
26. Mr. Date, M. N., Baramati.
27. Mr. Dave, S. A., Bombay.
28. Mr. Dange, S. D., Dhulia.
29. Mr. Desai, C. K., Baroda.
30. Mr. Dikshit, S. C., Bombay.
31. Rev. Fernandes, P. E., Bombay.
32. Mr. Gandhi, N. H., Bombay.
33. Mr. Godbole, M. S., Sholapur.
34. Dr. Gokhale, V. B., Poona.

35. Mr. Gurav, R. D., Tasgaon.

36. Mr. Indapurkar, D. L., Dhulia.

37. Mr. Joag, S. R., Baroda.

38. Mr. Joshi, B. B., Ahmedabad.

39. Mr. Joshi, D. P., Poona.

40. Mr. Joshi, Y. G., Poona.

41. Mr. Kalyanpurkar, D. M., Bombay.

42. Mr. Kamath Sanjiv, Madras.

43. Mr. Kothiwale, D. B., Kolhapur.

44. Mr. Mahabal, K. B., Nasik.

45. Mr. Mahajan, S. J., Mahapa.

46. Sardar Abasaheb Mujumdar, Baroda.

47. Prof. Manikrao, Baroda.

48. Mr. Mirwankar, Dadar, Bombay.

49. Mr. Modak, Y. G., Bombay.

50. Mr. Naik, Y. D., Poona.

51. Mr. Narendra Singh, Agra.

52. Mr. Paranjpye, D. R., Satara.

53. Mr. Paranjpe, D. D., Kelshi.

54. Dr. Patel, P. T., Bombay.

55. Prof. Potdar, D. V., Poona.

56. Mr. Purandare, G. N., Kolhapur.

57. Shreemant Rajasaheb of Aundh, Aundh.

58. Mr. Ranadive, M. S., Dhulia.

59. Miss S. Rustumjee, Bombay.

60. Swami, Shivananda, Varud.

61. Mr. Shukla, S. U., Bombay.

62. Mr. Vivian, Dessa.

63. Mr. Vagh, B. P., Bombay.

At the request of the Chairman, the following persons supplied information on a medical point :—

64. Dr. Sir Mangaldas Mehta, Bombay.

65. Dr. Talwalkar, V. R., Ahmedabad.

66. Dr. Mrs. Thatte, Sangli.

The Chairman requested several foreign Consuls in Bombay to supply information regarding physical education in their respective countries. Most of them either wrote to their Governments for this information or suggested the channel through which to secure it.

Suggestions were also invited from the following :—

67. President, Broach Municipality.

68. Head Master, Government High School, Broach.

69. Principal, Pioneer High School, Broach.

70. Head Master, Sarvajanik High School, Surat.

71. Principal, Tutorial High School, Broach.

72. Mr. Bhagwat, S. R., Poona.

73. Mr. Bhopatkar, L. B., Poona.

74. Prof. Kanitkar, K. R., Poona

75. Mr. Mukerjee, S. K., Bombay.

76. Mr. Vyas, M. T., Bombay.

APPENDIX No. 5

Tables of Health Record

Table No. 1

Quinquennial Averages of Weights and Heights of Secondary School Boys—

Age	Bharda New High School, Bombay.						Government High School, Nadiad		N.M. Vidyalaya, Poona		Barnes High School Deolali	
	1922 to 1926		1927 to 1931		1932 to 1936		1933 to 1937		1932 to 1936		1934 to 1937*	
	Height in inches	Weight in pounds	Height in inches	Weight in pounds	Height in inches	Weight in pounds	Height in inches	Weight in pounds	Height in inches	Weigh tin pounds	Height in inches	Weight in pounds
12 ..	53·2	63	53·2	63	53	63·6	53·5	64·4	54·9	65·6	53	71·77
13 ..	55·6	67·8	54·8	67·8	55	70·6	54·2	71·3	56·4	73·2	58·9	83·6
14 ..	57·3	75·6	56·2	74·6	57	78·2	60·6	85·9	58·4	79·9	59·71	95·6
15 ..	59·3	85·6	59	83·4	59·4	85·8	61	94·5	60·6	87·5	62·4	97·5
16 ..	61·2	91·9	61	92·8	61·4	95·6	63·7	100·6	62·2	94·3	..	..

*Only four years.

TABLE No. II

The average heights and weights (with clothes) of Bombay Municipal School Children (Boys) belonging to the poor (labouring), the middle (professional) and the upper middle (well-to-do) classes. With this compare Table No. IV

Age.	1917-1918						1927-1928						1937-38					
	Poor		Middle		Upper-Middle		Poor		Middle		Upper-Middle		Poor		Middle		Upper-Middle	
	Height in inches	Weight in pounds	Height in inches	Weight in pounds	Height in inches	Weight in pounds	Height in inches	Weight in pounds	Height in inches	Weight in pounds	Height in inches	Weight in pounds	Height in inches	Weight in pounds	Height in inches	Weight in pounds	Height in inches	Weight in pounds
6 ..	40·5	32	41	33	41	34	41	34	41	35	42	35	41	34	42	35·6	42	37
7 ..	42	34	42	37	42	37	42·5	35	43	38	44	38	42	37	44	38	44	41
8 ..	44	38	45	41	45	41	44·5	40	45	41	45	41	45	42	47	42	47·5	45
9 ..	46	42	47	45	48	45	48	42	48	42	48	45	48	45	48	45	48·5	47
10 ..	47·5	45	49	47	50	49	50	47	50	46	50	48	50	47	50	48	50·5	49
11 ..	51	48	51	50	52	54	51	54	51	52	52	54	52	53	53	55	53·5	54
12 ..	53	52	54	56	54	59	55	55·5	54	57	54	58	54	56	54	59	55	60

Table No. III

The average heights and weights (with clothes) of Bombay Municipal School Children (Girls) belonging to the poor (labouring), the middle (professional) and the upper middle (well-to-do) classes. With this compare Table No. IV

Age	1917–1918						1927–1928						1937–1938					
	Poor		Middle		Upper-Middle		Poor		Middle		Upper-Middle		Poor		Middle		Upper-Middle	
	Height in inches	Weight in pounds	Height in inches	Weight in pounds	Height in inches	Weight in pounds	Height in inches	Weight in pounds	Height in inches	Weight in pounds	Height in inches	Weight in pounds	Height in inches	Weight in pounds	Height in inches	Weight in pounds	Height in inches	Weight in pounds
6 ..	41·5	34	42	35	41	33	41·5	32	41	33	41·5	35	42	34	42	35	42	35·5
7 ..	43	36	43	36	42	36	43	36	43	37	43	39	43	37	43	37·5	44	38
8 ..	45	37	45	39	44·5	40	45	41	45	40	45	42	45·5	40	46	41·5	46	40
9 ..	47	40	48	44	48	44	48	44	47	42	47	45	48	44	47	45	48	45
10 ..	49	44	49	48	49	47	50	48	51	48	49	48	50	52	50	51	50	48
11 ..	51	54	52	54	51	55	52	54	52	53	51	53	51·5	55	52	53	52	51
12 ..	52·5	56	52·5	56	52	57	54	60	54	57	53	60	53·5	57	53·5	62	54	61

TABLE No. IV

The average heights and weights (with clothes) of the School Children in New York in 1936

Age	Boys		Girls	
	Heights in Inches	Weights in pounds	Heights in Inches	Weights in pounds
6 ..	43·8	45·2	43·4	43·3
7 ..	45·7	49·1	45·5	47·5
8 ..	47·8	53·9	47·6	52·0
9 ..	49·7	59·2	49·4	57·1
10 ..	51·7	65·3	51·3	62·4
11 ..	53·3	70·2	53·4	68·8
12 ..	55·1	76·9	55·9	78·3

TABLE No. V

Percentages of Primary School Children in Bombay Affected by Various Diseases During the Last Twenty Years

Names of Diseases	1919-1920	1920-1921	1921-1922	1922-1923	1923-1924	1924-1925	1925-1926	1926-1927	1927-1928	1928-1929	1929-1930	1930-1931	1931-1932	1932-1933	1933-1934	1934-1935	1935-1936	1936-1937
Malnutrition and general debility	40	38	40	34	28	30	32	29	28	19	18	17	16	17	16	20	20	17
Decayed Teeth	29	27	33	30	29	31	19	28	27	19	16	18	14	26	24	24	22	29
Diseases of Ear, Nose, Throat	29	25	21	17	16	18	15	11	10	10	8	8	7	12	11	10	9	11
Diseases of Eyes	29	29	31	28	23	19	14	13	11	8	6	7	5	3	4	4	5	3
Diseases of Lungs	5	5	5	5	4	8	6	6	5	5½	4½	4	3	2½	2	2	2	2
Diseases of Skin	9	9	6	5	5	5	4	4½	5	6	6	5	4	2	3	4	3	2
Enlarged Spleen	5	5	6	8	7	9	8	7	6	7	8	6	4	3	3	2	1½	

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REPORT OF THE CATTLE SUPPLY AND IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE.

L (IV) 860

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L (iv) 860

SYNOPSIS OF THE REPORT.

Paras.		Pages.
1	... Introductory	1
	Part I.	
2 to 13	... The sufficiency or insufficiency of cattle ...	2 to 9
3 to 5	... (1) The present position	2 to 4
6 & 7	... (2) The position at the opening of the Barrage Canals	4 to 6
8 to 12	... (3) The position during development of the Barrage area	6 to 9
13	... (4) The position when the Barrage area fully developed	9
	Part II	
14 to 39	... Measures to improve the quality and increase the numbers of cattle ...	10 to 24
14 to 25	... A.—Breeding problems	10 to 17
14	... Encouragement of breeders ...	10
15	... Land grants on breeding terms ...	10 & 11
16 to 18	... Government cattle farms ...	11 to 12
19 & 20	... Premium bulls	12 & 13
21	... Gaoshalas and pinjrapoles ...	13 & 14
22 & 23	... Expansion of Veterinary Department ...	14 & 15
24 & 25	... Early castration	15 to 17
26 to 36	... B.—Grazing Problems	17 to 22
26 to 29	... Encouragement of fooder crops ...	17 & 18
30 & 31	... Grazing in unoccupied lands ...	18 to 20
32 & 33	... Grazing in forest areas	20 & 21
34 & 35	... Encouragement of huris	21 & 22
36	... Storage of fodder	22
37 to 39	... C.—Substitutes for bullock power ...	22 to 24
37 & 38	... Mechanical cultivation	22 to 24
39	... The use of buffaloes	24

L (IV) 860—1

Paras		Pages.
	Part III.	
40 to 45	... Other relevant matters	25 to 28
40	... Housing of cattle...	25
41	... Slaughter of cattle	25
42	... Export of cattle	25 & 26
43	... Cattle thefts	26 & 27
44	... Cattle fairs and agricultural shows ...	27
45	... Propaganda	27 & 28

Report of the Cattle Supply and Improvement Committee.

Introductory.

1. This Committee was appointed by Government Resolution No. 6567/24, dated the 14th July 1928, with the following terms of reference :—

(1) to examine the question of the sufficiency of cattle in Sind, with special reference to the changes in cultivation as a result of the construction of the Lloyd Barrage,

(2) to consider the measures necessary to increase their number and to improve their quality, and

(3) to make any other suggestions relevant to the subject.

The first meeting of the Committee was held on 30th October 1928, and drew up a questionnaire, which is printed as Appendix A to this Report. This questionnaire was sent, either in English or Sindhi, to a large number of officials, zamindars and others, and an invitation was extended by notice in the leading newspapers to all persons interested in the subject, to bring to the notice of the Committee any information or suggestions they wished to impart whether by answers to the questionnaire or in any other form. Sixty-four replies to the questionnaire have been received and considered by the Committee and several meetings have been held for the taking of oral evidence and for the consideration of this and other materials bearing on the investigation.

PART I.

The Sufficiency or Insufficiency of Cattle.

2. We are asked first to consider the question of the sufficiency of cattle. This seems to fall under four main heads:—

(1) The present position.

(2) The position at the opening of the Barrage canals.

(3) The position during development of the Barrage area.

(4) The position when the Barrage area is fully developed.

(1) *The present position.*

3. In a certain sense it is a truism to say that the present cattle in Sind are sufficient to do the present cultivation, since otherwise that cultivation could not be done. But it has to be examined whether the present area of cultivation is materially less than it should be owing to an insufficiency in the number of available cattle. In the following tables are given the total number of cattle in Sind according to last five censuses, the average cultivation in each district of Sind for the last five years for which figures are available, and the area cultivated per pair of plough cattle in each district:—

Year.	No. of plough cattle.	Increase or decrease over previous lustrum.	Percentage increase or decrease.	Cows.	Young stock.
	Thousands.	Thousands.		Thousands.	Thousands.
1924-25 ...	582	+ 52	+ 9·8	1,121	557
1919-20 ...	530	− 72	− 11·9	876	390
1915-16 ..	602	+ 20	+ 3·44	989	565
1909-10 ...	582	+ 46	+ 8·6	998	502
1901-02 ...	536	...	..	718	386

District.	Kharif cultivation.	Rabi cultivation.	Total.	Plough cattle (census 1924-25).	Area per pair of plough cattle.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hyderabad ..	471,200	147,200	618,400	80,764	14 acres.
Karachi ...	314,900	92,500	407,400	47,617	17 ,,
Larkana ..	570,600	326,600	897,200	115,536	16 ,,
Nawabshah ..	394,900	97,500	492,400	112,158	9 ,,
Sukkur ..	324,800	120,200	445,000	91,729	10 ,,
Thar Parkar ...	742,400	119,800	862,200	67,064	26 ,,
Upper Sind Frontier.	316,200	219,800	536,000	61,032	18 ,,
	31,35,000	11,23,600	42,58,600		

4. It will be seen that there is a very great variation in different districts in the area ploughed by one pair of cattle. Similar variations were shown by the replies of individual zamindars to the question what area a pair of cattle could properly plough, the replies varying from a minimum area of 4 acres to a maximum of 20 acres with an average of 10 to 12 acres. The differences are not to be explained by incorrect statistics, since the cultivation figures have a high degree of accuracy and the census figures, though undoubtedly inaccurate, may be expected, generally, to exhibit the same kind and percentage of inaccuracy in each district. But the variations are capable of a rational explanation. The lowest figure of 9 acres per pair is found in Nawabshah district where the proportion of lift land is highest and the proportion of rabi cultivation is low. It is highest in Thar Parkar, where the greater part of the cultivation is lightly ploughed bajri cultivation and where owing to the difficulties of enumeration in the Desert area, the number of plough cattle is probably much under-estimated. Similar considerations explain the high acreage in Karachi district, which has a high proportion of bajri cultivation, and large sparsely occupied grazing areas. The high acreage per pair of plough cattle in the Upper Sind Frontier and Larkana districts is obviously to be attributed to the high proportion of rabi cultivation in those districts, the same cattle being made use of in both seasons. At the same time, we are well aware that no absolute reliance can be placed upon the census figures of cattle. These figures are collected once every five years by the ordinary village establishment in the ordinary course of their duties, and it is improbable that extra work of this kind done by

overworked subordinates and subject to little detailed supervision should reach any very high watermark of accuracy. It would be of value to Government to obtain accurate figures of agricultural livestock by means of special establishment in one or two typical areas, and we consider a taluka would be a suitable unit. The recent inquiry into cotton financing in Sind by an officer of the Agricultural Department working under the Indian Central Cotton Committee illustrates well the accurate information and valuable results that might be obtained by a detailed inquiry over a limited area. The result of the inquiry we have suggested would give a standard by which the results of the general cattle census could be tested and enable general conclusion to be drawn with more accuracy than is possible at present.

5. Our conclusion is that a deficiency in the number of cattle is not at present an important factor in reducing the *area* under cultivation. One has only to consider the circumstances of a disastrous year like last year to realise what great efforts the cultivator of Sind and his cattle are capable of in emergencies. Much of the kharif area last year was ploughed a second time for cotton after the first crop had been destroyed, and then again for juari or bajri after this second crop in turn had been ruined, and large areas were brought under rabi cultivation owing to the floods. The area ploughed by each yoke of oxen was therefore much greater than would appear if only the matured area were taken into consideration. It is very seldom indeed, if ever, that a zamindar alleges insufficiency of cattle as a reason for shrinkage in cultivation, and we are satisfied that when other circumstances are favourable no apprehensions are felt by the average zamindar on this account in present conditions.

There is, however, general agreement that the quality of cultivation suffers owing to the quality of cattle being poor. We accept this conclusion, and shall deal with in a later part of our report.

(2) *The position at the opening of the Barrage Canals.*

6. The present occupied area in the Barrage canals area is about 4,000,000 acres, and the average cultivation is somewhat less than 2,000,000 acres. The area is at present predominantly a kharif area.

Under the Lloyd Barrage Scheme the perennial area is expected to become a predominantly rabi area, with the following

percentages of occupied land to be brought ultimately under cultivation :—

Kharif	...	... 27 per cent.
Rabi	...	... 54 „ „
	Total	... 81 „ „

The total occupied area at the end of the period of full development will be about 60 lakhs acres. It will be obvious therefore that practically no increase in kharif cultivation is contemplated. The kharif area will remain more or less constant and in some areas will have to be reduced; and the expansion of cultivation in the perennial area is mainly one of increasing the rabi area. Nor is any large sudden increase in cultivation to be apprehended immediately on the introduction of Barrage irrigation, but the ultimate intensity will be worked up to gradually during the next twenty years.

Another circumstance to be borne in mind is the present predominance of lift cultivation in much of the area on the Left Bank At present 95 per cent. of the cultivation in the Nawabshah district is lift and only 5 per cent. is flow. Lift cultivation makes of course a greater demand on bullock power than flow, and we have already seen this fact reflected in the figures given for the Nawabshah district in para. 3, where the area that a yoke of oxen can cope with is shown to be the lowest in Sind. Under the Barrage the proportions of lift and flow cultivation will be reversed, most of the lift being turned into flow, and this will involve the setting free of a large number of bullocks for additional cultivation.

7. So far then as the situation *at the opening of the Barrage canals* is concerned, it will be clear that so far as kharif cultivation is concerned, there will be no difficulty in carrying on cultivation at present standards of efficiency with the existing cattle in the tract. It is merely a question whether these cattle will be able to cope in addition with the rabi cultivation in the tract. The following table shows the estimates of cultivation during the first few years:—

—	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
1933-34	16·24	10·68	26·92
1934-35	16·84	12·00	28·84
1935-36	17·30	13·39	30·69

It will be seen that the proportion of rabi is comparatively small, and it is anticipated that there will be no difficulty in getting cultivation done by the same cattle as are used in kharif. Under existing conditions a large proportion of the cattle have to be maintained in idleness through the cold season, while some are employed as draught cattle for the transport of produce. As we shall show later, we expect with the improvement of roads a development of mechanical transport which will reduce the demands at present made on cattle for transport work.

(3) *The position during development of the Barrage area.*

8. We come now to what is the real crux of the question which we have to answer. Does the rate of expansion of cultivation which is anticipated under the Barrage put an undue strain on the cattle power of the tract, and is there any reason to fear that those estimates may not be worked up to owing to the inability of the cattle in the tract to perform the necessary cultivation operations?

If we examine the figures for the last five censuses, we find that the normal rate of increase in Sind cattle is not very great. The following table gives the figures :—

Year.	Plough cattle in thousands.	Increase or decrease over previous census.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
1901-02 ...	536	.....	.....
1909-10 ...	582	+ 46	+ 8·6
1915-16 ...	602	+ 20	+ 3·4
1919-20 ...	530	— 72	— 11·9
1924-25 ...	582	+ 52	+ 9·8

The greatest percentage increase in a four-year period is between the last two enumerations, when the percentage increase was 9·8. But taken over the whole period the increase in 22 years has only been from 5·36 to 5·82 lakhs, an increase of less than 9 per cent. The enormous reduction shown in the census of 1919-20 marks the result of the worst famine year Sind has known since the British occupation, 1918, when enormous numbers of cattle died. Though we cannot leave the possibility of the recurrence of such a year entirely out of consideration (the likelihood of such a contingency will be much reduced by the security which the Barrage will bring) an increase of 9 per cent. every four years, if it

were continued over only 20 years, would result in an increase in the number of cattle by over *53 per cent.* During this period of 20 years there has been no permanent increase in the total cultivated area in Sind. Actually the highest figure of cultivation was reached in 1906-07 and the following table gives the total figures of cultivation since 1900:—

Year.	Cultivation figures.	Year.	Cultivation figures.
1900-01	30,43,859	1915-16 ...	30,32,023
1901-02 ...	28,07,890	1916-17 ...	34,27,559
1902-03 ...	26,25,670	1917-18 ...	31,60,014
1903-04 ...	31,51,808	1918-19 ...	24,16,905
1904-05 ...	29,23,929	1919-20 ...	31,55,071
1905-06 ...	33,48,008	1920-21 ...	27,63,075
1906-07 ...	34,86,111	1921-22 ...	29,39,331
1907-08 ...	27,72,379	1922-23 ...	32,25,396
1908-09 ...	33,44,549	1923-24 ...	30,59,502
1909-10 ...	29,26,915	1924-25 ...	33,11,654
1910-11 ...	31,21,895	1925-26 ...	29,97,784
1911-12 ...	27,32,787	1926-27 ...	31,56,795
1912-13 ...	30,39,217	1927-28 ...	29,73,432
1913-14 ...	31,47,274	1928-29 ...	31,71,205
1914-15 ...	33,48,768		

9. It will thus be seen that there has not been any necessity for a sustained increase in the number of cattle during this period; had there been such a necessity there is a probability that the number of cattle could have been increased.

The Rohri Canal Circle is likely to be the most difficult area from the point of view of the cattle supply. On the Right Bank, the Rice Canal area is already intensely cultivated, and in both this and the Eastern Nara Circle the proportion of rabi is already fairly high. The Rohri Canal Circle is also less well supplied with grazing areas and is more remote from the breeding centres. It is in the Rohri Canal Circle that most rapid development is looked for, including the rapid growth of rabi cultivation. As this is likely to be the most difficult area, we propose to examine in detail the requirements of plough cattle at different stages of anticipated development

There is some difference of opinion between us as to the area which can be dealt with by a pair of plough cattle with reasonable efficiency. We are agreed that ten acres could be ploughed in

kharif, and some of us think that an equal area could be dealt with in rabi. But Rai Saheb Tharumal and Wadero Muhammad Akib Pali think that this would impose too great a strain on cattle and that not more than 15 to 18 acres could be dealt with in the two seasons combined. Those of us who accept the larger area lay stress on the earlier preparation of land and completion of ploughing under the stable conditions which the Barrage will bring, thus lengthening the period of recuperation between kharif and rabi, the improvement in condition of cattle, and the likelihood that owing to the development of mechanical transport there will be less call on cattle for draught work. Those who take the less hopeful view are experienced zamindars, and they lay stress on the fact that better and more frequently ploughing will be necessary under Barrage conditions, because a higher standard of cultivation will be necessary if zamindars are to be able to pay the higher assessments that will be demanded.

10. The Rohri Canal Circle will embrace the whole of the Nawabshah district and the whole of the Hyderabad district with the exception of Guni, Badin and part of Tando Bago talukas. At the last census 1924-25 the plough cattle in these two districts was 1,98,922, and we may estimate the present number of cattle in the Rohri Canal tract as 150,000 on the basis of this census.

11. The Revenue Officer has supplied us with the following figures of cultivation expected in the tract at different stages during the period of development according to the latest estimates :—

Year.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1932-33 ...	$5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs.	$4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs.	10 lakhs.
1942-43 ...	$6\frac{3}{4}$,,	10 ,,	$16\frac{3}{4}$,,
1952-53 ...	$6\frac{3}{4}$,,	$12\frac{1}{2}$,,	$19\frac{1}{4}$,,
1960-61 ...	$6\frac{3}{4}$,,	$13\frac{1}{2}$,,	$20\frac{1}{4}$,,
			Full development.

We give below the number of plough cattle which this postulates in the tract at each of these periods (*a*) assuming that a pair can plough 10 acres in each season and (*b*) assuming that only 15 acres

can be ploughed in the two seasons combined :—

Year.	10 acres in each season No.	15 acres in both seasons No.
1932-33	1·1 lakhs ...	1·5 lakhs
1942-43	2·0 „ ...	2·5 „
1953-54	2·5 „ ...	2·9 „
1961-62	2·7 „ ...	3·0 „

The most serious aspect of these figures, it will be at once seen, is in the large increase they postulate during the first 10 years of development. Even taking the less favourable estimate at 15 acres per pair, there will be enough cattle in the tract for the cultivation estimated during 1932-33. But during the next 10 years, the increase required in number of cattle will be 25 per cent. according to one calculation and no less than 66 per cent. according to the other. It has to be considered whether such increases are at all possible.

12. We do not consider that the incease in the number of cattle by this lower percentage during 10 years is at all an impossible task It cannot however be carried out without conscious efforts made by Government and the zamindars towards the preservation and improvement of cattle, and if the still higher percentage which is demanded by improved standards of cultivation is to be approached, early and sustained attention must be directed to the measures which we have mentioned in Part II of this report. As already pointed out, in considering the Rohri Canal Circle we are considering the area where conditions will be most difficult and it is therefore reasonable to suppose that special deficiencies in that area can to some extent be met by an influx of cattle from areas which are better supplied.

(4) *The position when the Barrage area fully developed.*

13. It has already been indicated that the period when the most rapid extension of cultivation is to be looked for is the first ten years after the opening of the canals. The next 20 years show an increase in total cultivation from 40 lakhs to 50 lakhs of acres, or a percentage increase of 25. With the development of mechanical cultivation which we may more reasonbly expect over this extended period, the percentage increase of cattle required will be somewhat less and if the more serious situation of the first ten years can be met, as we think it can, it is clear that the less rapid development during the next twenty should not bring any insuperable difficulties.

PART II.

Measures to improve the quality and increase the numbers of cattle.

A.—Breeding Problems.

Encouragement of Breeders.

14. The evidence we have taken shows that few zamindars take any interest in the breeding of cattle. This is perhaps inevitable if the ordinary relationship between zamindar and tenant are taken into consideration. The plough cattle belong to the hari and are his concern; their upkeep is a charge on him and he is responsible for the work of cultivation. The fact that they are often purchased with money advanced from the zamindar too often leads the latter to suppose that it is to his interest that the hari should have the cheapest cattle possible. The zamindar seldom maintains many cattle, and the breeding of cattle is left either to the haris themselves or to professional breeders.

The professional breeders for the most part are poor men, and gnorant of scientific breeding principles. They look rather to increase in the quantity of the herd than to an improvement in its quality; no regular system of selection of cows and bulls for breeding purposes is followed and hence herds usually consist of cross-bred animals. It is necessary that they should be taught, by precept and example, the value of the proper selection of animals, and encouraged to make full use of the facilities which we propose Government should supply.

Land Grants on Breeding Terms.

15. Several witnesses have suggested the encouragement of breeders by grants of land. Grants of land on breeding terms were a familiar feature of some of the early Punjab Colonies, where the Lower Bari Doab Colony was almost entirely a breeding colony: the primary needs however were those of the Military Department for camels, horses and mules. Later the needs of ordinary agriculture have been more clamant, and there have been both large and small grants made to cattle breeders. We do not think that there is any scope in the Barrage area, having regard to the many other considerations involved, for any *large* concessionary grants on cattle breeding terms. But there are a certain number of small breeders who at present graze their cattle in Government waste lands in the Barrage area and are likely to be crowded out as these lands are brought under cultivation. We think it is desirable to

grant small holdings to some of these men, who are established breeders and not mere chance owners of cattle on terms not less generous than those which have been proposed for peasant proprietors Care should be exercised in the first selection of grantees but we would not attach to the grant any special conditions which would involve supervision by Government officers or the maintenance of any particular number of animals. The object of the grants should be to mitigate the hardship which the development from pastoral to agricultural conditions necessarily brings to men of this class, and if this is done, it is likely that they will try to adapt their ancestral calling to the new conditions rather than seek to abandon it.

Government cattle farms.

16. There are three well established good breeds of cattle in Sind, the red cattle of the Karachi district, the Thari breed of the Thar Parkar district and the Bhagnari breed of the Upper Sind Frontier. The first is mainly a milk breed and is generally regarded as comparatively useless for draught: the Superintendent of the Malir Cattle Farm, however, is of opinion that if proper attention were paid to the matter, the breed could easily be improved so as to produce a more satisfactory draught animal. The area in which the Karachi cattle are mostly found and in which they thrive best is remote from the Barrage area, and it seems better to concentrate rather on the improvement of the Thari and Bhagnari breeds. The Sindhi is accustomed to take a larger part of his diet in the form of milk and milk products than most Indians, and the general opinion is that it is desirable to develop both these breeds as dual purpose animals rather than to concentrate on draught purposes alone.

17. At present breeding is carried on by professional breeders, who understand the elements of their trade but imperfectly, by a minority of zamindars, and by many of the more prosperous haris. A first step to the organized improvement of these breeds should be the opening of Government cattle farms, and in our opinion it is better to concentrate on one large farm for each breed rather than to have several small farms dotted about the country.

As in the Punjab, the natural habitat of the best breeds is outside the irrigated areas. It seems to be established that cattle farms thrive best in unirrigated areas, and we propose that these farms should not be located in the Barrage area itself, but on the borders where land will be less valuable and the expense of establishing the farms therefore so much less. It is true that the net cost of maintenance might be somewhat reduced if the farms could be

located conveniently to a railway or large town which would facilitate disposal of dairy produce: but it has to be borne in mind that the main object of the farms must be the improvement of the breed.

18. The main object of these farms would be the maintenance of a herd from which satisfactory breeding bulls could be supplied, either as "premium" bulls or otherwise, to zamindars or to institutions such as veterinary hospitals where they could be maintained for the service of the country side. The farms would be maintained by the Agricultural Department. We have not worked out in detail the cost of establishing such farms, but what we have in mind is something on the lines of the Willingdon Cattle Farm at Malir, but on a rather larger scale. In the Punjab the Government Central Cattle Farm at Hissar has an area of no less then 40,000 acres, and the total number of cattle maintained is nearly 5,000, out of which there are 38 bulls and nearly 1,800 cows, the remainder being young stock. The capital expenditure on this farm was over 14 lakhs, and about half a lakh is annually spent on establishment, and two and half lakhs on contingencies. We recognise that expenditure on this scale is beyond the resources of the Bombay Government, nor do we think that such large farms are necessary in Sind. We consider that there should be two farms and that the herd maintained on each should begin with a strength of abont 500 cattle. The young bulls raised if in every way satisfactory would be used as premium bulls or in other ways for breeding purposes and those that failed to come up to the highest standard would be available as plough cattle.

Premium Bulls.

19. We consider that the time is ripe for a considerable extension of the premium bull system in Sind. The Director of Agriculture has reported that in the Bombay Presidency the system is popular and its greater extension is only prevented by the limitation of his budget grants. We see no reason to suppose that it would be less popular in Sind if its merits were more widely advertised, but there is a general ignorance even amongst officials as to what the system is. The result is that the claims of Sind to a reasonable share of the budget grant for this purpose go by default and there are about 300 premium bulls in the Presidency and less than 10 in Sind.

20. It ought to be possible to enlist the co-operation of Local Boards in this matter: the zamindars provide the greater part of the Local Board's funds and the members of the Board are mostly zamindars who would presumably be willing for its funds to be spent on a scheme so clearly in the interest of zamindars. In the

Punjab where the premium bull system has done much to improve the breed of cattle the local boards contribute over half the cost of the purchase of bulls. There are now over 3,000 premium bulls in the Punjab, and the annual contributions of the Government and of the Local Boards amount to nearly 1¼ lakhs each. The popularisation of the system in the Punjab has been the work of the last 25 years. It is necessary that a fair share of the funds already available for this purpose should be allotted to Sind. But it is easy to see that the demand for the extension of the system might soon go beyond the ability of Government to provide funds, even when assisted by contributions from the Local Boards. It might then be desirable to supplement these activities by a somewhat cheaper system, under which takavi advances would be granted by Government through the Agricultural Department for the purchase of bulls, only their maintenance stipends being paid for from the grant of premium bulls. These takavi grants might be made, under personal or other security, either to professional breeders or to cultivators, or to co-operative cattle breeding societies.

The first necessity, however, is propaganda to make the merits of the system known: at present almost entire ignorance prevails in Sind with regard to the subject.

Gaoshalas and Pinjrapoles.

21. We have considered in detail whether the help of these institutions could not be usefully enlisted for breeding purposes. Several of these institutions in Sind are very well managed, and we were on the whole very favourable impressed as the result of our visit to the Karachi Pinjrapole. Hindu sentiment is, of course, very strongly in favour of these institutions, and we are all agreed that it would be an excellent thing if this sentiment could be enlisted so as to do useful work in breeding suitable plough cattle. But though pinjrapoles do sometimes obtain useful animals, especially in times of scarcity, and do sometimes breed young stock quite up to, or even above, the average, it can hardly be denied that they are handicapped as breeding establishments by the fact that they will receive old and useless cattle, and will maintain all animals that are born without doing away with undesirable ones. Their principal object remains the maintenance of decrepit cattle and their protection from the slaughter house. We have considered in detail a proposal of the Karachi Pinjrapole, by which in return for a considerable grant of land to be used for the maintenance of their animals, and the provision of satisfactory stud bulls, the pinjrapole would undertake to employ a qualified cattle expert to control a

breeding establishment which would be kept separate from the ordinary pinjrapole and which might be relied on to supply annually a specified number of satisfactory young stock. Now we have no doubt that, with suitable supervison and safe-guards, some such arrangement might be made under which a pinjrapole might produce such young stock. But it is equally certain that similar results might better be obtained by similar concessions to a body which was un-encumbered with the ordinary obligations which devolve on a pinjrapole. Unless its breeding operations are to result in a profit there is no reason why such an institution should undertake work which is not part of its ordinary functions. Concessions for such institutions are really asked for as indirect subvention to their ordinary activities of maintaining useless or unwanted cattle; and we do not wish to imply any unfavourable criticism of those activities when we say that such help as Government can give to breeders of cattle had better be given to breeders who are untrammelled by any obligations to maintain cattle that are of no use.

Expansion of Veterinary Department.

22. We have found a very general recognition of the value of the services rendered by the Veterinary Department and a general desire for the expansion of its activities. The department at present consists of one Superintendent (who is also in charge of Rajputana), two Inspectors, and there are 18 men in charge of dispensaries with 3 men in reserve. We think that as finances permit, the department should be expanded until there is at least one dispensary in the headquarters of every taluka, and we understand that the Superintendent has already submitted proposals to Government on these lines. At present an attempt to expand the area which each dispensary serves is made by providing that the veterinary assistants should tour for about a week in each month, but this arrangement is not satisfactory because of the interference it involves with work at headquarters, and it has also broken down because of the inadequacy of the touring grants provided. With a dispensary in each taluka, we think there would be no need for itinerary assistants, but until that ideal can be brought about, we think that it would be better to supplement the existing dispensaries by a separate staff of itinerant assistants rather than to require the headquarter dispensary staff to tour for extended periods.

We do not think the present system of dual control of the department is satisfactory. Government gives a grant to each dispensary and the Local Boards provide sums at least equal to the Government grant. There is evidence that the majority of boards

are anxious to increase the number of veterinary dispensaries and would be willing to provide their share of the funds, but the necessary Government grants are not forthcoming. The veterinary assistant is in practice largely under the orders of the President of the District Local Board whose wishes the Superintendent has as far as possible to meet in matters of transfer and discipline. We think it would lead to an increase of efficiency and the exaction of a higher standard of work if the service were entirely paid for and controlled by Government, and we suggest that the question of abolishing the present dual control be considered.

23. There is considerable complaint that outbreaks of contagious diseases are not reported to the Veterinary Department with sufficient promptitude. At present the reporting of outbreaks is the duty of the subordinate revenue establishment, we think it should be recognised as part of the duty of all subordinate district establishments to report such diseases whenever they hear of them, and that the establishments of Local Boards should also be asked to co operate.

Early Castration.

24. Much of the deterioration of Sind cattle is due to insufficient attention being paid to the question of castration of unfit or immature animals. This is for the most part due to ignorance or slackness, since there is no general prejudice on the part of any class of people in Sind to the practice of castration; even among Hindus such prejudice as existed has been overcome by the more general adoption of the Burdizzo method under the guidance of the Agriculture and Veterinary Departments. But the practice of castration is too frequently delayed until after the early maturity of the young stock, sometimes till their fourth or fifth year, and in the meantime the young animals are allowed to run with the herd. The inevitable result is that cows are frequently covered by immature young animals instead of being put to mature bulls, and the results are seen in the progressive deterioration of the ordinary village cattle.

Probably not more than five per cent. of the total male young stock are left entire for purposes of breeding, the great majority of bull calves being castrated. There being no prejudice against castration, all that seems necessary is wider propaganda regarding the deterioration caused by promiscous breeding from immature animals, coupled with better facilities for access to premium or other good breeding bulls.

25. The following are the numbers of castrated and entire plough cattle in each district according to the last census taken in January 1925:—

—	Castrated.	Entire.	Total.
Karachi ...	16,721	30,896	47,617
Hyderabad ...	15,025	71,739	86,764
Thar Parkar ...	64,422	2,642	67,064
Nawabshah ...	110,147	2,011	112,158
Larkana ...	68,033	47,503	115,536
Sukkur	88,289	3,440	91,729
Upper Sind Frontier ...	45,199	15,833	61,032
Total ...	407,836	174,064	581,900

These figures show great variations from district to district in the percentage of castrated cattle which are not supported either by our personal experience or by the evidence we have taken, and we consider the figures to be wholly unreliable. Their unreliability can indeed be demonstrated by comparing them with the corresponding figures from the preceding census of 1919-20 which are as follows:—

—	Castrated.	Entire.	Total.
Karachi ...	25,831	14,002	39,833
Hyderabad ..	94,486	3,285	97,771
Thar Parkar ...	66,372	2,145	68,517
Nawabshah ...	95,332	1,074	96,406
Larkana ...	95 557	1,304	96,861
Sukkur	72,067	9,390	81,457
Upper Sind Frontier ...	25,903	20,942	46,845
Total ...	475,548	52,142	527,690

If these figures could be believed, they would show that whereas in 1919-20 over 90 per cent. of the plough cattle were castrated, five years later the percentage had decreased to 70 per cent. Moreover, to take the Hyderabad district alone, one would have to believe that the percentage of castrated cattle had in five years

decreased from over 96 per cent. to less than 18 per cent. taking the ordinary lifetime of cattle into account, the facts would imply a physiological miracle which the Agricultural Department would not perhaps be prepared to explain. The figures themselves make it clear that more definite instructions should be issued and more effective scrutiny of the returns made on the next occasion when these figures are collected and compiled.

B.—Grazing Problems.

Encouragement of fodder crops.

26. There is abundant evidence that cattle in Sind are usually in poor condition from about April to August, especially in areas where no rabi crops can at present be grown. This is the period when owing to climatic conditions natural grass or grazing is most deficient, and of course, those cultivators who have grown an insufficient proportion of the ordinary fodder crops, juari or bajri, are the worst sufferers. The ability to grow rabi crops throughout the Barrage area except in the Rice Canal tract, will itself do much to improve matters. So far as the rice areas are concerned, there is even now little shortage of fodder. Rice straw, though less nutritive than karbi or bajri, is abundant and the intensity of cultivation in rice areas is high, and our own experience confirms that of Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto who, in his evidence before the Royal Commission on Agriculture, said "Rice cultivation supplies so much fodder that I having most of my holding under rice cultivation, have never found myself in difficulty for want of fodder, but have such an abundant supply that I am able to sell the excess".

27. A remedy that has been suggested to us is the imposition of only light rates of assessment on fodder crops. The term 'fodder crops' is sometimes used loosely to include almost all the main crops except cotton, and it is of course not practical to impose a special light rate on all fodder crops in this sense. But we think that the principle, which has already gained acceptance in some settlements, should as far as possible be followed in the Barrage settlements, of imposing light rates on those leguminous crops, whether grown in kharif or rabi, which are valuable as fodder crops and at the same time perform useful functions in restoring the fertility of the soil. One of the most useful of these crops is berseem, little grown at present in Sind, but for which a considerable extension may be predicted if encouragement is forthcoming. It is a rabi crop which however requires as much water as most kharif crops, but we think it should not be differentiated against on that ground, but should be

charged the same low rate as other rabi leguminous crops. The loss of revenue will not be very appreciable and the benefit to cattle will be considerable.

28. Some witnesses have gone so far as to advocate that cultivators should be compelled to grow a certain proportion of fodder crops. We do not think this proposal is wise or practicable. Under the existing conditions between landlord tenant, *i.e.*, between zamindar and hari in Sind, the cattle belong to the hari, who therefore has some interest in keeping them in good condition, and is therefore concerned in growing a fair proportion of fodder crops. A zamindar who is so ill-advised as to insist on an undue proportion of money crops is likely to find difficulty in attracting haris unless he is prepared to help in the solution of the problem of feeding the hari's cattle. It is better to rely on the mutual adjustment of this problem between zamindar and hari than to attempt to deal with the matter by official regulation.

29. Allied with this question is that of permitting natural grass to be grown with the aid of canal water. The existing rule on the subject is laid down by Government Resolution No. 11529, dated the 22nd December 1913, under which the Commissioner in Sind is authorised to declare areas in which the growing of grass on canal water may be permitted at a light rate of 12 annas per acre. The concession is at present permitted in Hyderabad and Nawabshah, but statistics do not show that cultivators avail themselves of it very widely. It would appear that if water is at all available cultivators prefer to grow a regular fodder crop and to pay the additional assessment. It is probable they will continue this preference under the Barrage, but we think that the existing concession might be retained, and should be more widely advertised.

Grazing in Government unoccupied lands outside Forest areas.

30. There has been a general demand that grazing in Government unoccupied lands should be thrown open freely. We have been at some difficulty to find out what is the existing practice in Sind, and find there is no uniformity from district to district or even in different divisions contained in the same district, and we have not been able to satisfy ourselves that this divergent practice is based on any reasonable grounds. In the Upper Sind Frontier, Sukkur and Larkana districts no grazing fees are levied, and zamindars or maldars are at liberty to graze their cattle freely in Government unoccupied lands. In the Hyderabad district the grazing in blocks of Government land less than 200 acres in area

is free, but blocks above that area are leased out to a mohagdar or other zamindar of the deh at what is considered a reasonable price, and if no offers at this price are obtained, the lease is put up to auction. The lessee is then allowed to recoup himself by the issue of grazing permits at prescribed rates per animal, local agriculturists having the right to free grazing for a limited number of animals. No grazing fees are ever levied in taluka Hyderabad, and in the remaining talukas all grazing is made free in years of scarcity. For three out of the last four years all grazing fees were remitted, and Rs. 3,379 were realised in 1926-27. In Tando Allahyar where the area of Government waste is very large, the average annual realisations are only Rs. 450. In Nawabshah district the practice is somewhat different, and very anomalous. In Kandiaro taluka there is no free grazing, but the grazing is sold annually for amounts which only average Rs. 40 per annum. In talukas Shahdadpur, Sinjhoro, and Moro all grazing in Government unoccupied lands is free. In the remaining talukas certain specific areas are reserved for free grazing and the rest of the vacant lands are leased out to local zamindars. In Karachi district the practice appears to be to give free grazing in areas where grazing is scarce and to lease it out to zamindars where it is more plentiful: the Collector reports that the sums realized are not appreciable. In Thar Parkar district grazing is leased to zamindars at fixed fees in dehs in which the occupied area exceeds the unoccupied area, and is auctioned in the rest. The sums realized are Rs. 10,000 per year in the Nara Valley Division, but only Rs. 326 in the Mirpurkhas Division. In the Desert Division no grazing fees are taken but an export tax is levied on ghee.

31. It is clear that where there is already anything like intensive cultivation little or no income is even now realized by Government from grazing fees and that whenever and wherever grazing has been for any reason unusually scarce Government have been prepared to make it free. We have considered whether we should not make a definite recommendation that all grazing in Government unoccupied lands in Sind, other than forest areas should be free and uncontrolled. We make this recommendation with regard to the whole Barrage area, where for the most part even at present, and still more for the future, the cattle will be mainly cattle belonging to the agriculturists of the area, and there will not be large areas of grazing land sufficient to attract maldars in large numbers. But in sparsely cultivated areas outside the Barrage tract we have been advised that to make grazing free and unrestricted would only be to impose disabilities on local maldars or local zamindars who at present have customary and exclusive rights to the grazing in those areas. We therefore consider that outside the Barrage tract where there are

large areas of unoccupied waste the grazing should be disposed of to local zamindars or maldars, the primary consideration not being revenue, but the preserving of adequate grazing for local cattle.

Grazing in Forest areas.

32. We think it well to set out the principal facts relating to grazing in the Sind forests. The total area of the Sind forests is about $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of acres, and the total revenue derived from grazing in these forests is only about Rs. 40,000, or about 10 pies per acre. The forests are for the most part massed in the riverain area, and there are few inland forests of any great value for grazing. Even in the riverain forests most of the cattle grazed belong to professional graziers, and only and a small proportion of the cattle belonging to cultivators living near the forest are grazed in the forest. The present grazing available in the forest is more than ample for the cattle that take advantage of it, the acreage available per head being 19 acres and the grazing being of excellent quality.

It has been suggested that the present charge for grazing in forest, which is 6 annns per year per head of horned cattle, is excessive. On investigation it proved that the demand for reduced fees was made on behalf of small graziers who live on the produce of their herds and to whom, since they have few cattle, even a few annas is a matter of importance. The demand for lighter fees in such cases is the same, in kind, as the demand that owners of very small holdings should pay no assessment. But no concession will enable the owner of an insufficient number of cattle or an inadequate holding of land to get a full living out of it. It is noteworthy that it is the maldar who has to depend solely on his cattle for a livelihood, who is most alive to the value of forest grazing and most prepared to pay for it, the cultivator is more apt to rely on the grazing in his own fields and in the neighbouring waste lands. It is also easier for him to look after his cattle in the neighbourhood of his own fields, where also he is not brought into contact with forest subordinates. We do not think that the heaviness of grazing fees is a main factor in keeping the cultivator's cattle out of the forests.

33. Undoubtedly the paucity and poverty of inland forests in Sind is a drawback, and something should be done to supplement grazing in areas romote from the riverain forests. Small scattered areas are required, and these can not easily be maintained through the agency of the Forest Department. We recommend that wherever possible fairly wide belts of babul trees should be maintained along the banks of canals and distributaries, and that at convenient centres, particularly in the neighbourhood of canal

crossings, regulators and bungalows small reserves (of from 150 to 250 acres) should be maintained for the growth of trees and grazing. These reserves could be easily maintained by the Public Works Department with the occasional advice of Forest Officers, and might be made available for local cattle at the same rates as prevail in the reserved forests in ordinary seasons, and free in years of exceptional scarcity.

Encouragement of huris.

34. By way of supplementing the grazing available in foresets, we think that all possible encouragement should be given to zamindars to grow small private woods (or huris) of their own. These huris are already a very common and pleasing feature of the countryside in certain parts of Sind, particularly in the Hyderabad and Nawabshah districts, where they occupy an area of no less than 38,000 acres. The Conservator of Forests (Mr. Aitchison) in his evidence before the Royal Commission on Agriculture said, " They are undoubtedly a great asset to the landowner who takes the trouble to maintain them ; they provide him with fencing material and small rafters, give shade to cattle and can, towards the end of the rotation, be lopped for fodder for goats and camels . . . . . The success of these huris is due to the ease with which babul can be grown in Sind provided there is even a limited supply of water available, its rapid development in an excellent soil and the fact that the woods are thoroughly protected and fenced . . . . . Anything to encourage the huri system would be excellent, because it is an excellent system . . . . . It is really a matter of educating the people to have these huris; they actually give a good return in cash."

35. We agree with these remarks and with the aid of propaganda and the concessions we propose, we think, it should be possible to popularise the growth of huris in parts of Sind where they are not yet common. We propose that any zamindar announcing his intention to grow a huri in any of his land should be entitled to water that area of the first ten years on payment only of the light grass rate that we have proposed in para. 29 and that thereafter the rate charged should be the light rate which we have proposed for all rabi leguminous crops. This is justified not only by the necessity of encouraging grazing facilities, but by the fact that babul is actually a leguminous plant and the growth of a huri is of great value in restoring the fertility of exhausted soil. It is perhaps not likely that the concession would be abused, but to prevent the possibility, it might be laid down that the maximum area with regard to which these concessions could be claimed should be 5 acres to every 100 acres of holding.

Storage of Fodder.

36. Evidence we have taken shows that although there is normally a considerable period of the year during which cattle are in poor condition, very little attention is paid at present to the proper storage of fodder. Karbi and bajri straw is stacked in the open but is not thatched so that there is wastage and damage from the weather. Natural grass is seldom plentiful, even in favourable seasons, in the places where it is required and transport is difficult and costly. Amongst the Punjabi cultivators of the Jamrao tract chaff-cutters are utilised to some extent and the chopped karbi is stored, but these implements are nowhere very common.

We think that propaganda regarding the value of fodder storage is very desirable. The Agricultural Department should try to popularise a cheap form of chaff-cutter, and takavi advances should be made available for their purchase. Experiments in cheap method of silage suitable for the country should also be made, and with the encouragement of the growth of fodder crops such as lucerne and berseem the best method of storing and preserving these crops should be taught.

C.—SUBSTITUTES FOR BULLOCK POWER.

Mechanical Cultivation.

37. We have considered the extent to which the extension of mechanical cultivation is likely within the next few years to replace bullock power. The general trend of the evidence we have taken, with which we agree, is that there is likely to be considerable substitution of mechanical for bullock power for transport purposes, but that most ordinary cultivators are not likely to make use of mechanical methods for general agricultural operations within a measurable period of time. The difficulties in the way, not indeed all of them irremovable, have been thus summarised by Mr. Manohardas Kauramal, a zamindar of Nawabshah district :—

> " It will take another two decades for motor traction to replace animal power generally in Sind. Motor traction means large capital and will not do for small holdings. If zamindars keep tractors there should be a small workshop owned by the Agricultural Department in every agricultural tract, so as to come to the rescue of individual zamindars owning tractors in cases of overhauling for repairs. Owing to general poverty, our farmers do not employ deep thorough going inverting iron implements; their deep indebtedness does not permit to buy expensive implements. A few capitalists

here and there (a mere sprinkling) have owned tractors but even there the use, these tractors are put to, cannot be said to be economic. If the running of those tractors be judged economically they are working at a loss. The initial cost of "Cletrac" or "International" the well known hardy American types of tractors which have been tried in Sind would be about Rs. 5,000 at the present rate of exchange. The daily working cost per acre has been calculated to stand at Rs. 6-7-0. In view of the present state of agriculturists and their indebtedness motor traction cannot be adopted generally. The unevenness of soil, the existence of boundary marks which have got to be kept in constant repairs under the prevailing revenue practice, the depression distributing channels of water, &c., are the various impediments in the way of the free working of tractors. These impediments are supposed to shorten the life of the tractor machines. The difficulty of keeping the tractor employed all the year round on an ordinary holding, in order to make it pay its way is another *bona fide* difficulty."

At present the calculations of the cost of mechanical ploughing which we have seen are mostly in the neighbourhood of Rs. 6 per acre, and anything which tends to reduce the cost will *pro tanto* encourage the substitution of mechanical appliances. But the whole tradition and practice of Sind agriculture militates against the repid progress of mechanization. At present practically the whole expenses of cultivation fall on the hari or actual tiller of the soil, and the zamindar bears no share in them. It will be long before the average zamindar will realize that it will pay him to bear a considerable share of such expenses in order to secure an increase in the gross produce, and the cost of such appliances is far beyond the means of the individual hari nor is co-operation between haris possible, since they are mere tenants-at-will having no fixity of tenure. In many parts of Sind holdings are themselves so small that mechanical cultivation is impossible without a great extension of co-operative effort. Even in some large estates in the Punjab which are run on severely commercial lines with up-to-date agricultural methods, there has in recent years been a reversion from mechanical cultivation to bullock power on the grounds that the latter pays better. In Sind, though of recent years several of the bigger zamindars have, with commendable enterprise, purchased mechanical tractors and ploughs, the matter is still in an experimental stage. We think it very desirable that Government

should itself experiment on a fairly large scale with such machinery and that very careful accounts of costings should be kept. Experiments by Government are all the more necessary because of the pioneer work in this direction that is now being done by firms interested in the sales of oil and machinery.

38. Mechanical transport is likely to make more rapid progress then mechanical cultivation in rural districts, especially as a comprehensive scheme for the improvement of roads is likely to be taken in hand. This circumstance will have the effect of increasing the number of cattle actually available for field agricultural, and will be of more importance under a perennial system of irrigation, which provides work for cattle all the year round, than it is under the present seasonal irrigation.

The Use of Buffaloes.

39. The possibility of buffaloes replacing bullocks has been mentioned by some witnesses, but on the whole there is general agreement that buffaloes are not well adapted to agricultural work in Sind. The buffaloe is naturally too stupid, too lazy and inert, and its upkeep is costly. In the plashy rice-fields of southern countries such as Ceylon the buffaloe is used freely for ploughing but in Sind the climate is very much against him, and even for draught purposes the buffaloe appears to have a very limited use. It has been suggested that they might be used more extensively in the rice areas, but we do not think that this is very likely to take place. Only a minumum of male buffaloes are kept. The figures of the last two censuses give the following totals of male buffaloes in the province :—

	1920	1925.
For plough purposes	2,777	575
For breeding purposes	2,454	8,054
For other purposes	656	2,122
Total ...	5,887	10,751

It is difficult to have much faith in the reliability of this classification, but if any credence at all can be put in the figures, they show that while the total number is increasing the habit of using them as plough cattle is rapidly dying out. But the possibility, under changing conditions, of buffaloes coming into use not only as milch but as draught animals, should not be entirely ignored, and we recommend that a small herd of superior animals should be maintained at each of the cattle farms we have proposed.

D.—Other Relevant Matters.

Housing of cattle.

40. The general trend of the evidence shows that cattle owners do their best to provide for their cattle such shelter as is available. The arrangement that cultivators make for their cattle are, in most places, at least as good as those they make for themselves, and as every one acquainted with the Sind mofussil knows, the cultivator shares the greater part of his abode with his cattle. But the Divisional Forest Officer, Hyderabad, has suggested the free grant of material from forests for constructing cattle-sheds probably there would be difficulty in seeing that this concession was not misapplied except in the immediate neighbourhood of forests, but we think the suggestion is worthy of consideration. The practical example shown by Government Cattle farms should count for something, and an expanded Agricultural Department should be able to do much by verbal propaganda, lantern lectures and the distribution of vernacular pamphlets. But we feel that no great improvement can be looked for until the general economic condition of the cultivator is improved, as we expect it to be by the settled conditions which Barrage irrigation will bring.

Slaughter of cattle.

41. It is generally agreed that little slaughter of useful cattle takes place in Sind. There is no sign of any industry of stock raising for the purpose of slaughter for food such as is common in many other countries, and the ordinary cultivator cannot afford to kill for food cattle which retain any usefulness for agricultural purposes. There are few large towns in Sind. In the five principal towns of the province the total number of bovine cattle slaughtered in a year is only about 7,000, and very few of these are young stock. It is obvious that slaughter for food on such a scale has no appreciable effect on the question of cattle supply in a province with over two million head of cattle, and we have therefore no further remarks to make under this head.

Export of cattle.

42. Statistics obtained from the Collector of Customs show that the average annual export of cattle by sea to foreign countries and coast ports during the last five years has been only 680 head. These are mostly Karachi cattle and go to Ceylon or Indian ports. We were unable to obtain figures of the export by rail or road, and

some witnesses were of opinion that the export to the Punjab or Baluchistan was considerable. The principal Karachi dealer in such cattle for export gave it as his opinion that such export was considerable and said that he would put it at 500 to 1,000 annually. But he pointed out that this outside demand for Sind cattle was mainly not for bullocks but for cows; that it was this outside demand which increased the value of cattle and gave encouragement to the breeder, and that this appreciation from outside of the value of Sind cattle tended to the production of more and better cattle in Sind itself.

We have no evidence to support the theory that the export of cattle from Sind imposes any serious drain on the country, and we do not think any measures should be taken to restrict it. Such measures would be likely to do more harm than good by the discouragement given to cattle breeders, and indeed they would be very difficult to enforce in a country with such a long land frontier as Sind.

The figures of export should be watched and if it is found that there is a tendency for the figures to increase unduly, the matter would have to be reconsidered, but at present no action is necessary.

Cattle thefts.

43. The prevalence of cattle theft in Sind is a grave evil and was reported on in 1926 by a Special Committee appointed by Government to investigate the matter and make recommendations. As the cattle stolen in one area are usually disposed of elsewhere in the province it might be thought that the total effect on the agriculture of the province is not great. This would be a wrong view to take, and the evidence we have taken shows that the insecurity which it causes is a potent influence in preventing an improvement in the quality of cattle kept. The Deputy Inspector-General does not think that the decrease in reported cattle thefts since 1922 marks any real improvement, but attributes it rather to retrenchments in the Sind Police and the consequent abolition of reporting centres. There is general agreement that strong measures should be taken to put down cattle theft but little agreement as to what those measures should be. We do not consider ourselves called upon to supplement the recommendations of the Cattle Lifting Committee, some of which it is understood are still under the consideration of Government. One of the principal recommendations of the Committee was that cattle-theft in Sind should be included in the schedule to the Criminal Tribes Act: the effect of this would be to ensure the infliction of deterrent punishment on convicted offenders. A Bill to this end was introduced at

the last meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council but was withdrawn by the Honourable Member in charge as the result of opposition of the Sind non-official members.

We content ourselves with emphasizing the fact that insecurity of propoerty in cattle must militate against an improvement in their quality.

Cattle Fairs and Agricultural Shows.

44. Within the last twenty years several of the more important horse and cattle fairs have ceased to exist. The Shikarpur Horse Show, the Ghotki Mule Show have gone, and even the Jacobabad Horse Show threatens to become a bienniel instead of an annual event. The crowds attracted by these shows gave valuable opportunities for Government propaganda, and the Agricultural Department often gave demonstrations at them. It is probably not possible to revive the larger shows, which owed most of their official patronage to the needs of the Army Department. But there are still a large number of smaller cattle fairs of local importance held throughout Sind, often associated with some otherwise forgotten saint of olden days ; and these fairs attract large crowds. We think that Government might make much better use of these fairs for propaganda purposes, and the expenditure incurred need not be very great. An annual prize for the best bull bred within a certain radius and a prize for the best yoke of plough cattle should be given, and the local representatives of the Agricultural and Veterinary Departments should make full use of the opportunities for propaganda. Every effort should be made to improve these shows and where possible to establish new ones, and the attention of Government officers should not be confined, as now, to sanitation and the preservation of order. In the Punjab there are over a hundred of these local fairs in which officers of the Veterinary, Agricultural and Revenue Departments co-operate, aided by the local boards, and the expenses incurred are about Rs. 40,000 per annum.

Propaganda.

45. In the course of this report we have often mentioned the need for more propaganda. We think that ignorance is the main enemy to be overcome. There is in Sind very little prejudice against any of the means of improvement, but there is widespread indifference and ignorance. Some of the measures to dispel this have already been indicated, and a few more may be mentioned. The School Readers of the elementary schools should be given a more definitely agricultural bias ; the propaganda staff under the

Chief Agricultural Officer should be expanded and should be conversant with work being done for live-stock just as for other agricultural improvements; and officers of all other departments should be given, as a matter of course and without special inquiries made by them, up to date information about the Agricultural and Veterinary Departments' activities, so that every touring officer might become, in proportion to his opportunities, a means of disseminating agricultural knowledge We believe that large numbers of the officers of all departments have an interest in agricultural problems, and that if they are kept in closer touch with what the Agricultural Department is doing they will be only too pleased to pass on the knowledge which they acquire.

(Sd.) H. DOW.

(Sd.) THARUMAL BILARAM.

(Sd.) R. W. INDER.

(Sd.) GUL MUHAMMAD.

(Sd.) دلمراد خان

(Sd.) محمد عاقب بلي

Summary of Conclusions and Recommendations.

1. An *accurate* census of live-stock should be taken in one or two typical areas in Sind. (Para. 4.)

2. There is no sufficient reason to fear an agricultural breakdown at the time of opening of the Barrage Canals owing to the insufficiency of cattle. (Paras. 6 and 7.)

3. The most critical period will be first ten years of Barrage irrigation. (Para. 12.)

4. Small holdings at concession rates of malkano should be granted to selected breeders. (Para. 15.)

5. Two Government Cattle Farms should be established, one for the Bhagnari breed and one for the Thari breed. (Paras. 17 and 18.)

6. Sind should obtain a more adequate share of the grants already available for the Premium Bull System, and efforts to encourage that system should be made. (Paras. 19 and 20.)

7. The subsidising of Gaoṣhalas and Pinjrapoles is not a hopeful line of advance. (Para 21.)

8. A considerable expansion of the Civil Veterinary Department in Sind is required. (Para. 22.)

9. The early castration of cattle is advocated. (Para. 24.)

10. In the Barrage Settlements light rates should be imposed on those leguminous crops, grown either in kharif or rabi, which are valuable as fodder crops and at the same time are useful in restoring the fertility of the soil (Para. 27.)

11. It would be unwise to attempt to make the growing of a certain proportion of fodder crops by zamindars compulsory (Para. 28.)

12. The existing concession of growing natural grass at a light rate of 12 as. per acre should be continued. (Para. 29.)

13. Grazing in Government unoccupied lands in the Barrage area should be free and uncontrolled, no fees being levied and no permit being required. (Para. 31.)

14. Plantations should be made along canal banks, and in the neighbourhood of inspection bungalows and regulators and should be maintained by the Public Works Department. (Para. 33.)

15. The growth of private huris should be encouraged by concessions. (Para. 35.)

16. The storage of fodder should be encouraged. (Para. 36.)

17. Experimental work by Government on mechanical cultivation is necessary. (Para. 37.)

18. The better housing of cattle should be encouraged by propaganda (Para. 40.)

19. The slaughter and export of cattle have little bearing on the problem. (Paras. 41 and 42)

20. The suppression of cattle-theft would have a marked effect on the improvement of cattle. (Para 43.)

21. Cattle Fairs and Agricultural Shows should be encouraged. (Para. 44.)

22. There is a great need for more propaganda work. (Para. 45).

No. ..

Committee on Cattle Supply and Improvement in Sind.

QUESTIONNAIRE.

To _____

Name (in full) _____

Through or Care of_____

Post Office _____

Village _____

Taluka _____

District _____

Secretary to Cattle Supply and
Improvement Committee in Sind, Karachi

L (IV) 860—5

Committee on Cattle Supply and Improvement in Sind.

QUESTIONNAIRE.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

		Page.
1.	Terms of Reference	i
2.	Note	ii
3.	Heading—	
	A. Number and quality of cattle. (Ten questions) ...	1
	B. Breeding problems (Eight questions) ...	1
	C. Feeding and management. (Eight questions) ...	2
	D. Losses. (Three questions)	3
	E. General. (Three questions)	3

Terms of Reference for the Committee of Cattle.

1. To examine the question of the sufficiency of cattle in Sind with special reference to the changes in cultivation as a result of the construction of the Lloyd Barrage.

2. To consider the measures necessary to increase their number and to improve their quality.

3. To make any other suggestions relevant to the subject.

Committee on Cattle Supply and Improvement in Sind.

QUESTIONNAIRE.

NOTE.

1. The accompanying questionnaire is circulated to those bodies and individuals, Government or public, who have practical experience in cattle supply and improvement in Sind so that they may have an opportunity of placing before the Committee their views on various questions.

2. It is not necessary to answer all questions. But those questions with which the body or an individual is acquainted are to be answered in full.

3. Reply to each question should be written on foolscap paper and on one side only with a quarter margin.

4. Replies should be brief, but at the same time self-contained and to the point. References to documents other than Government publications or such papers as can be sent should be avoided.

5. Replies should be sent within one month and a half from the receipt of the questionnaire.

6. Replies should either be typed or written in legible hand writting. Numerical figures should please be written both in figure and words.

7. All communications should please be addressed to "The Secretary, Cattle Committee in Sind, Karachi".

QUESTIONNAIRE.

A.—NUMBER AND QUALITY OF CATTLE.

1. What kind of power is used in the area with which you are acquainted for the various farming operations, *viz.*, tilling the land, sowing, harvesting, threshing, transporting, water-lifting, &c.? Is only bullock power employed, or is this supplemented by camel, buffalo, horse or mechanical power? Will tractors supply the deficiency and be economical?

2. Is the number of bullocks available sufficient for agricultural operations under present conditions, and will it be sufficient when cultivation increases under the Barrage to more than twice its present area? How far will it be affected by the conversion of lift into flow?

3. How many acres of land can be satisfactorily sown with one pair of bullocks under present conditions? Do you expect any change in the figure when there is an assured and early supply of water under the Barrage? Please give separate figures for different crops and types of soil, if necessary.

4 What is the total number of cattle of all sorts—bullocks, breeding cows, stud bulls, buffaloes and young stock—that a cultivator has to maintain for the proper development of a holding of, say, 100 (zamindar) and 16 acres (hari)? Does the number vary according as irrigation is flow or lift, and, if so, how?

5. Does the zamindar or hari generally produce all the bullocks he requires from his own stock, or does he supplement his home grown stock by purchase? Does he hire bullocks temporarily during the busy season, and, if so, to what extent?

6. What is the ruling price of a pair of good bullocks in your area? (The breed should be stated.) Are they procurable from local breeders or from outsiders? How do the prices compare with the prices prevaillng 20 years ago?

7. What breed of cattle is most common in the different areas in Sind with which you are acquainted? Is the most common breed also the most suitable?

8. Does the existing breed in your area serve a dual purpose (both draught and milk) or is it suitable for draught only? Do you favour the dual purpose or the specialised animal?

9. How is the question of manure dealt with in your area? Is the number of cattle sufficient for the satisfactory manuring of the land under existing conditions? Do you anticipate a great shortage of manure under Barrage conditions when intensive cultivation will become common?

10. Do yo consider that mechanical devices are likely to replace cattle to any considerable extent in Sind in the near future?

B.—BREEDING PROBLEMS.

1. By whom and in what manner is cattle breeding at present being carried on in your area?

Compare the extent to which breeding is carried out by—

(1) Zamindars,

(2) Haris,

(3) Professinal breeders.

2. If there are any professional breeders of importance in your area, give their names and describe their activities in detail. Do you consider that they deserve official encouragement in any form?

3. What success, if any, has been attained in your area by the premium bull system? Have you any suggestions to make for the improvement or extension of this system?

4. Do you consider that the help of goashallas can be usefully enlisted for breeding purposes? Do you think it is practicable to encourage them to produce a minimum number of young stock annually?

5. It has been suggested that land grants in the Barrage area should be made conditional on the grantee maintaning a minimum number of breeding cows for so many acres occupied. Do you consider such a system practicable and desirable?

6. It has been suggested that nucleus herds of the best breeds, *viz.*, Bhagnari and Thari, should be kept in Government farms at Jacobabad, Larkana, Sakrand and Umarkot, on the lines of the Willingdon Cattle Farm at Malir. Have you any alternative sites to propose or any other remarks to make on this proposal?

7. At what age do cows begin breeding in your area? At what intervals do they produce calves, and how many calves do they produce during their life time?

8. What proportion of male calves in an ordinary herd of cattle are castrated, and what proportion are kept for service? At what age does the castration take place? Does any class of people object to castration?

9. To what extent is buffalo breeding carried on in your area, and how is the male stock utilised? Is it possisle to use buffaloes for agricultural work in Sind?

C.—FEEDING AND MANAGEMENT.

1. Do cattle owners supply sufficient food (roughage as well as concentrates) to their working and breeding animals all the year round? If not, what is the period of shortage and how can it be overcome?

2. To what extent and in what form is fodder provision made by cattle-owners to guard against shortage?

3. Are cultivators making use of chaff cutters to economise fodder? If so, to what extent?

4. Do you favour a system of mixed farming? Are land-holders in the habit of growing fodder crops entirely for the benefit of their cattle? If considerable concessions are made in regard to assessment rates on fodder crops, do you think that the practice of growing such crops on the perennial canals will increase?

5. Is fodder imported into or exported from your area to any considerable extent?

6. What areas are reserved for grazing in your tract? To what extent are they made use of? Will the extension of cultivation under the Barrage and the consequent reduction of fallow land and of grazing areas seriously affect the cattle? If so, what remedies do you suggest?

7. To what extent do cattle-owners take advantage of the grazing facilities offered by the Forest Department? Have you any suggestions to make, which are not detrimental to the interests of the Forest Department, for improving or extending these facilities? Have you any proposals for improving the quality of the grazing in the forests? How far has the reduction in the area of inland forests affected grazing facilities? Do you consider it desirable to increase the area of inland forests?

8. Do cattle-owners make adequate arrangements for housing their cattle? If not, how can an improvement be effected in this respect?

D.—LOSSES.

1. What diseases and ailments are especially prevalent among cattle in your area? Is the mortality among young stock and full grown animals serious? Is skilled veterinary assistance easily available, and is it readily made use of? If not, what suggestions would you make for the improvement of the Veterinary Department?

2. Have you any remarks to make upon the following, or upon any other factors which cause loss or harm to cattle :—

(1) Cattle stealing.

(2) Indiscriminate breeding by bulls which are allowed to wander unattended in the jungle.

(3) Slaughter of useful animals.

3. Is any serious drain made upon the agricultural stock of the Province by demands from outside or from cities?

E.—GENERAL.

1. Do you consider that co-operative cattle breeding societies could be formed successfully? If so, please give details.

2. Do you consider that cattle shows should be held more generally with the object of encouraging the breeding of cattle?

3. How far do you think that increased propaganda on the part of the Agricultural Department in relation to the growing of fodder crops, the scientific breeding of cattle, &c., is likely to prove useful?

(Sd.) H. DOW, I.C.S.,
Chairman,
Cattle Supply and Improvement Committee, and
Revenue Officer, Lloyd Barrage and Canals Scheme.

KARACHI: THE COMMISSIONER'S PRINTING PRESS

3

Report

of the

Committee appointed to make Recommendations regarding the Future of St. George's Hospital, Bombay

1934

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CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION—Composition of the Committee and its work.

CHAPTER I—Cost of Hospital.

CHAPTER II—Description of Hospital.

CHAPTER III—Figures relating to use made of Hospital.

CHAPTER IV—Descriptive Review of Administration.

CHAPTER V—Administration—General.

CHAPTER VI—Nursing Home.

CHAPTER VII—Fees.

CHAPTER VIII—Reservation of one wing for Indians of Indian habits of life.

CHAPTER IX—Recommendations.

CONCLUSION.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX "A"—Detailed statement showing expenditure and receipts for three years.

APPENDIX "B"—Letter from the Secretary to Government, General Department, dated 22nd March 1934.

APPENDIX "C"—Existing scales of pay and revised scales of pay of the Nursing Staff.

APPENDIX "D"—Comparative statement of the Income and Expenditure of the Nursing Association for the past five years.

APPENDIX "E"—Rules for the guidance of an Almoner.

APPENDIX "F"—Statement showing how the post of R. M. O. has been filled since April 1927 to date.

APPENDIX "G"—Duties of Honoraries.

APPENDIX "H"—New scale of fees and allocation of Wards.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING THE FUTURE OF ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, BOMBAY

1. This Committee was appointed by the Government of Bombay in its Resolution, General Department, No. 9303 of 26th February 1934 The following members were appointed :—

Mr. G. L. Winterbotham (*Chairman*),

Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Hamilton, C.I.E., I.M.S.,

Mr. Pestanshah N. Vakil, M.L.C.,

Mr. W. R. S. Sharpe, M.Inst.T.,

Dr. J. A. Collaco, M.L.C.,

Mr. J. B. Greaves, M.L.C.,

Mr. D. Watson, M.C., B.A., M.Inst.F.,

Mr. S. H. Prater, M.L.C.,

with Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Foster (Retd.), Lay Secretary for Hospital Administration, Bombay, as Secretary.

2. The Committee's terms of reference were :—

(*a*) To make proposals in order to secure that the facilities afforded by St. George's Hospital on its present site are more generally availed of than at present without substantially increasing the net cost to Government.

(*b*) To examine and report on the whole administration of the Hospital, including the Nursing Association, with a view to reducing the net cost per head to Government and in particular to consider the rates of fees at present charged, the method of assessing them, the use now made of the free wards, the strength of the staff and the distribution of work.

(*c*) To ascertain and report the cost, both recurring and non-recurring, of any proposals that they may put forward.

As regards (*a*) above, the Committee were to consider whether the object in view can be secured by opening an out-patients department or otherwise. They were to proceed on the assumption that the Hospital will be open to persons of all nationalities and communities who follow European habits of diet and of life generally. Alternatively they were to consider whether the object can better be secured by reserving one wing for Indians following the Indian manner of life. The financial implications of this alternative as compared with the preceding alternative were to be fully worked out.

3. The Committee held in all 16 sittings. The Surgeon Superintendent, St. George's Hospital, was invited to be present at all the Committee's discussions and attended all meetings in so far as his duties

at the Hospital permitted. It must not be taken that the Surgeon Superintendent necessarily agrees with all the Committee's conclusions.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Hamilton, left for England on the 27th March 1934 but signs the Report as the Committee had completed discussion of major questions by that date.

Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, M.D., F.R.C.S., was invited to give the Committee the benefit of his views and all the major points dealt with in this Report were discussed with him. Dr. Gilder's willing co-operation was most helpful to the Committee.

CHAPTER I.

COST OF HOSPITAL.

1. Attached, as Appendix "A", to this report will be found a detailed statement showing expenditure and receipts for St. George's Hospital for the three financial years 1931–32, 1932–33 and 1933–34. This is published with the authority* of Government and is to be taken as showing the gross and nett cost of the Hospital to Government in these years. But a closer analysis is necessary to arrive at the cost per patient per bed per day for paying and non-paying patients and for this purpose the Committee, in the following paragraphs, take the actual figures for the financial year just closed, i.e. 1933–34.

2.

	Rs.
The total expenditure on the Hospital in 1933–34, including Rs. 10,598 for upkeep and repairs was	3,54,513
In this is included the expenditure borne by the Nursing Association	52,624
leaving Government to provide	3,01,889
which is done in the following manner:	
Grant to Nursing Association	62,690
Expenditure on running the Hospital ..	2,39,199
The 1933–34 receipts from all sources were :—	
Net fees etc.	1,07,148
Sundries	1,020
Contribution by Nursing Association ..	52,624
Contribution by Port Trust	25,209
Total ..	1,86,001
The net cost to Government of the Hospital was therefore—	
Gross expenditure	3,54,513
Less—Receipts	1,86,001
Balance ..	1,68,512

3. This figure is to be compared with Rs. 1,51,000 which was the expenditure actually incurred from Provincial Revenues on the maintenance of the Hospital in the year 1906–07 *vide* paragraph 1 of the letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department, dated 22nd March 1934, printed as an Appendix "B" to the Report. The Committee would point out that if Rs. 1,51,000 is allocated to

* *Vide* note below Appendix A at page 42 *post*.

St. George's Hospital out of the annual contribution from the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the amount expended on the Hospital over and above this sum from Provincial Revenues was Rs. 17,500 for the year 1933–34.

4. The above figures include both the cost of, and receipts from, the Nursing Home and to arrive at the cost of the Hospital per patient per bed per day the Nursing Home figures must be deducted. The Nursing Home accounts are not kept separate, and later in the Report the Committee are making a recommendation that this should be done from the current year.

The Nursing Home figures for 1933–34 are :—

	Rs.
Cost.	
Nursing Establishment. Cost borne by Government	10,223
Nursing Establishment. Cost borne by Association	5,154
Ward servants and temporary establishment ..	800
Midwife	2,334
Proportion of Hospital charges properly debitable to the Nursing Home (including Diets) ..	5,000
	23,511
Receipts.	
Fees from patients	27,420
Proportion of Nursing expenditure borne by Nursing Association	5,154
	32,574
5. The cost of the Hospital to Government, excluding the Nursing Home, is therefore	3,54,513
Less the cost of the Nursing Home	23,511
	3,31,002
and the nett receipts, excluding Nursing Home receipts, are	1,86,001
Less	32,574
	1,53,427
The nett cost of the Hospital, excluding Nursing Home, is	3,31,002
Less the nett receipts, excluding Nursing Home	1,53,427
	1,77,575

6. To arrive at the expenditure per patient per bed per day, it is necessary to divide the above figure of Rs. 3,31,002 by the number of bed days in 1933–34 which was 37,579. The expenditure per patient per bed per day is therefore Rs. 8·8. This is made up as follows :—

	Rs.
Expenditure by Government on Hospital ..	6·2
Expenditure by Government on Nursing ...	1·4
Cost of Nursing borne by Nursing Association ..	1·2
	8·8

7. The following statement gives the cost to Government (excluding the cost to the Nursing Association but including Government grant to that Body), of the non-paying and the various classes of paying patients :—

Fee	Bed days	Amount	Profit or Loss to Government
		Rs.	
Rs. 15 ..	490	7,350	Profit Rs. 7·4 per bed day.
Rs. 8 ..	4,350	34,800	Profit Rs. ·4 per bed day.
Rs. 6 (Government servants).	28	168	Loss Rs. 1·6 per bed day.
Rs. 3 ..	4,415	13,245	Loss Rs. 4·6 per bed day.
Re. 1–8–0 ..	7,309	16,326	Loss Rs. 6·1 per bed day.
Non-paying ..	20,987	*Nil.*	Loss Rs. 7·6 per bed day.
	37,579		

In addition to the above cost to Government of Rs. 7·6, every patient cost the Nursing Association Rs. 1·2 per bed per day. It is appropriate to point out that the funds of the Nursing Association are subscribed wholly by the class of patient paying Rs. 15 or Rs. 8 per diem, so that the patients of this class are indirectly contributing a substantial sum to the cost of the nursing of the Hospital, in addition to their daily fees.

It will be seen that over 55 per cent. of the bed days were on account of free patients consisting of Anglo-Indians, Goans, Mangaloreans and a few indigent Europeans, while patients who paid Rs. 8 and over paid the full daily cost of the Hospital facilities.

CHAPTER II.

DESCRIPTION OF HOSPITAL.

St. George's Hospital, built in the years 1889–1892 by the Government of Bombay at a total cost of Rs. 5,78,859, on 16·21 acres of land previously occupied by the Old Fort St. George, is situated between Frere Road, St. George's Road, and the G. I. P. Railway. The book value of the site and buildings of the Hospital as shown in the Public Works Department Return of Buildings is—

	Rs.
Land	15,70,000
Buildings	16,73,000
Total ..	32,43,000

The site is well served by bus, rail and tram, and is convenient for those working in the Fort and for seamen from the Port. It suffers from being too far away from the northern parts of the City, where the majority of the poorer persons who use the Hospital live.

The noise and dirt from the Railway and the fact that the preservation of the sanitary amenities of the site and its surroundings are dependent on no less than four entirely independent and different authorities—the Superintendent of the Hospital, the Municipality, the Port Trust and the G.I. P. Railway—adds to the difficulties.

The main Hospital building, some 630 feet long, is divided into a North and South Wing, with an administrative office, X-ray Department, Operating Theatre etc. in the centre. The North Wing is used for women and children and contains 82 beds situated in no less than 13 separate rooms or wards, a Laboratory, Ante-Natal Clinic, Maternity Section, and the Nursing Home of five rooms.

The South Wing contains 109 beds split up between 12 different rooms or wards. In these are included two wards and one room comprising 29 beds at present closed down.

In the surrounding compound are situated the Infectious Block of 20 beds, a Mental Block of 2 beds, superior staff nurses' and menial staff quarters, the Mortuary and the necessary outbuildings and lavatories.

In all, there are no less than 16 separate buildings in the compound.

The administration and keeping in order of this mass of buildings—many of them old and of poor design—scattered haphazard over the site, is in itself a costly and laborious business.

A walk round the building and compound is sufficient to convince anyone that here is an institution that was built in the spacious days of 45 years ago, when running costs, economical layout and modern requirements were not dreamt of. The expenditure on running this Hospital is at least 25 per cent. greater than that of a modern Hospital with the same accommodation.

This expenditure is increased materially by the large number of separate wards and rooms that the block is divided into.

CHAPTER III.

FIGURES RELATING TO USE MADE OF HOSPITAL.

1. As pointed out in the previous paragraph, the Hospital is divided into two portions, male and female, there being 109 beds in the male, and 82 in the female, wing. Out of the female wing, one ward consisting of 18 beds is reserved for children, and another ward consisting of 12 beds and two private rooms is set aside as a Maternity section. The average daily number of patients in the Hospital month by month during the three years ending March 1934 has been as follows :—

1931–32.

March	104·5
April	112·9
May	109·1
June	110·8
July	110·7
August	108·1
September	115·9
October	111·3
November	109·0
December	95·8
January 1932	92·3
February 1932	98·9

1932–33.

March	95·8
April	86·9
May	98·2
June	99·3
July	107·5
August	104·8
September	125·2
October	115·9
November	117·1
December	105·7
January 1933	107·3
February 1933	109·6

1933-34.

March	103·0
April	112·9
May	105·4
June	101·1
July	106·5
August	100·1
September	106·0
October	115·9
November	123·7
December	95·5
January 1934	107·4
February 1934	115·1

2. There has therefore been little variation during this period, and though some of the reasons for the low percentage of beds filled must be those advanced by Government in their Circular letter, General Department, No. 9303-B, dated 18th May 1933, viz., the decrease of malaria in Bombay, the decreased tonnage of shipping using the port, and the reduction of European staff in Bombay offices, it has to be remembered that the last three years have been an exceptional time of trade depression and it may confidently be expected that a revival in trade will mean an increased tonnage of shipping using the port and an increase of staff in commercial offices. The Committee, however, are left in no doubt that even to-day there are certain contributory reasons in connection with the administration of the hospital which militate against the fullest use being made of its facilities, and these will emerge during the course of the report.

3. The Committee are indebted to Mr. Watson for the compilation of figures showing the total number of European and Anglo-Indian patients, both indoor and outdoor, who have been treated in hospitals and dispensaries in Bombay City for the years 1909 to 1923 inclusive, but excluding 1915, 1918 and 1919, for which years copies of the published Report were not available. These figures are taken from the Annual Reports on the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries under the Government of Bombay. It has not been possible to continue them from 1923, as from that date the statement showing the number of indoor and outdoor patients according to class and sex does not show the numbers separately for Bombay City, but only Provincial totals.

MO-III Bk O 39—2

1909 to 1923
(excluding 1915, 1918 and 1919).

	St. George's Hospital.	Other Hospitals in Bombay.	
Indoor—			
Male	21,809	3,846	
Female	9,211	13,862	
Male Children ..	1,563	425	
Female Children ..	1,264	430	
Outdoor—			
Male	8,822	25,343	
Female	3,702	18,882	
Male Children ..	1,066	4,507	
Female Children ..	817	4,002	
Total—			
Male	30,631	29,189	
Female	12,913	32,744	
Male Children ..	2,629	4,932	
Female Children ..	2,081	4,432	
	48,254	71,297	= 119,551

4. It may be concluded from these figures :—

(*a*) That between 1909 and 1923, only ·40 per cent. of the total number of European and Anglo-Indian patients who were treated in the hospitals and dispensaries in the City received treatment in St George's Hospital. Of these St. George's treated only 64 per cent. of the total number of indoor patients.

(*b*) The evidence of the necessity for a properly equipped outpatient department is apparent from the following summary which shows the percentage of indoor to total patients treated in St. George's Hospital and other Hospitals in the City :—

——	St. George's Hospital.	European and Anglo-Indian Patients at other Hospitals.	All Communities at J.J. and G.T. Hospitals.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Male	71	13	14·5
Female	71	41 (including Maternity).	21
Male Children	59	9	3
Female Children	61	10	2

(*c*) The average annual number of probable European and Anglo-Indian patients not treated in St. George's Hospital seem to be constituted approximately as follows :—

Male	550
Female	2,200
Male Children	30
Female Children	30

(*d*) The Committee assume that the great majority of the patients have been non-paying, and, if these statistics provide a true picture of the position, it seems to them that it is very necessary that such steps as are practicable should be taken to ensure that St. George's Hospital should be used by as many as possible of the patients among the Communities for the treatment of which the hospital is intended. This would not only greatly reduce the number of vacant beds, but would relieve the pressure on other hospitals in the City. The Committee have borne these points prominently in mind, both in considering the question of the allocation of wards and in examining the need for an Out-patients' Department.

CHAPTER IV.

DESCRIPTIVE REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATION.

(A) *Staff.*—The post of Superintendent carries a consolidated salary of Rs. 2,350 per month, with no allowances. Prior to August 1910, the Superintendent drew the pay of his rank and was allowed private practice, but it was then decided that the work of administering this hospital was sufficient to occupy the Superintendent's time fully and to leave no leisure to meet the calls of a general private practice. The Secretary of State therefore sanctioned an arrangement fixing the pay of the post at Rs. 1,800 per month, with free quarters and consulting practice only. In January 1920, when the rates of pay for officers of the I.M.S. in civil employment were revised, the pay of the Superintendent, St. George's Hospital, was fixed at the present level of Rs. 2,350.

There is also a post of Resident Medical Officer, which, together with that of the Superintendent, is reserved by the Secretary of State for an officer of the I.M.S. It is customarily filled by an officer of the rank of Captain, drawing the pay of his rank with a compensatory allowance of Rs. 135 per month and free quarters. It is to be noted that, during the last seven years, the post of R. M. O. has actually been filled by an I.M.S. officer for broken periods amounting in all to two years. During the rest of the time, one of the senior I.M.D. officers has acted as R. M. O. and this has, in the unanimous opinion of the Committee, undoubtedly thrown an undue burden on the Superintendent, seeing that I.M.D. officers, not possessing special surgical qualifications, are unable to give any assistance by undertaking operations other than minor ones. The fact that though both the posts of Superintendent and of R. M. O. have been reserved by the Secretary of State for I.M.S. officers, the Government of Bombay have not seen fit to secure an I.M.S. officer for the post of R. M. O. as a regular thing, has undoubtedly militated against the efficiency of the hospital and the interests of the communities which it is designed to serve, and the Committee consider that it is Government's plain duty to take the necessary steps to secure from the Government of India the services of a suitable I.M.S. surgeon for the post of R. M. O. if one is not available on the Bombay cadre.

The Committee have very carefully considered the various possible alternatives, viz. whether the Superintendent should be part-time, whether experienced Surgeons should be recruited from outside the ranks of the I.M.S. by Government and whether the post of R. M. O. should be filled by senior B.M.S. officers and have come to the unanimous conclusions that the needs of the hospital require the services of two whole time fully qualified surgeons and that, so long as these two posts are reserved by the Secretary of State for I.M.S. officers, it is desirable for both posts to be filled by such officers. The Committee wish to stress the point that, as it is the custom for the post of R. M. O. to be filled (when it is so filled) by an I.M.S. officer not higher than the rank of Captain,

there would be little or no economy to be effected by any suitable alternative method of filling the post. It has been brought to the notice of the Committee that the Presidency Hospital, Calcutta, employ two European R. M. O.'s brought out from England on three-year contracts, and the salary necessary to attract the class of men, who would of course be entirely suitable for the post of R. M. O. at St. George's Hospital, is no less than that paid to an I.M.S. officer of the rank of Captain.

The present incumbent, Captain H. S. Waters, I.M.S., was specially released from military duties several years before he was due for transfer to civil, to fill this particular post, and it is the considered opinion of the Committee that, if as they understand, Captain Waters is to be transferred in May this year, immediate steps should be taken by Government to secure the services of another suitable I.M.S. surgeon.

The rest of the medical staff of the hospital comprises five I.M.D. officers whose salaries vary, in accordance with their seniority, from Rs. 900 to Rs. 480 per month, with compensatory allowances varying from Rs. 120 to Rs. 37–8–0 per month. The Committee understand that at present the number is only four, and that although the sanctioned number is five, the normal complement is four. A point to be remembered in considering the necessary cadre is that these officers combine with their ordinary hospital duties the functions of anaesthetist, radiologist and bacteriologist. The Committee are of the opinion that, provided the two senior posts are filled by experienced surgeons, a cadre of four as against the present sanctioned strength of five, will be sufficient, and they recommend that two of these posts should be filled by I.M.D. or B.M.S. officers, and the other two by medical graduates with the necessary qualifications, who should be appointed as House Surgeons for a term of three years on a scale of Rs. 120—10—140. This change should be instituted as soon as the retirement or transfer of the present senior I.M.D. officers takes place.

The Committee desire to make it quite plain that in making this recommendation it is not their intention that B.M.S. officers should be appointed in substitution of I.M.D. officers unless and until suitably qualified Anglo-Indian officers are available from the B.M.S. We recognise that at present there are no Anglo-Indians in the B.M.S. and are unanimous in regarding it as perfectly reasonable that two of the medical officers of a Hospital which caters for the requirements of the Anglo-Indian community should themselves belong to that community. In these circumstances we take it for granted that Government will automatically continue to fill the two posts in question with I.M.D. officers—until suitably qualified Anglo-Indians become available from the B.M.S., when we recommend that they should be eligible for these posts.

(B) *Nursing Staff*—(1) *Incidence of cost.*—The Nursing Staff employed in the wards of St. George's Hospital is provided and maintained by the St. George's Hospital Nursing Association, a body constituted and registered in the year 1902 under Act XXI of 1860. The Association

also maintains a body of trained nurses for employment on private cases. The management of the Association is vested in a Committee of 12 members, of whom the Superintendent and the Resident Medical Officer of the Hospital are ex-officio Members, seven are elected annually by the members of the Association, and three are appointed by Government. An estimate of the annual income and expenditure of the Association is prepared triennially. In this estimate and in the accounts of the Association all items relating to (*a*) the Hospital Nursing Staff and (*b*) the Private Nursing Staff are kept separate and distinct. The estimate, in so far as it related to the Hospital Nursing Staff. is subject to the sanction of Government who, under the terms of their Resolution No. 761 of 7th February 1902, contribute annually a grant not exceeding half the estimated expenditure under this head. The balance of the cost of the Hospital Nursing Staff is met by the Nursing Association from subscriptions and donations contributed by the public, an annual contribution from the Bombay Port Trust based on the number of seamen treated at the Hospital, and fees earned by the Private Nursing Staff.

(2) *Strength of Nursing Staff.*—The present schedule of Hospital Nursing Staff, the cost of which is shared by Government and the Nursing Association on the above basis, is as follows :—

1	Lady Superintendent.
8	Ward Sisters.
1	Masseuse.
2	Midwives.
1	Infectious Ward Nurse.
3	Staff Nurses.
47	Nurses in training.
Total 63	

Excluding the Lady Superintendent the Masseuse, the Theatre and House Sisters, Sister in charge of Nursing Home and 5 Nurses normally detailed for duty in the Nursing Home, and 3 Nurses usually required for duty in the Infectious Block, the staff available for duty in the ordinary wards is 50, out of whom 5 are Sisters in charge of wards and 3 are relieving Staff Nurses. The number of nurses available for actual nursing duties in the ordinary wards is therefore 42, including 2 midwives. Although this may at first sight appear a somewhat full complement for, say, 115 beds, the Committee are of the opinion that taking into consideration (1) the fact that a considerable proportion of the patients are paying patients who expect personal attention and (2) that the terms of reference to the Committee include the framing of recommendations designed to increase the number of occupied beds in the Hospital, the present sanctioned cadre of Nurses is not excessive and will almost certainly have to be increased if a larger number of beds are filled.

(3) *Pay of Nursing Staff.*—All the appointments on the Nursing Staff with the exception of the Masseuse, carry free board and lodging, the cost of which is equally shared by Government and Nursing Association. The existing scales of pay and the revised scales introduced with effect from 1st November 1933, which are applicable to all new entrants and to staff confirmed and promoted on or after that date, are detailed in Appendix " C ".

The revised scales of pay, generally speaking, are somewhat higher than those sanctioned for nurses employed by the J. J. Nursing Association, but bearing in mind the class of paying patients for whom the Hospital largely caters and the standard of living of the probationers and nurses employed in the Hospital, the Committee are of opinion that it would be inadvisable to reduce the scales of pay below the revised level.

Cost of rations and uniform for the Nursing Staff.—Dr. Collaco has drawn the attention of the Committee to a statement drawn up by the Municipal Commissioner in 1933 for the information of the Medical Relief and Public Health Committee of the Municipal Corporation showing the cost per nurse, excluding salary, in the various Hospitals of the City, calculated on the expenditure for the year ended 31st March 1931. The Committee are not clear that this statement was drawn up on a uniform basis by taking into account identical items—but in any case it is clear from the St. George's Hospital Nursing Association accounts that considerable retrenchments have already been effected by the Nursing Association in the expenditure under these heads since 1931 and we do not think there is much scope for further savings except possibly under the head of rations. We have suggested to the Nursing Association that they should enlist the assistance of the Lay Secretary for Hospital Administration to ascertain whether the present system of purchasing rations is the most economical, and the Lay Secretary is of the opinion that the cost of rations can be reduced.

(4) *Income and Expenditure of Nursing Association and Government Grant.*—A comparative statement of the Income and Expenditure of the Nursing Association for the past five years is given in Appendix " D ".

Owing to a progressive falling off in subscriptions, the last 3 years have resulted in deficits aggregating over Rs. 31,000, including an anticipated deficit of Rs. 12,500 for the year 1933–34 which has for this year only been made good by Government, as explained below. Hitherto the annual Government contribution to the St. George's Hospital Nursing Association has been half the cost of the sanctioned nursing staff of the Hospital. In the case of the J. J. and G. T. Hospital Nursing Associations, Government have contributed annually an amount equal to the difference between the Associations' gross income (excluding the Government grant) and their gross expenditure, subject to a stated maximum grant which is revised every three years. The effect of this arrangement is to make good any unavoidable deficit incurred by the

Associations. Government have recently, in respect of the year 1933–34, extended this arrangement to the St. George's Hospital Nursing Association for the first time; hitherto any deficits have had to be financed out of the funds of the Association but for 1933–34 the deficit (anticipated at Rs. 12,500 as stated above) will be made good out of the special Government grant. It appears to the Committee to be logical and desirable that the basis of the Government contribution towards the cost of nursing should be the same in all three cases.

(5) *Nursing Home.*—The allocation of the cost of the Nursing Staff detailed for duty in the Nursing Home is dealt with in a subsequent paragraph of this Report.

(C) *Other Superior Establishment.*—Under this heading are included one Midwife for the Maternity Block, one Female Nurse for the Mental Ward, two Male Nurses, one Janitor, one Steward, one clerk for the Steward's Office and one clerk for the Superintendent, three Compounders, one Engineer, one Bill Collector, one Linen Room Keeper, one Assistant Linen Room Keeper and two Operation Room Attendants. All the above posts are necessary with the possible exception of the Assistant Linen Room Keeper drawing Rs. 100 per month.

In view of the fact that no other Hospital in the City has two Linen Room Keepers, the Committee have some difficulty in seeing why it should not be possible for the post of Assistant Linen Room Keeper to be abolished. It has been explained by the Superintendent and Lady Superintendent to the Committee that in St. George's Hospital the practice is to dispose of dirty linen daily, with a daily despatch to the Dhobie. We understand that this practice is not yet followed in all other Hospitals and causes considerable difficulty in consequence. Where this system is not in operation a considerable amount of the Ward Sister's time is wasted due to the fact that she is held personally liable for a week's supply of dirty linen, and/or clean linen, and it is necessary for her to hand it over personally and check it.

We would deprecate strongly any departure from the present system in St. George's Hospital of dealing with dirty linen, which we consider to be sound. But we cannot but feel that one person could do the work, provided arrangements are made to amalgamate the two existing linen rooms.

If it is really impossible for the Linen Room Keeper to control the work, in addition to her other duties, without an Assistant, the Committee would observe that a Male Assistant on Rs. 100 per month seems too expensive. They think that many women could be found who would be glad of the job on a lower salary.

The total of the allowances paid to this establishment comes to Rs. 5,320 which the Committee have no doubt is capable of considerable reduction without hardship. But the Committee understand that the whole question of allowances is under the consideration of Government and they do not regard it as necessary therefore to make any detailed recommendations on this point.

The salaries paid to these members of the establishment seem reasonable and have in certain cases already been revised for new incumbents.

(D) *Contingent Establishment.*—Under this heading are included four Darzis, two Durwans, one Barber, one Pinjari and four Malis. The Lay Secretary has called attention to the fact that two of the Tailors are retained for the purpose of making up patients' clothing. Under a recent arrangement the clothing has been standardized as regards material and can be brought made-up at a contract rate very little higher than the cost of the un-made material, and the Committee recommend that this system should be instituted at St. George's as soon as the present stocks of material are made up and thereafter the services of two Darzis at Rs. 35 each a month dispensed with.

The two Durwans are permanently stationed at the main gate and do duty in turn for 12 hours at a time. The Committee recommend the appointment of a third Durwan to do regular rounds of the hospital grounds at night.

(E) *Menial Establishment.*—The total cost of this in 1933–34 was Rs. 23,767. The staff comprises :—

1 Muccadam.	2 Store boys.
2 Peons.	8 Hamals.
37 Ward servants.	7 Cooks.
2 Female servants.	8 Sweepers.

The Committee consider that the pay of the menial staff as a whole is not capable of reduction.

As regards peons, the Committee find that there are only two, one of whom is at the disposal of the Steward and the other has to receive all persons wishing to see the Superintendent, and to do the Superintendent and the R. M. O.'s work in addition to all the other general work of the various Medical Officers in the Hospital. The Committee consider that this number is quite inadequate for the needs of the Hospital and that the engagement of an additional peon at once is essential. If and when the Out-patients' Department recommended elsewhere is instituted and an Almoner appointed, at least one further peon will be required for duty in the Out-patients' Department.

As regards Ward servants and Hamals, the Committee are of the opinion that their number is as low as the Hospital can possibly be run on.

With regard to sweepers, the Committee consider that two more sweepers should be engaged at once for the North and South Blocks, respectively, to do duty when the present sweepers are having their meals, as great inconvenience is at present caused to the patients on account of the absence of sweepers during their meal hours.

The present practice in the Nursing Home is to engage sweepers as and when required on a temporary basis, and keep them on duty for 24 hours. The Committee consider that, if and when the Nursing Home is removed to another part of the Hospital as recommended, the present practice should be abandoned and three permanent sweepers should be attached to the Nursing Home, each of whom should be on duty for four hours

and then off duty for eight hours. This would ensure a sweeper always being present in the Nursing Home.

The Committee note that as regards Ward servants, Hamals and Menials generally, the ratio of these servants to the number of patients is lower in this Hospital than in other Hospitals in Bombay.

The Muccadam is in charge of the compound and is always on duty. The general sanitary condition of the compound cannot be considered to be as good as it should be and the task is far beyond the powers of one man, and the Committee strongly recommend the appointment of an Assistant Muccadam on a salary of say Rs. 25 per month.

(F) *Contingencies.*—Under this heading are included the following items, the sums shown being the expenses for 1933-34 :—

	Rs.
Diets	40,123
Gas	13,647
Coal and Charcoal	1,050
Clothing to Patients	634
Medicines and Instruments	9,779
Washing Charges	4,500
Upkeep X-ray	3,458
Laboratory	501
Rents, Rates and Taxes (Water-metres Hire and Halalkore Tax)	2,012
Clothing to Servants	634
Service Postage, etc.	100
Office Expenses and Miscellaneous ..	9,420
Contract Contingencies	18,862
Uniform to Janitor and Male Nurses ..	280
	1,05,000

As regards diets, the rate per patient per day has, as the result of the work of Colonel Foster and his predecessor, Colonel Dyer, been reduced this year to Rs. 1-0-8 per patient per day, which is lower than pre-war. In all published figures regarding this item the cost of gas is included with diets. This gives an entirely erroneous impression and swells the cost of diets unjustifiably as, except in the wards for cooking breakfast, etc., gas is not used for cooking.

The Lay Secretary advises us that the figure for Medicines and Instruments is reasonable and that there is no scope for reduction in this item.

The item "Rent, Rates and Taxes" represents charges for hire of Water-metres and Municipal Halalkore Tax.

The item "Office Expenses" is made up of Disinfector charges Rs. 203; Garden charges Rs. 318; and Water Bills Rs. 8,898. The Water Bill at 10 annas per 1,000 gallons represents a consumption of 14,236,000 gallons, or just under 40,000 gallons per day which, for a building and compound of the size of St. George's, is probably not excessive. This water charge will be considerably reduced if and when the Bill at present before the

Bombay Legislative Council providing for a reduction in the water charges to benevolent institutions such as Hospitals is passed into law.

"Contract Contingencies" is made up of Electric Light Charges Rs. 10,870; Petty Supplies, such as Crockery, Rs. 4,942; Patients' Bedding Rs. 981; and various other items such as purchase and repair of furniture, Electric Light bulbs and Telephone charges.

"Washing Charges", Rs. 4,500, call for a special paragraph. The arrangement is to pay Rs. 375 per month to a Dhobie who finds his own assistants, fuel and soap and has to wash on an average 1,233 articles per day. In other words, the Dhobie receives on an average Rs. 1-2-8 for 100 articles. The Committee do not consider that it is possible for the Hospital washing to be done to a satisfactory standard under this arrangement. But it is one which obtains in all the Government Hospitals in Bombay City, the total paid to Dhobies on account of all Government Hospitals in Bombay, including St. George's, being Rs. 1,600 per month.

The Committee are of the opinion that Government should give serious consideration to the possibility of running a Hospital Laundry on up-to-date modern lines to serve all the City Hospitals. In this connection, the Committee are informed by the Lay Secretary that Government Hospitals are made to buy gaol sheets for the use of patients at prices considerably above those obtaining in the market, and that these gaol sheets have a life of about only half of that of ordinary sheets. The suggestion is put forward for what it is worth that a Government Laundry might be manned with Gaol labour. The Committee are obviously not in a position to make any recommendations on the subject, but are only concerned to point out that, even at the yearly cost of Rs. 4,500, the St. George's Hospital Dhobie arrangements leave very much to be desired from the point of view of a modern Hospital.

As regards Gas charges, the sum of Rs. 13,647, incurred mainly on the heating of water, appears to the Committee to be unduly high and they believe that a saving of at least Rs. 6,000 per annum could be effected if the use of gas geysers for heating water was discontinued, and either a coal or a crude-oil fired boiler, or boilers, substituted. If oil were decided upon, it would also be desirable to convert the kitchen stove.

The Committee recommend that Government should call for estimates from suitable contractors for this work, and arrange for it to be put in hand if the result of tenders shows that the proposition is financially sound from the point of view of saving in gas charges to be effected.

(G) *Expenditure on Maintenance and Repairs of Buildings.*—The Executive Engineer, Presidency Division, has provided the Committee with the following comparative cost of maintenance and repairs on account of St. George's, G. T., and J. J. Hospitals for the last three years :—

	1931-32	*1932-33*	*1933-34*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
St. George's Hospital	9,868	8,990	10,598
Goculdas Tejpal Hospital	8,929	6,693	10,609
J. J. Hospital	28,115	21,901	25,108

CHAPTER V.

ADMINISTRATION.

GENERAL.

1. The foregoing concludes a review of the organisation of the Hospital with particular reference to the size and cost of the staff and the general cost of running the hospital. There are certain general features of the administration to which attention must be called in view of the recommendations which the Committee will be making.

2. In the first place the Committee consider that an undue burden of work is thrown on the Superintendent, in that he is responsible not only for the medical but also for the lay administration of the Hospital. There is no need to enlarge on the importance of the lay side of the administration, as the savings effected by the Lay Secretary for the Hospital Administration in this and the other Government Hospitals in Bombay since his appointment are well-known. The Lay Secretary has not yet been in a position to make himself responsible for the whole business side of St. George's Hospital owing to pressure of work and inadequate staff and the Committee understand that it is doubtful whether this will ever be possible unless an Assistant Lay Secretary is permanently appointed.

3. The Committee are of the opinion that the present system whereby the Superintendent is alone responsible for the entire administration is definitely not the best possible and that it would be better if the control of the lay administration of the Hospital could be vested in a Committee with clearly defined powers. Such a Committee would also be extremely useful as constituting a common authority for co-ordinating matters affecting both the medical and the nursing sides of the Hospital the arrangements for which at present run on parallel lines which do not meet, the former of course under the control of the Superintendent and the latter of the St. George's Hospital Nursing Association.

4. There is in existence an Advisory Committee which has recently been resuscitated after a long period. This Committee shares with all other Advisory Committees the disability of being unable to function effectively through having no authority to see that its advice is followed. The Superintendent is its Chairman and as soon as he has forwarded the Advisory Committee's recommendations to the Surgeon-General, he can do no more except by importuning the Surgeon-General's Office in Poona. We desire to state quite emphatically that a continuance of this or a similar Committee will not meet the end which we have in view. Every London Hospital is managed by a Committee, while in Bombay we have the examples of the Wadia Maternity and Children's Hospitals which are most successfully run by a Committee of Management. The circumstances of St. George's are peculiar and it would not be possible to have a Committee of Management in full control of the Hospital for the good reasons (*a*) that the post of Superintendent is reserved for an officer of an all-India Services and (*b*) that the Nursing arrangements of the Hospital are under the control

of St. George's Hospital Nursing Association. But the Committee see no reason why the control of the Hospital, other than as regards medical and nursing arrangements, should not be vested in a Supervisory Committee who should, subject to the guidance, direction and control of Government, be responsible for the proper spending of all the budgetted grants of the Hospital, except the pay of Medical Officers and other Superior servants and the grant to the Nursing Association.

5. The Committee are unanimous in recommending the appointment of a Supervisory Committee on these lines which they regard as one of the main essentials for the better organisation and administration of the Hospital. They consider that the present system of a Superintendent responsible to Government through the Surgeon-General in Poona is far from being the best possible for the most efficient administration of the Hospital and throws an unreasonable burden of responsibility on one man's shoulders which is likely to have the effect of making suitable officers reluctant to accept the post. What is wanted is a body of men—all responsible in their various spheres for certain parts of the successful running of the hospital—to meet together on common ground and take over from the Superintendent the responsibility to Government for all matters, other than medical and nursing. And we are in no doubt that both the medical and nursing sides of the administration would benefit by the existence of such a Committee as we have in view.

6. The next point for consideration is the fact that there is no properly organised Out-patients' Department, Out-patients at present being treated in a small Casualty Ward opposite the Janitor's Office. The Committee are unanimous in considering that a properly organised Out-patients' Department is a very desirable feature of any hospital and should be arranged for at St. George's as soon as possible.

7. It is probable that the amount of direct revenue to be derived from such a department would not be large, as it would cater mainly for the poorer class of patients and would not be intended for the use of those who could afford to pay regular medical fees. But the Committee are advised that an Out-patients' Department leads to more use of the beds in the hospital, as patients who would not otherwise come to the hospital would enter for treatment as the result of advice tendered to them in the Out-patients' Department. The ideal plan would be to have a separate building for an Out-patients' Department, but for financial considerations the Committee regard this as ruled out and recommend that the quarters on the ground floor at present occupied by three Nursing Home rooms should be converted into an Out-patients' Department with the following accommodation :—

(1) Examination room.
(2) Dark-room for examination.
(3) Medical Officer's room.
(4) Male waiting-room.
(5) Female waiting-room.

8. The Committee have been furnished by the Executive Engineer, Presidency Division, with an estimate amounting to Rs. 2,056 for the cost of converting the existing Nursing Home accommodation and consider that this is very reasonable.

9. The Committee have considered an alternative proposal to locate the Out-patients' Department in the present Infectious Diseases Block, but unless and until infectious cases can be sent to an Infectious Diseases Hospital which should be common to the whole city, they have decided that it is not practicable to dispense with the present Infectious Diseases Block, though it is far from satisfactory. The alternative of building a new Infectious Diseases Block is ruled out firstly on the score of expense and secondly because it would be undesirable to make new provision for infectious cases at St. George's Hospital on any appreciable scale, when, as already remarked, the correct solution is for Bombay City to have one common Infectious Diseases Hospital with accommodation for all communities.

10. The institution of an Out-patients' Department presupposes the appointment of Honoraries. At present there are certain Consulting Honoraries whose services are available in case of need and the hospital has also the right to call for the services of any whole-time Government Medical Officer. There are, however, no regular visiting Honoraries except an Honorary Dental Surgeon who attends every week. The Committee recommend that Government should appoint the following Honoraries :

One Surgeon,	One Radiologist.,
Two Physicians,	One Gynæcologist and Obstetrician,
One Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist,	One Skin Physician,

who should be given conveyance allowance on the Government scale, but the Committee are of the opinion that, if Government object to the scheme on the score of expense, an endeavour should be made to secure the services of the above Honoraries without conveyance allowance.

11. The Committee consider that the duties of these Honoraries should be as follows :—

Honorary Surgeon.—To attend in the Out-patients' Department two days a week at a fixed hour and to have charge of six beds in the Hospital or more if he can fill them.

Honorary Physicians.—Same as above.

Honorary Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist.—To attend in the Out-patients' Department up to two days a week at a fixed time on fixed days and to have charge of such bed cases requiring ear, nose and throat treatment as there may be in the hospital.

Honorary Radiologist.—To attend in the X-ray Department at a fixed time on three days a week, provided that one of the Resident Staff is capable of doing ordinary X-ray work and the usual emergency work in connection with fractures.

Honorary Gynæcologist and Obstetrician.—To attend on fixed days at fixed times in the Out-patients' Department twice a week (one day anti-natal clinic and one day ordinary cases). To have charge of four beds or more in the hospital.

Honorary Skin Physician.—To attend on a fixed day at a fixed time in the Out-patients' Department once a week and to have charge of such cases as there are in the hospital.

12. Objection is taken by the Superintendent, St. George's Hospital, to the Honoraries having charge of beds in the hospital. They might frequently be unable to turn up, and in that event the work of looking after their cases would devolve on the Superintendent or the R.M.O. It is, of course, inherent in the Committee's proposals that Honoraries should be regular in their attendance and we think that the fear that they will not be so is no good reason for not appointing them. The Committee consider that Government should advertise the appointments in the Press and take steps to make it clear on what conditions the Honoraries would be appointed and retain their appointments. It is for this reason that the Committee have been particular to detail what, in their opinion, the duties of Honoraries should be.

13. In addition to the above regular Honoraries, the Committee think that there should be a selected list of Consulting Honoraries to whom, as well as to the regular Honoraries, should be given the right of sending patients to the Nursing Home. At present this right is enjoyed by very few, though any Medical Practitioner has the right of applying to the Surgeon-General to be put on the list. The Committee take the view that only Medical men who have attained eminence in their profession should be put on the selected list. It is within the Committee's knowledge that many Europeans consult Indian doctors and these are the men whom the Committee would like to see connected with the hospital, even though in a consulting capacity, and enjoying the right of sending their patients to the Nursing Home. It should, of course, be made plain that, in return for the right of sending patients to the Nursing Home, these consulting Honoraries would be expected to give their services free to the hospital when called in. The Committee would like to emphasise that, in their opinion, the appointment of Honoraries, both regular and consulting, is an essential move towards the object of securing that greater use is made of the hospital facilities than at present.

14. The Committee are unanimous in considering it wrong that pulmonary Tuberculosis cases should be admitted for treatment into St. George's as is the present practice. The Committee understand that accommodation is available elsewhere and they recommend that it should be laid down that this class of Tuberculous case should not be admitted into St. George's Hospital.

15. A reference has already been made to the unsatisfactory nature of the Infectious Diseases Block. The Committee understand that this has been recognised by Government and that a scheme for the erection of a new Block estimated to cost approximately Rs. 30,000 has been administratively approved but is held up for lack of funds.

This scheme the Committee consider should be abandoned, as the design of the block which they have had an opportunity of examining is not suitable, in that it merely duplicates the present unsatisfactory lay-out. The greatest difficulty in connection with Infectious diseases in this Hospital is that there are no isolation rooms and therefore patients under suspicion must be sent to the infectious block. Once admitted

to this block, where the most primitive arrangements exist for the segregation of one disease from another, it would not be safe to re-admit the patient back to the Hospital. A perusal of a list of the cases admitted into the block discloses the fact that quite a high percentage were not in fact infectious cases at all, and could well have been treated in the general wards, had they not been sent to the infectious block under suspicion. Again a number of seriously infectious cases are treated in the present infectious block alongside other cases with the risk of cross-infection. This practice is entirely contrary to modern infectious diseases hospital practice. This situation could and should be improved by the erection of another Block of five or six rooms adjacent to the present Infectious Block with rooms facing North and a verandah on the southern side, the Block to be joined at its eastern end by a covered passage leading to the existing Infectious Block. A W.C., Bath Room and Bed pan washing room to serve the new Block should be built on to the existing female Infectious Block lavatory accommodation. The Committee think that the building should be of the cheapest form of construction which Government are prepared to sanction and the Executive Engineer (Presidency Division) has prepared plans and an estimate of cost on this basis amounting to Rs. 13,540.

16. The proximity of the mortuary to the Infectious Diseases Block is an extremely undesirable feature of the Hospital, especially as it is used, not only by the Hospital, but by the Police and others for the disposal of dead bodies of Europeans and others pending burial. As soon as funds are available, arrangements should be made for the construction of a proper mortuary elsewhere. In the meanwhile we understand that the Superintendent is arranging for a trellis to be erected shutting off the mortuary from the Infectious Diseases Block. This may seem a minor matter, but is one to which the Committee attach considerable importance.

17. We have remarked elsewhere, in connection with the post of Muccadam, that the general sanitary condition of the compound leaves a good deal to be desired, though there has been considerable improvement recently. One of the contributory causes of this is the insanitary nature of the North Block servants' quarters. This building is of a non-standard design and it is almost impossible to keep it clean owing to the fact that there is no water laid on or any drainage system in the Block. It is a three-storied building, with only one staircase, and if a fire occurred, serious loss of life would result. The Committee consider that, when funds are avaliable, it is highly desirable to rebuild this Block, but in the meanwhile, in view of their terms of reference, the Committee are obviously debarred from making any recommendation in this matter.

In this connection the Committee would also point out that the menials' lavatory and bathing arrangements are bad and need repairs, and in some cases a complete renewal as soon as funds are available.

18. The Committee consider that there is considerable room for improvement in the kitchen arrangements. The floor and walls are

unsatisfactory in that the floor is made of porous stone and is black with grease. The Committee understand that the Superintendent has already recommended to the Surgeon-General that the floor and walls be treated with a particular type of flooring and they trust that this much needed improvement will be put in hand at once.

The coal-shed is situated in the passage outside the kitchen. It is on a lower level, and, to fetch the coal, the cooks have to walk down five or six steps into the coal-shed. Their feet naturally get dirty with the result that the kitchen floor is continually covered with coal-dust. The Committee recommend that either the coal-shed flooring should be raised to the level of the Hospital kitchen floor, or alternatively that a hole should be made in the walls between the kitchen and the coal-shed and a suitable iron hopper fixed on the coal-shed wall in order that coal can be drawn from the hopper into the kitchen. The hopper could be filled daily.

No ice-chest or meat-safe of adequate size is provided and it would appear desirable to investigate whether the provision of these two articles would not materially assist in keeping food in a satisfactory condition and save waste.

Near the kitchen are situated several garages and no water is laid on to them with the result that drivers and cleaners go into the kitchen for water. A pipe should be provided for washing cars near the garages. This seems an elementary point, but the Committee are forced to mention it because they understand that the necessary permission has been refused by Government.

Four table fans are provided in the kitchen to agitate the air. They are practically useless as they only stir up the hot air. The substitution of two good sized exhaust fans in the roof would not only cool the kitchen, but enable the existing fly-proof wire-gauze doors to be kept closed. This is impossible at present, because when the doors are closed the kitchen becomes unbearably hot in a comparatively short time.

19. Some of the points dealt with in this Chapter may appear to be matters of a purely administrative nature which hardly come within the purview of the Committee's enquiry. But the Committee do not take this view. They consider it their duty to point out anything which may detract from the facilities and amenities of the Hospital and injure its reputation among the communities which it is designed to serve. And that it should be necessary to point out matters in which the administration of the Hospital have not succeeded in getting obvious and necessary improvements effected, in spite of their recommendations to Government, is proof, if any be needed, that Government's system of Hospital administration is defective. A Superintendent who has his hands full with medical and surgical work in the Hospital cannot in reason be expected to be all the time enthusiastic over matters of detail in connection with the compound, kitchen, garages, servants' quarters etc., whereas the Supervisory Committee of Control which we have recommended would not only have the time but the authority to settle such questions, subject of course to limitations of finance, without vexatious reference to, and stone-walling by, Government Departments.

CHAPTER VI.

NURSING HOME.

1. The accommodation of an Out-patients' Department in that part of the hospital at present reserved for the Nursing Home raises the question of what should be done with the Nursing Home. The Committee consider that the Nursing Home has justified its existence since it was instituted by Government Resolution No. 4691, dated 24th June 1913, and should now be regarded as a permanent feature of the Hospital. It has been shown above that the receipts from the Nursing Home during 1933–34 were Rs. 27,420, *plus* contribution by Nursing Association to cost of Nurses Rs. 5,154, total Rs. 32,574. Against this the cost, as far as it is possible to estimate it, is Rs. 23,511. But this estimate of cost is quite definitely on the high side, as it includes the full cost of five wholetime nurses drawn from the Nursing Staff of the hospital, in addition to the cost of Nursing Home Nurses paid wholly by Government. In actual practice the Nursing Staff nurses were not whole time engaged in Nursing Home duties except when the Home was full; at other times they worked in the hospital. Included in the above figures of cost is a sum of Rs. 5,000 which represents that proportion of the general expenses of running the hospital properly applicable to the Nursing Home (in round figures Rs. 1,00,000) which the number of Nursing Home bed days (1,913) bears to the total hospital bed days, including Nursing Home (39,492).

2. The number of rooms in the Nursing Home is five *plus* two in the Maternity Section, and the number of Nursing Home bed days in 1933–34 was 1,913 compared with 1,087 in the previous year. The Nursing Home is, therefore, not only a paying proposition to Government, but is likely to be more so if located in a more attractive part of the hospital and if the Committee's recommendation as regards the institution of a system of regular and consulting Honoraries, with the privilege of sending their patients to the Nursing Home, be adopted. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Nursing Home should be moved to a space on the first floor starting from the southern block stairs and running to the southern end of the hospital. The Executive Engineer, Presidency Division, has furnished the Committee with a plan for converting this space into ten Nursing Home rooms at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,833, and we are unanimous in putting it forward for Government's most favourable consideration. By such a scheme the hospital would lose 14 beds in Ward No. 3 now closed, and one private room.

3. In connection with the Nursing Home, the Committee recommend that early orders be issued for the keeping of separate accounts. This would entail the inauguration of a system of accurate daily allocation of Nurses drafted from the Nursing Staff to the Nursing Home with a view to ascertaining the actual cost of nursing in the Nursing Home.

4. One change would be necessary in the existing Nursing Home Rules. Rule 3 provides that " accommodation is limited to Europeans and Anglo-Indians ". This should be altered to provide for the admission of patients of all nationalities and communities who follow European habits of diet and of life generally.

CHAPTER VII.

FEES.

1. The present scale of fees is as follows :—

Single room.—Rs. 15 per day.

Male Wards.—Four classes. Rs. 8, Rs. 3, Rs. 1-8-0 and free.

Male Ward (Venereal).—From free to Rs. 8.

Female Wards.—Four classes. Rs. 8, Rs. 3, Rs. 1-8-0 and free.

Children's Ward.—Free to Rs. 8 in one ward.

In the Maternity Section, the same daily fees are charged as in the Female Wards, and in addition a maternity fee is levied of five times the amount of the daily fee being paid.

2. The scale of operation charges, as laid down by Government is :—

For persons whose monthly income is	Minor Operations.	Major Operations.
Rs. 150 to Rs. 300	.. Rs. 7 to Rs. 15	.. Rs. 30 to Rs. 60.
Rs. 301 to Rs. 500	... Rs. 10 to Rs. 25	.. Rs. 50 to Rs. 125.
Rs. 501 to Rs. 1,000	.. Rs. 20 to Rs. 50	.. Rs. 100 to Rs. 200.
Over Rs. 1,000	.. Rs. 30 to Rs. 60	.. Rs. 200 to Rs. 400.

3. The present system is for individuals to choose which class of ward they will enter. The Superintendent has the right to reduce fees at his discretion, but there is no system of ascertaining the patients' means and there is nothing to prevent abuse of the hospital facilities by a patient of means paying less than he should.

As regards the operation fees, the Steward makes enquiries as to the means of the individual patient, and a fee is fixed in accordance with the information given to him by the patient.

4. In the opinion of the Committee there is a considerable scope for increase in the total of fees without hardship to individual patients. The principle to be followed should be that a patient should pay for the hospital facilities in accordance with his means. But in order to secure this it is essential that there should be someone with the right and power to ascertain patients' means and that the present scale of fees, which is too rigid, should be revised.

5. The Committee consider that an Almoner should be appointed who should be charged with the specific duties of ascertaining the means of the patients with a view to fixing the scale of fees to be paid, both as regards ward fees and operation. They recommend that the following scale of fees should be adopted :—

Male.—Free to Rs. 2-8-0, Rs. 3 to Rs. 5-8-0, Rs. 6 to Rs. 10.

Male (Venereal).—Free to Rs. 10.

Private Room.—Rs. 15.

Female.—Free to Rs. 2-8-0, Rs. 3 to Rs. 5-8-0, Rs. 6 to Rs. 10.

Private Room.—Rs. 15.

Maternity.—Free to Rs. 5-8-0, Rs. 6 to Rs. 10.

Private Room.—Rs. 15.

Children.—Free to Rs. 10.

6. The accommodation in the hospital does not allow of separate wards being allotted to non-paying patients, and, although the proximity of paying to non-paying patients will always give rise to certain dissatisfaction, the Committee consider that it is not unreasonable to provide for patients paying up to Rs. 2-8-0 per day in the same wards as non-paying patients. The Committee do not recommend any change in the present scale of operation fees.

7. The allocation of wards is really an administrative matter, but the Committee have, in order to satisfy themselves that reasonable accommodation for each class of patients is possible under their scheme, particularly with a view to seeing that, in the light of actual figures of past years, sufficient accommodation is available for the poorer class of patients, prepared the following scheme of allocation of wards which in their opinion is the best that can be done in the light of the actual hospital structure :—

Male.

Free to Rs. 2-8-0	.. Wards 5, 6 and 7	.. Beds 47.
Rs. 3 to Rs. 5-8-0	.. Ward 2	.. Beds 15.
Rs. 6 to Rs. 10	.. Ward 1	.. Beds 14.
Venereal free to Rs. 10	.. Ward 9B	.. Beds 8.
Private Rooms (4) Rs. 15.		

Female.

Free to Rs. 2-8-0	.. Wards 10 and 11	.. Beds 35.
Rs. 3 to Rs. 5-8-0	.. Ward 4	.. Beds 10.
Rs. 6 to Rs. 10	.. Ward 4	.. Beds 4.
Free to Rs. 10 (Venereal)	.. Ward 9A	.. Beds 4.
Private Rooms (3) Rs. 15.		

Maternity.

Free to Rs. 5-8-0	.. Ward 12	.. Beds 8.
Rs. 6 to Rs. 10	.. Ward 12	.. Beds 4.
Private Rooms (2) Rs. 15.		

Children.

Free to Rs. 10	.. Ward 8	.. Beds 18.

8. The above distribution allots Ward 4, at present closed, to female paying patients at present accommodated in Wards 9A and 9B. It also removes male (venereal) patients from Ward 5 where the accommodation is larger than is required and sets free this ward together with Wards 6 and 7 for free and low paying patients. This leaves Wards 9A and 9B available for venereal patients and the eight beds in Ward 9B should on past figures be sufficient for male patients and we would strongly recommend, subject to the scheme being administratively feasible in other respects, the removal of female (Venereal) patients from the Infectious Diseases Block, where they are at present treated, to Ward 9B. In addition the two Nursing Home rooms not required for the accommodation of the Out-patients' Department which we have recommended elsewhere should be made available for male or female (venereal) patients at Rs. 15 per day.

The particular features of this scheme which appeal to the Committee are that under it 14 more free and cheap beds are made available for males and the Infectious Diseases Block is relieved of female venereal patients.

9. In connection with the appointment of an Almoner, the Committee have considered various alternatives. The ideal would be a whole time lady almoner, and, to secure the services of a suitable incumbent, it will probably be necessary to pay a salary of Rs. 500 per month. The Committee realise, however, that in present financial circumstances, Government will probably find it difficult to justify such an appointment, but we are none the less extremely anxious to give the scheme of appointing an Almoner a trial with a view to increasing the revenue of the hospital, and have therefore decided to recommend that an additional post of Assistant Lady Superintendent should be sanctioned on the revised scale of Rs. 180—10—220 on the hospital Nursing Staff. This lady would combine the functions of an Almoner with nursing duties during such time as she was free for them and the cost of the appointment would thus be borne half by Government and half by the Nursing Association. The Assistant Lady Superintendent Almoner should primarily be responsible for assessing the fees to be paid both by In-patients and Out-patients, and the results of her work should be reviewed after a period of one year. It will be necessary to draw up rules for the Lady Almoner's guidance, and the Committee's suggestions are embodied in the Appendix " E " attached to the Report.

CHAPTER VIII.

RESERVATION OF ONE WING FOR INDIANS OF INDIAN HABITS OF LIFE.

1. The Committee have carefully considered the alternative of reserving one wing for Indians following the Indian manner of life. The Surgeon-General's letter to Government, dated 16th January 1934, has estimated that the adoption of this alternative will involve a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 52,000 *plus* an additional recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,18,741 so that if Government's desire not to increase the net cost substantially is to be observed, it will be necessary to cover the increased recurring cost by fees from patients.

2. It is noteworthy that Dr. Gilder, in discussing this question with the Committee, expressed the view that, if the scheme were practicable on other grounds, there should be no difficulty, provided efficient arrangements were made for Honoraries, in filling the Block with Indian paying patients. The Committee, however, are not at all inclined to accept this view. All the other evidence before them leads them to believe that the fees likely to be collected would be extremely small and they consider that under their terms of reference the alternative is ruled out on financial grounds alone.

3. The Committee cannot agree that it would be a sound proposition to spend Rs. 52,000 on structural alterations on an uneconomical and out of date building in order to make available a hundred more beds for Indians following the Indian manner of life, when many modern Wards of the G. T. and J. J. Hospitals are closed down.

4. But there is another far more cogent point against the alternative of reserving half the hospital for Indians following the Indian manner of life, which is that it is quite definitely not practicable to find sufficient accommodation in one-half of the hospital even for the number of patient using the hospital to-day. The southern Block at present contains six wards and the Nursing Home. The requirements of the communities now using the hospital are 3 Male Wards; 1 Male Ward (Venereal); 3 Female Wards; 1 Maternity Ward; and 1 Children's Ward; and even this number makes no allowance for any division between medical and surgical cases. It is administratively quite impossible to accommodate ten different classes of patients in one-half of the hospital, in addition to which it is to be remembered that two of the Committee's recommendations are that suitable provision should be made for an Out-patients' Department and that extra accommodation should be arranged for the Nursing Home.

5. The Committee are, therefore, unanimous in considering that the case against reserving half the hospital for Indians following the Indian manner of life is absolutely conclusive. It is undesirable as leaving insufficient accommodation for the communities now using the hospital; it is administratively impracticable owing to the nature of St. George's Hospital building; and it is financially quite unattractive as entailing very considerable additional expense which would not be recovered in fees.

CHAPTER IX.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The following are the Committee's recommendations :—

(1) That the responsibility for the control of the lay administration of the hospital should be vested in a Supervisory Committee consisting of the Superintendent, the Chairman and one other member of the Committee of St. George's Hospital Nursing Association, the Lay Secretary for Hospital Administration, Executive Engineer (Presidency Division) and three members representing the communities using the hospital to be nominated by Government. The Supervisory Committee should have full responsibility, subject to the guidance, direction and control of Government, for the spending of all hospital grants other than salaries of the medical services and the grant to the Nursing Association. The Committee should be directed to publish the accounts for the hospital and the Nursing Home annually in the form set out at the beginning of this Report. It should also be part of their duties to frame the budget estimates for the ensuing year for all heads of expenditure for which they were responsible. It should be clearly laid down that this Supervisory Committee should have no power to collect funds from the public, as this would seriously clash with the obligation of the St. George's Hospital Nursing Association to collect funds from the public to meet 50 per cent. of the cost of the Nursing Staff of the hospital.

(Chap. V, paras. 1-5.)

(2) That Government should take immediate steps to see that the post of R. M. O. is regularly and permanently filled by an I.M.S. Surgeon so long as the post is reserved for the I.M.S. by the Secretary of State. Government should recognise that the facilities at the hospital will never be fully availed of unless there is a properly qualified Surgeon permanently filling the post of R. M. O.

(Chap. IV—" A ".)

(3) That the cadre of other Medical Officers, provided that the two senior posts of the Superintendent and R. M. O. are filled by fully qualified Surgeons, be reduced to four.

(Chap. IV—" A ".)

That of these four, two should be Officers of the I.M.D. (or B.M.S., if and when suitable Anglo-Indians are available from this service) and the other two suitably qualified Medical Graduates who should be appointed as House Surgeons on a salary of Rs. 120—10—140. This change should be effected as soon as the present senior Officers of the I.M.D. retire or are transferred.

(Chap. IV —" A ".)

(4) That a properly organised Out-patients' Department should be instituted in the quarters now occupied by the Nursing Home at an estimated non-recurring cost of Rs. 2,056.

(Chap. V, paras. 6-9.)

(5) That the Nursing Home should be removed from its present situation to the first floor southern wing in accordance with the plan prepared by the Executive Engineer, Presidency Division, the accommodation to be provided being 10 rooms at an estimated non-recurring cost of Rs. 2,833.

(Chap. VI, paras. 1-2.)

That separate accounts should be kept in the Nursing Home and that Rule 3 of the Nursing Home should be altered to provide for the admission of patients of all nationalities and communities who follow European habits of diet and of life generally.

(Chap. VI, paras. 3-4.)

(6) That Government should appoint a staff of Honorary Physicians and Surgeons as follows:—

One Surgeon.
Two Physicians.
One Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist.
One Radiologist.
One Gynæcologist and Obstetrician.
One Skin Physician.

Application for the posts should be called for in the public Press. Honoraries should be paid conveyance allowance on the Government scale, but consideration of this cost should not prevent Government from proceeding with the scheme. The duties of Honoraries should be clearly laid down by Government in accordance with Appendix "G" attached to the Report.

(Chap. V, paras. 10-12.)

Government should also appoint a panel of Consulting Honoraries who would be expected to give their services free when called in on a particular case in return for the privilege of being allowed to send their patients to the Nursing Home. These Consulting Honoraries should be European and/or Indian doctors who have attained eminence in their profession.

The regular Honoraries also should have the right of sending patients to the Nursing Home but it is not intended that these recommendations should take away the right which already exists for any doctor to apply to the Surgeon-General to be put on the panel of doctors who are allowed to send patients to the Nursing Home.

(Chap. V, para. 13.)

(7) That the scale of fees at present charged should be revised in accordance with Appendix " H " attached to the Report. In order to secure that patients pay fees in proportion to their means, and that the hospital facilities are not abused, an additional post of Assistant Lady Superintendent on the St. George's Hospital Nursing Staff should be sanctioned. The primary duty of the lady to be appointed should be that of Almoner. As the post is a new one, the recommendation that it should be on the Nursing Association staff is made with a view to providing that, if the work proves to be not whole time, the Almoner shall be employed on nursing duties when not engaged in doing Almoner's work. The position as regards the Almoner should be reviewed after one year, and, if the initial scheme is successful, a whole-time Almoner should be sanctioned at Government's expense, if increased receipts are held to justify such a course.

(Chap. VII, paras. 1-9.)

(8) That it should be laid down that pulmonary Tuberculosis cases will not be admitted into the hospital.

(Chap. V, para. 14.)

(9) That a separate Isolation Block of five or six rooms should be built adjacent to the present Infectious Block of the cheapest possible form of construction which Government are prepared to sanction at an estimated cost of Rs. 13,540.

(Chap. V, para. 15.)

(10) That with a view to reduction in the Gas charges Government should call for estimates from suitable Contractors for the installation of either a coal or a crude-oil fired boiler or boilers, and if the result of tenders shows that the proposition is financially sound, a suitable boiler or boilers should be substituted for the present gas geysers.

(Chap. IV—" F ".)

(11) That in connection with the kitchen arrangements—

(*a*) the coal-shed flooring should be raised to the level of the hospital kitchen floor, or alternatively a hole should be made in the walls between the kitchen and the coal-shed and a suitable iron hopper fixed on the coal-shed wall;

(*b*) the floor and walls be treated with a particular type of flooring and tiling which the Superintendent has already recommended to the Surgeon General at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,938;

(*c*) in place of four table fans now provided two good sized exhaust fans should be fixed in the roof: cost Rs. 469;

(*d*) the question of whether the provision of an ice-chest and meat-safe of adequate size would materially assist in keeping food in a satisfactory condition and save waste should be investigated; and

(*e*) a water pipe should be provided near the garages at an estimated cost of Rs. 150 to prevent drivers going to the kitchen for water.

(Chap. V, para. 18.)

(12) That the question of a Government Laundry, possibly manned by jail labour, to serve all the Government Hospitals in the City should be examined.

(Chap. IV—" F ".)

(13) That the following additions should be made to the Menial staff :—

(*a*) one additional peon for the hospital;

(*b*) one further peon for the Out-patients' Department, if and when established;

(*c*) two additional sweepers for the hospital;

(*d*) three permanent sweepers for the Nursing Home instead of the temporary arrangements now made;

(*e*) one Assistant Muccadam on a salary of say Rs. 25 per month.

(Chap. IV—" E ".)

(14) That in connection with the Contingent Establishment—

(*a*) an additional Durwan should be engaged;

(*b*) the system of buying patients' clothing ready-made should be adopted and thereafter the services of two Darzis at Rs. 35 per month each should be dispensed with.

(Chap. IV— " D ".)

(15) That the post of Assistant Linen Room Keeper should, if possible, be retrenched. But that if this proves impracticable, the salary of the Assistant Linen Room Keeper should be reduced.

(Chap. IV—" C ".)

(16) That the following works should be undertaken when funds permit :—

(*a*) provision should be made for a proper Mortuary on another site from that now occupied ;

(*b*) the North Block servants' quarters should be rebuilt ;

(*c*) the Menials' lavatory and bathing arrangements should be repaired and completely renewed where necessary.

(Chap. V, paras. 16–17.)

(17) That Government should take steps to publish yearly the accounts of the hospital in the form set out in Chapter I of this Report.

Estimate of financial effect of recommendations made by the Committee.— The following is an estimate of the recurring and non-recurring cost and of the savings resulting from the proposals made by the Committee :—

Expenditure.

—	Non-recurring.	Recurring.
	Rs.	Rs.
To institute a properly organised Out-patients' Department in the quarters now occupied by the Nursing Home ..	2,056	....
Removal of the Nursing Home from its present situation to the first floor of St. George's Hospital	2,833	....
Erection of an Isolation Block of five or six rooms adjacent to the present Infectious Block	13,540	....
New type of flooring required for the kitchen	2,938	....
Water pipe to be laid on to the garages	150	....
Substitution of two good sized exhaust fans in the roof of the kitchen	469	....
Conveyance allowance to seven Honoraries at Rs. 50 per month	....	4,200
Appointment of an Almoner—half the cost including rations and uniforms to be borne by Government	....	1,33
Assistant Muccadam at Rs. 25 per mensem	....	300
Two additional sweepers for Hospital at Rs. 22 per month..	....	528
Three sweepers for Nursing Home, less cost of temporary sweepers at present engaged at Rs. 22 per month ..	....	392
One peon for Out-patients' Department at Rs. 22 per month	....	264
One peon for general staff at Rs. 22 per month	....	264
One Durwan at Rs. 21 per month	....	252
Total ..	21,986	7,538

Savings.

	Recurring.	
	Rs.	
Difference between the salary of two I.M.D. posts and that of Medical Graduates—		
Salary and compensatory allowance of two I.M.D.'s .. .. Rs. 19,320		
Less salary of two Medical Graduates at Rs. 120 per month .. 2,880		
	16,440*	*This saving will be effected from the date of retirement or transfer of the present I.M.D. Officers.
Abolition of the posts of two tailors at Rs. 35 per month each	840	
Abolition of the post of Assistant Linen Room Keeper at Rs. 100 per month	1,200	
Total ..	18,480	

··The Committee are not able to provide an estimate of the cost of substituting boilers for gas geysers and therefore leave out of account Rs. 6,000 savings which they consider should be effected in this respect. Similarly, no allowance is made in the above statement for the saving in water charges which will result when the necessary legislation is passed. This is estimated to be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 8,500. No calculation is made for reduction in allowances, as the Committee have left this matter to be dealt with by Government.

It is the Committee's confident anticipation that if their proposals are accepted, there will be an appreciable increase in income to the hospital from Ward and operation fees, but it is not possible to estimate what the figure would be.

CONCLUSION.

The Committee consider that, if the above recommendations are adopted, there is every likelihood that Government's object of securing that the hospital accommodation is more fully utilised without any material increase in cost will be attained. It is inherent in the Committee's recommendations that the basis of admission will be widened. The appointment of Indian Medical men as Honoraries will undoubtedly lead to the admission of Indian patients following European habits of life into the Nursing Home and almost certainly into the paying wards, and it should be clearly understood that the only restriction for admission into wards for those following European habits of life and diet will be the amount of fee to be paid and no other.

As regards the net cost per head of patients, the Committee have carefully examined the present cost of the hospital, and, except where indicated, do not consider that there is room for further reduction. If, as they hope, as the result of their recommendations a greater amount is taken in fees, and a larger number of beds is occupied, the net cost to Government per head of patients and per bed will automatically be reduced.

The Committee consider that most of the criticisms which have been levelled at the hospital are proved to be unjustified by the facts and were due to the absence of sufficient detailed and correct information as regards the cost of the hospital. They consider it incumbent on Government to give the widest circulation to the true facts and to continue to keep the public informed, through the Legislative Council, of the annual cost of the hospital to Government in the form shown at the beginning of this Report. It cannot be too clearly emphasised that the comparison of St. George's with other Government hospitals in the City is vitiated by the fact that St. George's caters for two classes of patients, the paying and the non-paying, whereas the fees received in the other Government hospitals are negligible. It is inevitable and only right that the cost of running a hospital for paying patients following European habits of life should be higher than for non-paying. In all the circumstances the Committee consider that St. George's emerges with credit from the close examination to which its cost and administration have been subjected and it is a matter of surprise that, under the present system of administering Government hospitals and Government's neglect to carry out their primary duty of posting a properly qualified Surgeon as R. M. O., the hospital should have maintained the high standard which in fact it has. The Committee think it only right to point out that it is within the power of Government and of no one else to institute the changes which the Committee consider are essential to secure Government's professed objects, and, in submitting their Report for the consideration of Government, they desire to point out that in all respects it is unanimous and to request that the recommendations contained in it should be judged as a whole.

In conclusion we desire to express our appreciation of the services of Colonel Foster whose general knowledge and experience of the Lay Administration of Hospitals has been invaluable.

The Committee engaged the temporary services of Mr. M. H. Vyavaharkar as Stenographer and have nothing but praise for his industry and ability. He has been of the greatest help to the Committee.

G. L. WINTERBOTHAM (*Chairman*).

PESTANSHAH N. VAKIL.
J. A. COLLACO.
D. WATSON.
S. H. PRATER.
J. B. GREAVES.
W. R. S. SHARPE.
A. F. HAMILTON, Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S.
} *Members.*

C. S. FOSTER, Lieut.-Colonel (*Secretary*).

APPENDIX "A".

DETAILED STATEMENT SHOWING EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS FOR ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL FOR THE THREE FINANCIAL YEARS.

Expenditure.

		1931–32	1932–33	1933–34
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.	*Pay of Officers*—			
	(1) Non-voted	27,487	27,836	32,855
	(2) Voted	30,744	30,468	24,385
	(3) Total Pay of Officers ..	58,231	58,304	57,240
B.	(4) *Pay of Establishments* ..	56,534	54,069	50,230
C.	*Allowances and Honoraria*—			
	(5) Non-voted	2,465	1,198	3,619
	(6) Voted	9,566	12,262	8,915
	(7) Total Allowances and Honoraria.	12,031	13,460	12,534
D.	*Contingencies*—			
	(8) Contract Contingencies ..	29,642	24,514	18,862
	(9) Non-contract Contingencies ..	30,062	20,749	12,166
	(10) Other Supplies and Services ..	1,19,340	87,275	73,972
	(11) Pay of Menials (paid from Contingencies)	3,698	3,647	3,587
	(12) Total Contingencies ..	1,82,742	1,36,185	1,08,587
E.	(13) *Repairs to Buildings* ..	9,868	8,990	10,598
F.	(14) *New Buildings*	....	....	....
G.	*Expenses in connection with the Nursing Home attached to the Hospital*—			
	(15) Expenditure met from Provincial revenues and included in details mentioned in items A, B, C, D, E and F above ..	21,587	19,918	18,357
	(16) Expenditure met from Provincial revenues not included in items A, B, C, D, E and F above ..	....	....	....
	(17) Expenditure met from other sources, if any—Nursing Association	5,154	5,154	5,154
	(18) Total expenditure on Nursing Home (items 15 to 17 above)..	26,741	25,072	23,511
	Expenditure on Nursing—			
	(19) Expenditure met from Provincial revenues	66,000	66,000	62,690
	(20) Expenditure met from other sources by the St. George's Hospital Nursing Association.	64,784	53,788	52,634
	(21) Total expenditure on nursing ..	1,30,784	1,19,788	1,15,324
	(22) Percentage of item (19) to item (21)	50·46	55·09	54·36
	(23) Total expenditure in connection with the St. George's Hospital, met from Provincial revenues.	3,85,406	3,37,008	3,01,879
	(24) Total expenditure in connection with the hospital met from other sources	64,784	53,788	52,634
	(25) Total of items (23) and (24) above	4,50,190	3,90,796	3,54,513

Receipts.

——	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. Receipts of the hospital (excluding receipts of—			
(*a*) The Nursing Home and			
(*b*) The St. George's Hospital Nursing Association)—Credited to Provincial revenues :—			
(*i*) Receipts from paying patients	96,295	82,351	78,322
(*ii*) *Contributions*—			
(*a*) Bombay Municipality ..	1,51,000	1,51,000	1,51,000
(*b*) Bombay Port Trust ..	25,209	25,209	25,209
(*c*) Moiety of Janitors pay ..	1,020	1,020	1,020
(*iii*) Interest from bequests ..	1,606	1,606	1,627
(*iv*) Recoveries on account of breakages and loss, water charges from Nursing Association, water and Halalkhore charges from staff occupying residential quarters	5,482	1,727	1,740
Deduct Refunds ..	— 2,985	— 2,329	— 1,960
Total ..	2,77,627	2,60,584	2,56,958
B. Receipts of the Nursing Home (credited to Provincial revenues)—			
(*a*) General fees from paying patients.	18,650	16,305	27,855
(*b*) Special Nursing fees	....	....	....
(*c*) Other receipts, if any ..	....	....	....
Deduct Refunds ..	— 300	— 240	— 435
Total ..	18,350	16,065	27,420
Grand Total of A and B ..	2,95,977	2,76,649	2,84,378

Note.—The figures given in this appendix are not quite accurate as they were compiled some time before the accounts for 1933-34 were finally closed. Corrected figures are shown in the revised Appendix A printed on the next page.

REVISED APPENDIX "A" AS CORRECTED BY GOVERNMENT.

DETAILED STATEMENT SHOWING EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS FOR ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL FOR THE THREE FINANCIAL YEARS ENDING 1933-34.

Expenditure.

		1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.	*Pay of Officers*—			
	(1) Non-voted ..	27,487	27,836	32,851
	(2) Voted ..	30,744	30,468	24,375
	(3) Total Pay of Officers ..	58,231	58,304	57,226
B.	(4) *Pay of Establishments* ..	56,534	54,069	46,326
C.	*Allowances and Honoraria*—			
	(5) Non-voted	2,465	1,198	4,151
	(6) Voted	9,566	12,262	9,281
	(7) Total Allowances and Honoraria	12,031	13,460	13,432
D.	*Contingencies*—			
	(8) Contract Contingencies ..	29,642	24,542	18,940
	(9) Non-contract Contingencies ..	30,062	20,734	12,235
	(10) Other Supplies and Services ..	1,19,340	86,639	73,659
	(11) Pay of Menials (paid from Contingencies)	3,698	3,647	3,587
	(12) Total Contingencies ..	1,82,742	1,35,562	1,08,421
E.	(13) *Repairs to Buildings* ..	9,868	8,990	10,598
F.	(14) *New Buildings*	....	....	....
G.	*Expenses in connection with the Nursing Home attached to the Hospital*—			
	(15) Expenditure met from Provincial revenues and included in details mentioned in items A, B, C, D, E and F above ..	21,587	19,918	18,357
	(16) Expenditure met from Provincial revenues not included in items A, B, C, D, E and F above	....	....	....
	(17) Expenditure met from other sources, if any—Nursing Association	5,154	5,154	5,154
	(18) Total expenditure on Nursing Home (items 15 to 17 above) ..	26,741	25,072	23,511
	Expenditure on Nursing—			
	(19) Expenditure met from Provincial revenues	62,849	61,198	69,902
	(20) Expenditure met from other sources by the St. George's Hospital Nursing Association ..	67,935	58,590	43,417
	(21) Total expenditure on nursing ..	1,30,784	1,19,788	1,13,319
	(22) Percentage of item (19) to item (21)	48·06	51·09	61·69
	(23) Total expenditure in connection with the St. George's Hospital, met from Provincial revenues ..	3,82,255	3,31,583	3,05,905
	(24) Total expenditure in connection with the hospital met from other sources	67,935	58,590	43,417
	(25) Total of items (23) and (24) above	4,50,190	3,90,173	3,49,322

Receipts.

	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. Receipts of the hospital (excluding receipts of— (*a*) The Nursing Home and (*b*) The St. George's Hospital Nursing Association)—Credited to Provincial revenues :—			
(*i*) Receipts from paying patients	96,295	82,351	78,322
(*ii*) *Contributions*—			
(*a*) Bombay Municipality ..	1,51,000	1,51,000	1,51,000
(*b*) Bombay Port Trust ..	25,209	25,209	25,209
(*c*) Moiety of Janitors pay ..	1,017	1,011	1,071
(*iii*) Interest from bequests ..	1,606	1,606	1,627
(*iv*) Recoveries on account of breakages and loss, water charges from Nursing Association, water and Halalkhore charges from staff occupying residential quarters	5,482	1,727	1,740
Deduct Refunds ..	— 2,985	— 2,329	— 1,960
Total ..	2,77,624	2,60,575	2,57,009
B. Receipts of the Nursing Home (credited to Provincial revenues)—			
(*a*) General fees from paying patients	18,650	16,305	27,855
(*b*) Special Nursing fees ..	....	....	....
(*c*) Other receipts, if any ..	....	....	....
Deduct Refunds ..	— 300	— 240	— 435
Total ..	18,350	16,065	27,420
Grand Total of A and B ..	2,95,974	2,76,640	2,84,429

Note.—In this statement account is not taken of pension charges or leave charges of the staff when paid in England, nor of any assumed rental value of the land and buildings.

Copy

APPENDIX " B ".

No. 9303-B.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd March 1934.

From

H. F. KNIGHT, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
General Department;

To

THE SECRETARY,
St. George's Hospital Committee, Bombay.

SUBJECT :—*St. George's Hospital, Bombay.*
Future of— :
Committee to consider —,
Information required by,

Sir,

I am directed by the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) to refer to your letter No. E.G. (Com.)/27, dated the 14th March 1934, asking for certain information and to state as follows.

2. (1) *Municipal Contribution of Rs.* 1,51,000.—The amount of Rs. 1,51,000 shown as Municipal Contribution on account of the St. George's Hospital on page 19 (Appendix III) of the printed correspondence referred to by you is only a portion of the total annual contribution of Rs. 4,14,500 from the Bombay Municipal Corporation made in accordance with section 10 of the City of Bombay Police Charges Act of 1907—*vide* also section 62 (1) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act—(copies enclosed) towards the expenditure on the medical institutions mentioned in Schedule U appended to the Bombay Act III of 1907 (copy enclosed). This municipal contribution of Rs. 1,51,000 on account of the St. George's Hospital represents the expenditure actually incurred from provincial revenues on the maintenance of the Hospital in the year 1906-07.

(2) *Contributions from the Bombay Port Trust.*—Under section 36 (5) (*d*) of the Indian Ports Act of 1908 (copy enclosed) the Trustees of the Port of Bombay pay annually, towards the maintenance of the St. George's Hospital, Bombay, and the Nursing Association attached to that Hospital, a sum revised every three years in proportion to the number of sailors compared with the total number of patients treated at the hospital. This sum is worked out as follows :—

First the total pro rata expenditure for the treatment of all seamen is worked out on the basis of the total number of patients treated and the total actual expenditure on the maintenance of the hospital and the Nursing Association for the preceding three years. The amount of hospital charges including nursing fees recovered from the seamen during the period of those three years is then deducted from the total pro rata expenditure on the treatment of seamen mentioned above and the uncovered balance is recouped from the Port Trustees as annual contributions towards the hospital and the Nursing Association. As these annual contributions are revised every three years on the basis of the average of the preceding three years, they are liable to variations. The amounts of contributions from the Port Trustees for the last three trienniums towards the Hospital and its Nursing Association were :—

Annual Contribution.

—	Hospital.	Nursing Association.
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Triennium, 1925-26 to 1927-28	43,882	8,077
(2) Triennium, 1928-29 to 1930-31	30,585	7,055
(3) Triennium, 1931-32 to 1933-34	25,000	7,000

(3) and (4) *Statutory obligations of Government to maintain (a) hospitals for Europeans and (b) the St. George's Hospital or any part thereof.*—Ordinarily under the relevant Municipal Acts or the Local Boards Act the Municipalities and the District Local Boards concerned are under statutory obligations to make adequate provision for medical relief for all classes of the population in the areas within their jurisdiction, *vide* (1) sections 54 (1) (*o*) and 54 (2) (*a*) of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901; (2) sections 68 (1) (*o*) and 68 (2) (*a*) of the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925; (3) section 61 (*gg*) to be read with section 62 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888; (4) sections 34 (23) and 37 (1) (*a*) and (*b*) of the City of Karachi Municipal Act, 1933, and (5) section 50 (*b*) of the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923 (copies enclosed herewith). *There is no statutory obligation on Government* to make provision for medical relief for Europeans or any other community subject to one exception only, viz. the responsibility under section 10 of the Police Charges Act of 1907 (*vide* also section 62 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act) of Government of maintaining the medical institutions mentioned in Schedule U appended to the Bombay Act of 1907 including the St. George's Hospital. This responsibility is also limited to the maintenance of these institutions up to the standard of efficiency existing in 1907 with such expansion in the case of the St. George's Hospital as the future may demand. Please see in this connection also paragraphs 4 and 8 (3) of Government Circular letter, General Department, No. 9303-B, dated the 18th May 1933.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) H. F. KNIGHT,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
General Department.

Copy of Section 10 *of the City of Bombay Police Charges Act of* 1907.

10. For section 62 of the said Act the following sections shall be substituted, namely:—

" 62. (1) The corporation shall also provide and pay to Government on the first day of every month a sum of thirty-four thousand five hundred and forty-one rupees ten annas and eight pies and in consideration of such monthly payments Government shall continue to control and maintain the institutions specified in Schedule U.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (*gg*) of section 61, the corporation shall by such monthly payments be deemed to have made adequate provision for the maintenance of the said institutions and shall not be liable for any further expenditure in connection therewith.

62A. In public hospitals and dispensaries established and maintained, and in connection with other measures carried out, under clause (*gg*) of section 61 such fees, if any, may be charged as may be prescribed by the corporation.

62B. If at any time by or at the instance of Government primary education shall be made free, or free and compulsory, in the city, then a grant amounting to one-third of the difference between the cost thereafter annually incurred by the corporation in maintaining and aiding primary schools and the cost so incurred in the period of twelve months immediately preceding the day on which such measure comes into effect shall be paid annually to the corporation by Government:

Provided that, should there at any time be a change in the general policy of Government in regard to their liability in respect of primary education, the corporation shall be entitled to benefit by such change in policy to the same extent as other city municipalities in regard to any increase in expenditure involved in the adoption of such policy.

62C. (1) All primary schools vesting wholly or partly in the corporation and all schools wholly or partly maintained by grants payable from the municipal fund shall at all times be open to all officers appointed by Government for the inspection of schools, and all reasonable facilities shall be given to any such officer for visiting any such school for the purpose of inspection or examination.

(2) Every recommendation made regarding any such school by any such officer shall be duly considered by the Schools' Committee and the Schools' Committee may thereupon take such action as may in their opinion be required and shall, if so requested by the Director of Public Instruction for the Presidency of Bombay in any particular case, inform him of their decision and the action, if any, taken.

(3) In all matters connected with grants for the aid of primary schools other than municipal schools the Schools' Committee shall administer aid to schools complying with the necessary conditions in accordance with the provisions of the Government Grant-in-aid Codes subject to such modifications, if any, as may from time to time be made in the said Code by the corporation with the previous sanction of Government.

62D. The corporation shall provide and pay to Government on the first day of every month a sum of two thousand and eighty-three rupees five annas and four pies for the purposes of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India."

Copy of Section 62 (1) *of the City of Bombay Municipal Act.*

" The corporation shall also provide and pay to Government on the first day of every month a sum of thirty-four thousand five hundred and forty-one rupees ten annas and eight pies and in consideration of such monthly payments Government shall continue to control and maintain the institutions specified in Schedule U."

Copy of Schedule U appended to the Bombay Act III of 1907.

SCHEDULE U.

[*See* Section 62, sub-section (1).]

Medical Institutions in Bombay.

1 The Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital.
2 The Bai Motlibai (Obstetric) Hospital.
3 The Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit Hospital for Women and Children.
4 The Dwarkadas Lallubhai Dispensary for Women and Children.
5 The St. George's Hospital.

6 The Gokuldas Tejpal Native General Hospital.
7 The Pestonji Hormasji Cama Hospital for Women and Children.
8 The Albless Obstetric Hospital.
9 The Jaffer Sulliman Dispensary for Women and Children.
10 The Jehangir Nasservanji Wadia Dispensary, Mahim.

Copy of Section 36 (5) (*d*) *of the Indian Ports Act of* 1908.

" 36. (5) All expenses incurred for the sake of any such port, excluding expenses on account of pilotage but including—

* * * *

(*d*) with the previous sanction of the Local Government, contributions towards the support of public hospitals or dispensaries suitable for the reception or relief of seamen or otherwise towards the provision of sanitary superintendence and medical aid for the shipping in the port and for seamen, whether ashore or afloat, belonging to vessels in the port."

APPENDIX "C".

Statement giving the existing and revised scales of pay of Nursing Staff.

Existing Scale.

Nurses-in-Training—

Probationers before confirmation	..	Rs. 18 per month.
After confirmation, up to the end of 1st year	..	„ 29 „
In the 2nd year	..	„ 35 „
In the 3rd year	..	„ 46 „
Nurses-in-training having passed their Senior Examination and desirous of further experience	..	„ 58 „

Senior Appointments—

Lady Superintendent	..	Rs. 350—10—450 per month.
Assistant Lady Superintendent	..	„ 200—10—250 „
Ward Sisters	..	„ 130—10—200 „
Infectious Ward Nurse	..	„ 100—15—115 „
Assistant Midwives	..	„ 120 (fixed) „
Staff Nurses	..	„ 80—10—120 „

(*plus* a washing allowance of Rs. 5 per month).

Revised Scale.

(Inclusive of Washing allowance.)

Nurses-in-Training—

Unconfirmed Probationers	..	Rs. 20 fixed.
Confirmed Probationers	..	„ 30 „
2nd year Nurses	..	„ 35 „
3rd year Nurses	..	„ 45 „
4th year Nurses	..	„ 55 „

Senior Appointments—

Lady Superintendent	..	Rs. 300—10—400 per month.
Assistant Lady Superintendent	..	„ 180—10—220 „
Ward Sisters	..	„ 120—10—180 „
Infectious Ward Nurse	..	„ 90—10—120 „
Midwives	..	„ 110 (fixed) „
Staff Nurses	..	„ 70—10—110 „
P. N. S. Nurses	..	„ 90—10—130 (*plus* percentage).
Masseuse	..	„ 170—10—200

APPENDIX " D ".

St. George's Hospital Nursing Association.

Comparative Statement of Income and Expenditure for the last five years.

Expenditure.	1929–30	1930–31	1931–32	1932–33	1933–34
H. S. a/c :—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Salaries ..	62,141	64,506	68,722	65,441	63,125
Rations ..	32,194	32,433	31,730	27,940	26,793
Uniforms ..	1,373	1,451	1,197	1,672	1,011
Motor Car ..	947	2,618	1,657	1,278	1,077
House and Furniture.	2,999	4,436	1,764	2,062	1,750
Contingencies ..	8,391	8,656	12,896	8,724	9,004
Gas Fuel ..	4,683	4,721	4,921	4,729	5,822
Electric Lighting ..	3,604	3,624	3,433	4,148	3,308
Provident Fund ..	2,830	3,010	3,078	2,653	2,353
Sundries ..	1,312	1,080	1,384	1,140	1,081
(Excluding Private Nursing Staff expenses) ..	1,20,475	1,26,536	1,30,784	1,19,788	1,15,324
P. N. S. Expenses ..	37,435	34,696	28,753	34,290	34,488
Miscellaneous Expenses	3,168	5,018	5,804	6,509	3,000
(Including Private Nursing Staff expenses) ..	1,61,078	1,66,250	1,65,341	1,60,587	1,52,812
Surplus ..	13,367	5,098	....	....	....
Total ..	1,74,445	1,71,348	1,65,341	1,60,587	1,52,812

Income.	1929–30	1930–31	1931–32	1932–33	1933–34
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government Grant ..	60,238	63,268	65,392	59,894	62,690
Interest on Securities.	16,438	13,626	11,055	12,480	12,004
Subscriptions ..	48,618	48,859	42,374	38,877	35,518
B. P. N. A. Lecture Fees grant ..	750	500	430	..	..
Sundry Receipts ..	2,939	940	1,808	2,179	5,097
Private Nursing Fees	45,462	44,155	26,950	45,957	37,503
	1,74,445	1,71,348	1,48,009	1,59,387	1,52,812
Deficit ..	....	....	17,332	1,200	..
Total ..	1,74,445	1,71,348	1,65,341	1,60,587	1,52,812

APPENDIX "E".

Rules for the Guidance of an Almoner.

Out-patients —

Those in receipt of less than Rs. 1,000 a year a fixed fee of 1 anna per head per attendance.

Those with an income or salary of over Rs. 1,000 per annum up to Rs. 200 per month 4 annas per head per attendance.

Those with an income or salary of over Rs. 200 per month 8 annas per Rs. 100 of monthly income or salary up to the maximum of Rs. 5.

In-patients —

All unmarried persons drawing Rs. 1,000 per month or more and all married persons drawing Rs. 1,500 per month or more to pay the maximum daily fee of Rs. 10.

Any one receiving less than Rs. 1,000 per annum to pay annas 2 per day.

Unmarried persons with an income or salary of more than Rs. 1,000 per annum to pay a daily fee of annas 8 for every Rs. 50 of monthly income.

Married persons with an income or salary of more than Rs. 1,000 per annum up to Rs. 250 per month to pay a daily fee of annas 8.

Married persons with an income or salary of more than Rs. 250 per month to pay a daily fee of annas 8 for the first Rs. 250 and thereafter 8 annas additional for every Rs. 50 of monthly income or salary.

It should be understood that the Almoner will not be concerned with anyone who is prepared to pay the maximum fee, but should enquire into the case of every In-patient and Out-patient who is not prepared to pay the maximum.

APPENDIX "F".

Statement showing how the post of R. M. O. has been filled since April 1927 to date.

I.M.S. Officer.	*Senior Assistant Surgeon.*
	Major J. H. A. Donnelland, I.M.D., Senior Assistant Surgeon and Ag. R. M. O. 11th April 1927 to 31st October 1929.
1st November 1929 to 13th December 1929. Major A. H. Harty, I.M.S., Ag. R. M. O.	
	14th December 1929 to 18th February 1930. Major J. H. A. Donnelland, I.M.D.
19th February 1930 to 21st March 1930. Major W. C. Spackman, I.M.S., Ag. R. M. O.	
	22nd March 1930 to 25th June 1930. Major J. H. A. Donnelland, I.M.D.
26th June 1930 to 5th February 1931. Major S. R. Prall, I.M.S., Ag. R. M. O.	
	6th February 1931 to 4th December 1932. Capt. L. V. O. Easdon, I.M.D.
5th December 1932 to 23rd August 1933. Capt. H. S. Waters, I.M.S., Ag. R. M. O.	
	24th August 1933 to 9th October 1933. Senior Assistant Surgeon O. R. C. Freeman, I.M.D.
10th October 1933 to date. Capt. H. S. Waters, I.M.S., Ag. R. M. O.	

APPENDIX "G".

Duties of Honoraries.

Honorary Surgeon	..	To attend in the Out-patients' Department two days a week at a fixed hour and to have charge of six beds in the Hospital or more if he can fill them.
Honorary Physicians	..	Same as above.
Honorary Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist.		To attend in the Out-patients' Department up to two days a week at a fixed time on fixed days and to have charge of such bed cases requiring ear, nose and throat treatment as there may be in the hospital.
Honorary Radiologist	..	To attend in the X-ray Department at a fixed time on three days a week, provided that one of the Resident Staff is capable of doing ordinary X-ray work and the usual emergency work in connection with fractures.
Honorary Gynaecologist and Obstetrician.		To attend on fixed days at fixed times in the Out-patients' Department twice a week (one day ante-natal clinic and one day ordinary cases). To have charge of four beds or more in the hospital.
Honorary Skin Physician	..	To attend on a fixed day at a fixed time in the Out-patients' Department once a week and to have charge of such cases as there are in the hospital.

APPENDIX "H".

New Scale of Fees and Allocation of Wards.

Male.

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Government of Bombay
Finance Department

Minutes of the Proceedings of the Cotton Contracts Committee

1930

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Minutes of the Meetings of the Cotton Contracts Act Committee appointed to consider the working of the Bombay Cotton Contracts Act, 1922.

1ST MEETING.

The Committee met at 11 a.m. on Monday, 23rd June, when all members were present except the following :

Mr. Hirachand Vanechand Desai,

Mr. Kishan Prasad,

Mr. Shivpratap Joshi,

Mr. Begraj Gupta, and

Mr. Durgadutt Sawalka.

The Chairman read out to the meeting a letter which he had received, signed by four of the absentees excluding Mr. Kishan Prasad, requesting that, owing to the critical situation, the meeting of the Committee might be postponed *sine die*. (A similar letter from Mr. Kishan Prasad was received after the meeting adjourned.)

After some discussion it was agreed that the Chairman should get in touch with the absentee members and ask them to attend on the next day.

The meeting then adjourned.

G. WILES,
Chairman.

2ND MEETING.

The adjourned meeting was resumed at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, 24th June 1930, when all members were present.

Mr. Durgadutt proposed that the Committee should adjourn till August. This was generally agreed to.

Sir Purshotamdas suggested that the Press Note giving the terms of reference and calling for suggestions should be sent to all Associations interested in the Cotton Trade.

Rao Bahadur Naik proposed that it should be sent also in vernacular so as to reach Village Agricultural Associations and Taluka Development Associations, and the like.

It was finally agreed that the Press Note should be sent to—

all Registrars of Co-operative Societies and the Directors of Agriculture in Provinces interested in growing cotton ;

the Provincial Co-operative Institute ;
the Millowners' Associations in Bombay and Ahmedabad ;
the Joint Cotton Committee, Karachi, c/o the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, Karachi ;
the Brokers' Association ;
the Mukadams' Association ;
the Marwari Chamber ;
the Bombay Shroffs' Association ;
the Indian Central Cotton Committee ;
the Japanese Shipping Association, Bombay.

It was also decided that copies should be sent for information to the Liverpool Cotton Exchange and the New York Cotton Exchange.

It was agreed that replies should be called for by the first of August next, and that the Chairman should thereafter summon the Committee on a convenient date.

The Committee then adjourned.

G. WILES,
Chairman.

3RD MEETING.

The Committee met in the Committee room of the Secretariat at 11 a.m. on the 15th October 1930, when the following members were present :—

Mr. G. Wiles, C.I.E., I.C.S., Chairman.
Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E.,
Sir Joseph Kay, Kt.
Sir Ness Wadia, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Mr. W. Lamond.
Mr. A. Fotiadi.
Mr. Purshottam Jivandas.
Mr. Kishan Prasad.
Mr. Shivpratap Joshi.
Mr. Begraj Gupta.
Mr. Durgadutt Sawalka.
Rao Bahadur B. R. Naik.
Rao Saheb C. S. Shirhatti.

Mr. Begraj Gupta proposed to adjourn the meeting on the ground that the situation in Bombay was such that the Committee would be unable to obtain evidence. Also certain Associations were under the impression that a questionnaire would be issued.

The Chairman pointed out the difficulties involved in delay, and said that the views of all important Associations had been received except the Brokers' Association who were fully represented on the Committee. He read out a list of what seemed to be the chief issues involved.

After a general discussion (which has been separately recorded) it was decided that the issues framed in the following Memorandum should be posted on the notice board of the East India Cotton Association and sent to those Associations who were reported to be expecting a questionnaire, viz., the Marwari Chamber and the Brokers' Association.

G. WILES,
Chairman.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th October 1930.

Memorandum :

The following issues have been framed by the Cotton Contracts Act Committee.

Any representation relating to these issues or any of them received by the 28th October will be taken into consideration by the Committee.

Representations should be addressed to the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. G. Wiles, care of the Finance Department, Secretariat, Bombay.

(1) Whether a single controlling authority with legislative sanction is necessary, and whether it is desirable that no other association should be allowed to control dealings in cotton.

(2) Whether any change is desirable in the present constitution of the East India Cotton Association.

In particular

(*a*) should the panel system be retained ;

(*b*) if so, should the number of panels be increased or reduced ;

(*c*) should representatives of the growers or other up-country associations be admitted.

(3) Whether any change is desirable in the existing system of Hedge Contracts.

(4) Whether any change is desirable in the present system of survey and arbitration.

(5) Whether there is any objection to be raised against the present Trading Hours, and the system of Holidays.

(6) Whether any change is desirable in the system of licensing brokers ; and the fixing of brokerage rates.

(7) Whether any change is desirable in the present system of fortnightly clearings.

(8) Whether the Association should introduce the system of "certified godowns."

(9) Whether Teji Mandi transactions should be recognized and brought under control or suppressed.

(10) Whether any improvements can be effected under the following heads :—

(*a*) *Handling charges*, including Railway charges, muccadam allowance and insurance, and the rules under the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act.

(*b*) the By-laws relating to pucca sampling.

(*c*) watering and other malpractices.

G. WILES,
Chairman.

4TH MEETING.

The Committee met again on Monday the 3rd November at 11 a.m. in the Secretariat, when the following members were present. Mr. Hirachand Vanechand Desai sent apologies for absence owing to illness :—

Mr. G. Wiles, C.I.E., I.C.S. (Chairman),

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E.,

Sir Joseph Kay, Kt.,

Sir Ness Wadia,

Mr. W. Lamond,

Mr. A. Fotiadi,

Mr. Purshotam Jivandas,

Mr. Kishan Prasad,

Mr. Shivpratap Joshi,

Mr. Begraj Gupta,

Mr. Durgadutt Sawalka,

Rao Bahadur B. R. Naik, and

Rao Saheb C. S. Shirhatti.

The replies from various persons and associations to the issues as published in the East India Cotton Association were before the Committee.

It was agreed to take up and discuss the issues drawn up at the last meeting in serial order.

(1) Sir Ness Wadia referred to the importance of insisting that only one central association should control all matters affecting the whole

cotton trade, and referred to an instance in which the Muccadums' Association had issued orders relating to stone allowance. It was pointed out that in this particular instance the bye-laws of the East India Cotton Association were silent, and reference had been made to the Association.

Sir Purshotamdas desired to make it clear that associations such as the Shri Mahajan which purported to control dealings in cotton should not be permitted to function.

After general discussion it was agreed that a single controlling body was desirable, provided that a constitution can be evolved which will be satisfactory to the general trade. It was also agreed that it was desirable to strengthen control by providing that trade against the Rules of the Controlling Body should be punishable at law.

It was agreed that at the time of framing a bill the need of extending the Act to cover the environs of Bombay should be considered, so as to obviate the possibility of a rival association setting up near to Bombay.

(2) *The Constitution.*

The Panel system was discussed.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas gave expression to the tentative view that the system tended to divide the trade into compartments, to its detriment. What was wanted was some other method of getting all interests on to the controlling board.

Mr. Kishan Prasad proposed "as a compromise" that the Panel system should be retained in the following form :—

(1) Buyers, (2) Sellers, (3) Brokers and Jethavalas, who should be represented on the Board by 5, 5 and 8 Directors, respectively. The representative committee should consist of 30, 30 and 60 representatives. Members should declare as at present to what Panel they wished to belong, if they were eligible for more than one.

One representative or more should be given to growers, but he should be an actual grower of cotton.

After some further discussion it was decided to adjourn, and that at the next meeting the constitutions of the Liverpool and New York Associations should be put before the Committee.

G. WILES,
Chairman.

5TH MEETING.

The Committee met again on Tuesday the 4th November at 11 a.m. in the Secretariat when the rules relating to the Liverpool and New York Exchanges were explained to the Committee. The same members were present.

After some general discussion regarding the conditions of membership it was generally agreed that it was essential that all present members of the East India Cotton Association should be admitted to membership of any new Controlling Body. It was pointed out that under the existing rules of the East India Cotton Association old members paid a deposit of Rs. 5,000 and were liable to a call of a further Rs. 5,000 while new members paid Rs. 20,000. Only 37 new members had been admitted in the course of the past eight years.

The question of restricting the number of members was raised and the limits of 600 and 400 were suggested. It was agreed that it would be better to postpone a decision on this issue until the general constitution had been determined.

The discussion was therefore resumed on Mr. Kishan Prasad's proposal.

Mr. Purshotam Jivandas accepted the proposal as it stood.

Mr. Joshi agreed to the Panel system for the purposes of electing Directors, but preferred no representative Committee.

Mr. Durgadutt Sawalka agreed with Mr. Joshi.

Mr. Begraj Gupta preferred to have no Panels at all.

Mr. Fotiadi accepted the Panel system with three Panels and representative Committee, but considered that they should be equally represented on the Board, and Committee.

Mr. Lamond also thought that Mr. Kishan Prasad's proposal gave too much representation to the brokers and would make representation of the three Panels equal.

Mr. Kishan Prasad pointed out that the objection would be met to some extent by retaining the system of requiring 75 per cent. to pass a resolution.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas was of opinion that the Panel system should be abolished, and he would prefer to rely on the General Body. (At this point some discussion took place between Mr. Kishan Prasad and Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas regarding the influence of the buyer on the present Board of the East India Cotton Association.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas pointed out that the Minutes of the Board would show that Mr. Kishan Prasad's contention was wrong.)

Sir Joseph Kay suggested that the Panel system should be retained but did not think it necessary to retain the representative Committee. He would prefer in the first place to decide on the numbers of the Board and then determine its distribution over various interests.

Sir Ness Wadia referred to the fact that the Panel system was generally agreed to by the Committee. He put forward the following definite suggestion for consideration :—

That the Board should consist of 16, 4 from each Panel, i.e., buyers, sellers and brokers, 2 growers to be appointed by the Central Cotton Committee or the Central Research Association, and 2 other Directors to be co-opted.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas objected that such a Board would not have the confidence of the General Body and that they would not therefore be able to carry the General Body in making rules.

Sir Ness Wadia then explained that his proposal was that the Board should be elected not by the Panels but by the General Body, as Rao Bahadur Naik pointed out.

It was finally agreed that a Sub-Committee should meet the next day to discuss further the Constitution on the following lines, viz., that there should be reserved seats for separate interests in the Trade, with a general electorate consisting of the whole body of members.

G. WILES,
Chairman.

The Sub-Committee met on Wednesday, 5th November, at 11 a.m. in the Secretariat, when the following were present:—

Mr. G. Wiles, C.I.E., I.C.S. (Chairman),

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E..

Sir Ness Wadia,

Mr. W. Lamond,

Mr. A. Fotiadi,

Mr. Purshotam Jivandas,

Mr. Durgadutt Sawalka,

Rao Bahadur B. R. Naik, and

Rao Saheb C. S. Shirhatti.

The Sub-Committee makes the following recommendations:—

(1) That there should be a Board of 14 elected members, 4 representing Buyers, 4 Sellers, and 6 the general trade. Who are Buyers and Sellers should be determined in the first instance by the present Board on figures of export and import. In future the outgoing Board will do this work.

(2) Half or one-third of the Board should retire at the end of the year by rotation and be eligible for re-election. In the first instance the retiring members will be selected by lot, and thereafter by seniority. (Mr. Durgadutt reserved his opinion on this proposal.)

(3) Vacancies during the year will be filled by general elections.

(4) No member of the Board should be permitted to do private arbitrations, nor be on any subordinate Committee other than one on quality arbitrations.

(5) Resolutions of the Board and ordinary resolutions of the General Body would be passed by a majority. Extraordinary resolutions of the General Body would require to be passed by a three-fourths majority (as provided for in section 81 of the Companies Act).

(6) In addition to the 14 elected members Government should have power to appoint 2 representatives (from outside the body of members) of the cotton growers, on the recommendation of the Central Cotton Committee. They would become ordinary members of the Board. (Mr. Durgadutt would prefer that the Central Cotton Committee should nominate direct without the intervention of Government.)

It was agreed that the representatives must not be traders in Forward cotton, and should preferably be representatives of the growers on the Central Cotton Committee, if available.

G. WILES,
Chairman.

6TH MEETING.

The Committee resumed its sittings at 11 a.m. on Thursday, the 6th November. All members were present except Mr. Hirachand Vanechand Desai, who, the Chairman announced, had been compelled by illness to submit his resignation.

The Chairman reported that the following clause should be inserted as clause (5) in the report of the Sub-Committee :—

" Resolutions of the Board, and ordinary resolutions of the General Body would be passed by a majority. Extraordinary resolutions of the General Body would require to be passed by a three-fourths majority (as provided for in section 81 of the Companies Act)."

2. The Committee then proceeded to a discussion of the Sub-Committee's Report.

(1) In reply to Mr. Joshi, Sir Purshotamdas explained how the figures of export and import would be used. Where the figures of any firm made its classification doubtful the firm concerned should be allowed to choose in which class it would prefer to come. The question of classification of members was discussed in some detail. Finally the Chairman suggested, and it was decided, that it was unnecessary to attempt any classification of all members of the Association and that it would be sufficient, after calling for nominations to the Directorate, to classify these candidates only. At Sir Ness Wadia's suggestion it was agreed that a Nomination Committee should be appointed annually at the General Meeting whose duty it would be to receive nominations (including any for casual vacancies) and to make the classification of the nominees before elections took place. The Committee accepted the principle that seats should be reserved for representatives of Buyers and Sellers, the whole of the rest of the Board being open to the General Trade without distinction of class. In all cases the elections would be by the general body of members. The Committee in general was in favour of the distribution proposed by the Sub-Committee, namely, 4, 4 and 6. Mr. Begraj Gupta wished to reserve his decision on this point.

(2) The question of retirement by rotation. The Committee unanimously agreed that half the Board should retire at the end of the year by rotation as proposed by the Sub-Committee.

Proposal (3) regarding vacancies was accepted.

(4) was accepted in principle. The Committee decided that the following words should be added at the end of this clause :

" the decisions of which are subject to appeal to the Board."

Clause (5) was unanimously accepted.

Clause (6) After some discussion the proposal of the Sub-Committee regarding the appointment of two representatives of Cotton Growers was accepted subject to the amendment that provision should be made for direct appointment by the Central Cotton Committee without the intervention of Government.

3. *Mr. Begraj Gupta* desired that a note should be made that in framing the articles of the Association provision should be made for voting by ballot and that no canvassing should be permitted.

The Committee then adjourned till 11-30 on Friday, 7th, when it was agreed that a final decision should be taken on issue 1.

G. WILES,
Chairman.

7TH MEETING.

The Committee resumed its sitting at 11-30 a.m. on Friday, the 7th, when all members were present.

The minutes of the previous day's meeting were accepted.

2. The discussion of the constitution was resumed.

Mr. Begraj Gupta said that while he accepted the principle of the proposed constitution of the Board he desired that reserved seats should not exceed one-half, i.e., 4 Sellers, 4 Buyers, 8 open.

Sir Joseph Kay regretted that on the previous day he had had no time to consider fully the implications of the proposal which was put before the Committee by the Sub-Committee, and he asked whether the Committee were not proposing to come to a decision without full consideration of the evidence which had been sent in. That evidence was distinctly in favour of the retention of the panel system, and, while for his part he was willing to dispense with the Representative Committee, he would prefer to retain election to the Board by the panel system. On the evidence received he was not sure that the abolition of the panel system would be acceptable to everybody. Before committing himself he would like to have time to consult the Associations to which he belonged.

Sir Ness Wadia pointed out that in his draft memorandum of the Association prepared in 1918 he had made provision for no panels,

and that while it seemed necessary for the time being to have some representation of special interests, he was sure that, if the proposed scheme were accepted, within a few years it would be possible to have the Board elected by the General Body without any talk of separate interests.

Mr. Begraj Gupta said that he welcomed the expression of Sir Ness' hope and said that he desired to reciprocate the spirit in which it was made.

The Chairman referred to the desirability in this matter of prime importance of having complete unanimity, if possible, and pointed out that, if the proposed constitution were adopted, it meant considerable sacrifice by various interests, not only by Associations who were at present separately represented but by the European community who at present had special representation on the Board. No doubt before putting the new constitution before the Legislative Council, Government would welcome an assurance that the great interests of that community, which it had been thought proper to protect in the present legislation by special representation, would no longer require protection.

The Commitee agreed to postpone final consideration of this issue until Tuesday next.

3. *The Chairman* said that the next question arising out of this issue, was the position of subsidiary Associations.

Sir Ness Wadia repeated his view that it must clearly be laid down that no other Association should be able to make rules purporting to govern the trade.

The Committee agreed that all rules affecting the cotton trade must be issued by the East India Cotton Association only.

4. The Committee then proceeded to a consideration of the system of Hedge Contracts including under this issue the general regulation of Forward trading. Sir Ness Wadia referred to his draft rules governing Ring Traders and insisted that the East India Cotton Association must issue trading cards and not the Brokers' Association.

The Chairman said that this raised the very important question whether the East India Cotton Association could exercise proper control over Forward trading without themselves owning the Trading Hall and appointing the controlling officers.

Mr. Durgadutt thought that this was a detail which the Committee need not go into, since the East India Cotton Association had authority to pass the necessary bye-laws. Sir Ness Wadia thought it was the duty of the Committee to frame model bye-laws.

The Chairman said that while he did not think that this Committee could go into detailed bye-laws one by one, he took it to be their duty under the terms of reference to consider whether the Association's bye-laws were defective or incomplete. He thought, therefore, that they could not avoid making recommendations on this very important point.

Sir Purshotamdas said that he would prefer to tackle the question of the Trading Hall now once for all. The Brokers were a large majority of the members. Why could they not accept the proposal to hand over the control of the Trading Hall to the Association which, he was convinced, was best for the trade ?

Mr. Begraj Gupta feared that this meant the abolition of the Brokers' Association altogether.

Sir Purshotamdas replied that no other exchange in the world had a separate body controlling the Trading Ring.

Mr. Kishan Prasad said that he thought it would be very difficult to force this proposal on the Brokers.

Mr. Durgadutt said that he would agree that it was proper that the Trading Hall should belong to the East India Cotton Association, but he could see no reason why the Brokers' Association, acting under the instructions of the East India Cotton Association, should not control the actual trading.

The Chairman referred to the danger of dyarchy and suggested that, as there was no reason to suppose that members other than Brokers would ever insist on a technical right to trade in the Ring, it might be possible to arrange for a Sub-Committee to be appointed by the Association consisting of Brokers only.

Sir Purshotamdas said that in his previous negotiations with the Brokers' Association about this matter, this was the conclusion on which agreement had very nearly been arrived at.

Sir Ness Wadia said that an agreement of that sort would satisfy him.

Mr. Begraj Gupta asked whether the General Body elsewhere did not appoint such Committees, and was told that in Liverpool the Board of Directors had that authority.

Mr. Durgadutt agreed that Board must be trusted.

The Committee then adjourned till 11-30 a.m. next day.

G. WILES,
Chairman.

Copy of Rule 50 of Sir Ness Wadia's Model Rules, based on the Liverpool system.

CLEARING HOUSE COMMITTEE.

50. The Clearing House Committee shall consist of at least seven Members who shall from time to time be appointed by the Directors who shall determine the period during which they are to hold office. All the Members of the Clearing House Committee must be Members of the Association or partners in a firm or Directors or Managers of a Company which is a Member of the Association. No firm or company which is a Member of the Association shall have more than one representative on the Clearing House Committee.

8TH MEETING.

The Committee met at 11-30 a.m. on 8th November when all the members were present.

Mr. Begraj Gupta brought to notice that the revised rules of the Liverpool Association provided for election by the general body of the Clearing House Committee and other Committees. He filed a written statement of his views. In reply to Sir Ness Wadia he said that he was not going back on his agreement to single control, but in giving that agreement he was referring to rival Associations, not subordinate Associations.

Sir Purshotamdas held that the proposals went against the whole tendency of the new proposals, and that the Memorandum was altogether sectional in its attitude.

Sir Ness Wadia said that he would agree to the election of a Committee of members of the Association by the General Body.

Mr. Begraj Gupta insisted that the Committee should be appointed from the Brokers only.

It was pointed out that under the new constitution, the distinction of Brokers from other traders would disappear, for all members would be *entitled* to do broking business.

The Chairman suggested that the Nominating Committee already agreed to, should be used to determine who should be classed as a Broker for purposes of election to the Committee.

Sir Ness Wadia said he had already agreed to that suggestion.

Mr. Begraj insisted that admission to the Trading Ring must remain a matter for decision by the Brokers' Association.

Mr. Durgadutt said that his personal view was that full power must be given to the East India Cotton Association and suggested that for the present, until the new Association got working, the existing classification of 'Broker' should be used. He pointed out that the Brokers' Association had enjoyed power for many years and naturally were reluctant to surrender it.

Sir Purshotamdas reiterated his view that the elected Board must be the ultimate governing authority, and that an appeal must lie to the Board from all Sub-Committees.

Mr. Begraj Gupta desiring time to consider the question again, further discussion was postponed till Tuesday next.

2. The discussion of Hedge Contracts was then taken up. Mr. Durgadutt said that the first question to decide was for whose benefit hedge contracts existed—Buyer or Seller?

Sir Ness Wadia referred to the definition of hedge contract given in the McKenna Report and gave a resumé of the use to which hedge contracts were put. Hedging was in fact a form of Insurance, so that a trader could always keep his position square.

Mr. Fotiadi laid stress on the fact that a contract must in the first instance be attractive, otherwise it would die out. At present many producers have no contract which they can use.

Mr. Joshi, referring to the tendency of the market to fall at the time of cotton arrivals, thought that the contract must be narrowed, so that it may be a better investment.

Mr. Fotiadi considered a narrow contract to be bad, because under it a seller could more easily be squeezed ; also cotton is at the mercy of the weather. It is in the interests of everybody to make the contracts as broad as possible.

Mr. Durgadutt said that unless the contract was attractive to the investor, the grower could not get the best possible price. An investor is one who puts money in cotton with the idea of getting good interest.

3. At the Chairman's request Sir Purshotamdas suggested a method of defining the issues for discussion. He said that it was agreed by everybody that the present scheme was not satisfactory. Should they be widened or on the other hand narrowed and their number increased ? It is practically impossible to make all cotton grown in India tenderable. One difficulty is the constant change in staple from year to year of certain growths. In determining the contract it was necessary to consider the whole of India. That is why the Board while fully sympathetic to the Southern growers, realised the danger of depreciating the Broach contract by including other growths. He suggested that contracts ought not to be more than three in number as traders could not deal with more.

Sir Ness Wadia asked why in one large contract it was not possible to fix the differences at the beginning of the season.

Sir Purshotamdas gave reasons why his Board had turned down this proposal already, namely that conditions changed so much during the year and crops did not all mature at the same time. There are two dangers to be faced : (*i*) that when a cotton becomes less valuable it will kill the contract : the other that when a certain cotton becomes more valuable, the wideness of the contract will tend to depreciate the cotton. While, therefore, the contract must be wide enough to avoid squeezing, it must also be such that it will not depress prices. He promised to obtain figures of the actual tenders against present hedge contracts.

The Committee then adjourned till 11-30 on Monday, 10th.

G. WILES,
Chairman.

9TH MEETING.

The Committee met again at 11-30 a.m. on Monday, the 10th when all members were present.

Mr. Begraj Gupta filed a written statement suggesting that the contracts should be so fixed as not to be open to manipulation by either bull or bear.

After some discussion on this point Sir Purshotamdas suggested that the natural division of the cottons in India was into long staple, fair staple, and short staple. One contract was not possible for India owing to the wide differences between the growths and the times of marketing.

Sir Ness Wadia referred to the danger of mixing up Satta and Hedge contracts. He pointed out in regard to the times of marketing, that even in America ginning went on from July to February. As to variation of quality, American staples varied from under 7/8″ to 1½″. Again the range of the contract in Liverpool may be from 90 off to 140 on. There was therefore no reason why we should not have a proper single Hedge contract. He referred to the great difference in price which the present narrow contracts involve month by month, and said that the existence of a number of contracts undoubtedly leads to straddling.

But since the Bazaar does not understand the Hedge Contract, and difficulties do exist, the Millowners' Association have agreed to the establishment of three contracts to include every growth in India though their ideal still remains one contract.

After some discussion about the nature of Satta Contracts, general agreement was reached that without the speculative element it would not be possible for the Futures market to function.

The Chairman therefore suggested that, since Sir Ness Wadia admitted that in present circumstances the ideal could not be attained at once, the discussion should be confined to the proposal to reduce the contracts to three.

Mr. Fotiadi asked why we should experiment when we had to-day contracts which are attractive. The Broach contract was the most successful, and we might kill the Broach contract if we added other growths to it. On the other hand we did want an outlet for a large number of bales which at present were not tenderable, and he thought the problem was how to make the other two contracts, which are at present not traded in, more attractive. It was the addition of Cambodia and Tinnevelly which killed the Southerns Contract, and he therefore thought that these ought to be omitted.

Mr. Kishan Prasad agreed that the task was to make the two extra contracts attractive to the Buyers. All growers wanted a suitable Hedge, but reducing the number of Hedges would tend to make them into Bear contracts, and India could not bear the burden of Bear contracts. He suggested that Surat cotton should be omitted from the Broach Contract, because buyers did not want to take the risk of a high-priced cotton being tendered.

Sir Purshotamdas asked what the total trade in Broach contract was.

The answer was about from 30 to 35 lakhs a year with a maximum of 5 lakhs outstanding at any one time.

Sir Purshotamdas said that this was the reason why the additional growths were added to the contract. There were only about 2 lakhs bales behind this immense business. There must be a sufficient amount of cotton behind the contract to form, as it were, a safety valve against any attempt at cornering.

Mr. Kishan Prasad thought that corners were a thing of the past abnormal times and that we need not fear them in future.

Sir Purshotamdas added that while there must be a sufficient bulk of cotton behind the contract to provide possible tenders at settlement time, in theory the most successful Hedge contract was that in which the least cotton was tendered. It ought not to pay a seller to tender cotton.

Rao Saheb Shirhatti said that his proposal to include Southerns in the Broach contract was accepted by the Millowners and others and satisfied the Southern grower.

Mr. Durgadutt said that he was inclined to favour a fair staple contract with only cotton up to $\frac{7}{8}$" tenderable, provided that the difficulty of survey could be got over.

Mr. Fotiadi said that he was not opposed to the proposed three staple contracts, but that he did not think it would work, that is to say, the Bazaar would not accept it.

Mr. Durgadutt, as representing the Bazaar interests, thought they would accept it.

It was therefore decided that at the next meeting a scheme should be presented showing the various growths which should be included under the three staple contracts, and the Committee adjourned until 4 o'clock on the 11th.

G. WILES,
Chairman.

10TH MEETING.

The Committee met at 4 p.m. on 11th when all members were present.

The application of the Shri Mahajan Association for a copy of the Issues so that they might submit a representation was discussed.

It was agreed that a copy of the issues should be sent to them for their information.

The Committee then took up Issue No. 2 again, (Constitution of the Board).

Sir Joseph Kay repeated his claim that a majority of the Associations consulted favoured the retention of the panel system. He feared that the present proposal would give too much control to the Broker element and would not be accepted by the General Trade. He therefore put forward again his original proposal that the Representative Committee should go and that the General Body should be divided into (1) Buyers,

(2) Sellers, and (3) General, letting each section elect its own Directors. He agreed to increased representation of the Brokers, perhaps the whole six seats representing General interests.

Sir Ness Wadia referred to Article 27 and said that in fact Sir Joseph proposed to join up panels 1 and 2 ; and panels 3, 4 and 5.

Mr. Durgadutt said that the Brokers would be most pleased to accept Sir Joseph's proposals, but it was going back on the proposal to make the constitution as democratic as possible.

Rao Saheb Shirhatti and Rao Bahadur Naik, representing Growers, were inclined to think that six representatives of the Brokers was too much.

Mr. Fotiadi said that he would prefer that the three sections should all be represented equally, say, by 5, 5, and 5 Directors.

Mr. Durgadutt said that he would agree to this if the broking business could be restricted to Brokers. .

The Chairman pointed out that this would involve a Brokers' Register with a strict definition of " Broker."

Rao Bahadur Naik asked about the allegation that Brokers could get registered in other panels.

Sir Joseph Kay pointed out that members cannot, under the present articles, change their panel at will.

Sir Purshotamdas confirmed this and said that the Board did not easily agree to change.

Mr. Joshi proposed that the Board should consist of 17—4 plus 4 plus 4 elected by each section, and 3 elected by the general trade, plus 2 growers.

At this point the Chairman said that it was important in order to help them to make up their minds about the constitution of the Board, that the Brokers' representatives should say if they agreed to the appointment of all Committees by the Board.

Mr. Begraj Gupta said that the Brokers would only agree to this if they were given half of the Board, that is to say 8 members. With 8 members they would agree to election by panels.

Sir Purshotamdas said that he did not propose to take sides in any tug-of-war for representation.

He was opposed to compartments in the trade, and could not identify himself with any other scheme than the one he had put forward. If the trade retained the custom of thinking in compartments no one would be satisfied.

The Chairman referred to the comparison which had been made with Liverpool. He pointed out that the division of the trade into sections, which was an actual fact in Bombay, did not apply to anything like the same extent in Liverpool, where the general type of members was much more homogeneous. He therefore sympathised with the desire to get rid of this sectional feeling : but he was afraid that if they moved too fast towards what was called a democratic constitution, it might do more

harm than good to the trade. The distinction between the various sections as to the actual kind of business they did, existed in fact, and he thought it must therefore be recognised, however much they hoped that the distinction would in time disappear.

Sir Purshotamdas said that the sectional spirit was not so evident in the old days, and he was afraid that so long as the Brokers' panel was recognised as distinct from the rest of the trade no progress would be made.

The Chairman repeated that he saw no alternative but to come to some compromise, since it was evident that a section of the trade, controlling perhaps half the actual cotton, were not prepared to change the constitution without certain safeguards.

Mr. Fotiadi declared that the Brokers could not exist without Buyers and Sellers. As far as his firm was concerned it would not be much affected if the Forward business in Bombay disappeared entirely.

Sir Joseph Kay, while admitting the necessity of a Forward market, deprecated too much stress being laid on its importance.

Sir Purshotamdas claimed that in spite of what had been said, an Indian Forward market was essential for the marketing of the Indian crop. He had no fears that the new constitution would drive traders away from the Indian market.

Rao Bahadur Naik pleaded that the Committee should safeguard the interests of the growers.

The Committee then adjourned till 11-30 the following morning.

G. WILES,

Chairman.

11TH MEETING.

The Committee met at 11-30 on Wednesday, 12th, when all members were present.

At the outset the Chairman summed up the position which was briefly that while one side wished to have the Board divided into 4, 4, and 6 with the elections by panels, the other side would only accept this distribution of the Board on condition that there was a general electorate ; while the Brokers demanded that, if there was to be election by panels, they should be given 8 seats.

After some desultory discussion Mr. Lamond asked how many of the 197 in the Brokers' panel were actually trading to-day.

It was agreed that there might be as many as 25 members in this panel not doing business.

Mr. Fotiadi pointed out that the whole Exporters' panel only amounted to 24 and the Millowners' to 34, so that in the general electorate 25 sleeping members, with nothing at stake, would cancel the votes of

the whole number of exporters. In spite of this it was held by some that the system of 1 man 1 vote was equitable.

Sir Purshotamdas held that it was not possible to attempt to exclude non-trading members. And it was after all not very important, because in bad trading years there was always a number who curtailed their business.

The Committee adjourned for 10 minutes for private discussion among the members and on resumption Sir Ness Wadia put the following definite proposal :—

> The Board should consist of 16 Directors, 4 to be Buyers, 4 Sellers, 6 from the General Trade with 2 nominated growers. The Board should be elected by the general electorate and have the power to nominate all Sub-Committees except the Ring Committee, which should be elected by the general body but be subject to the control of the Board to whom should lie an appeal against their decision.

Mr. Begraj Gupta put in a written statement of his views.

Sir Joseph Kay proposed an amendment that the Board of 16 should consist of 4 Buyers, 4 Sellers, 6 Brokers, and 2 nominated Growers, and that these Directors should be elected by the members of the existing panels combined for this purpose into three, namely, 1 and 2 : 3, 4, and 5 : and 6.

The amendment being put to the vote, 7 were against and 3 for, the 2 representatives of the Growers and the Chairman not voting.

Sir Ness Wadia's original proposal was then put to the vote. 9 recorded their votes in favour, the remaining 4 not voting.

Mr. Begraj Gupta then proposed that it should be added to the Articles that the system of reservation of seats should cease after five years.

The Chairman pointed out that the Legislative Council might demand that the Act should be for a temporary period only.

Sir Purshotamdas proposed that we should recommend that the Act should be in permanent form in order to prevent agitation, and proposed an amendment that the Articles should provide that after the sixth election reservation of seats should cease.

Mr. Begraj Gupta accepted the amendment which was put to the vote and carried, Mr. Fotiadi only opposing.

The Chairman then brought to notice that the method of determining the qualifications of the Buyers' and Sellers' Directors remained undecided.

Sir Ness Wadia proposed that the Articles be so amended that, for the purposes of the first election, existing panels 1 and 2 should be combined to form the Buyers Section, and panels 3, 4 and 5 to form the Sellers Section.

After some discussion it was agreed that the Nominating Committee, which was to be appointed by the New Board, would decide whether future candidates for election for the reserved seats were qualified or not,

Sir Ness Wadia's proposition was carried *nem con.*

It was also agreed that the Nominating Committee, since its decisions should be subject to appeal to the Board, should be composed of members outside the Board of Directors.

The Committee then adjourned till 10 a.m. the following morning.

G. WILES,
Chairman.

12TH MEETING.

THURSDAY, 13TH OF NOVEMBER, 10 A.M.

All members were present.

It was agreed that the Chairman's minutes should be regarded as the official record of the proceedings, and that the detailed record on the discussions should be supplementary, not being regarded as necessarily entirely accurate.

The question of Hedge contracts was then resumed, and the growths to be included in the three proposed staple contracts.

Mr. Fotiadi referred to the difficulty of measuring staple ; and variety in length of staple existed even in the same type of cotton. In America samples were taken from every bale. This was not possible in Bombay. He said he would prefer to retain the three contracts which had worked well and try to improve the two other contracts which had a good deal of cotton behind them. He proposed a Fully Good or Fine Khandesh, and a Southerns with Westerns as the basis, which should include Kumtas, Northerns and Coconadas, leaving out Tinnies and Cambodias which tend to frighten away the buyer.

Mr. Kishan Prasad supported this proposal.

Mr. Durgadutt favoured three contracts only, and was afraid that the Bazaar would not be able to work more than three.

Sir Joseph Kay drew attention to the true object of Hedge contracts, and said that from the figures of tenders it was clear that Broach, at any rate, was a proper Hedge contract. Contracts must be broad enough to give the growers an opportunity, and on the other hand to prevent corners. It would not be possible to force on the trade something which will not function.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas said that the charge of the brokers was that even the present Broach contract tends to depress prices ; to which Sir Joseph Kay replied that a contract could never be out of parity for long.

In replying to the Chairman, Mr. Fotiadi said that he thought that the occasions of parity being in favour of the Broach contract had been more numerous than those when it was against.

Mr. Joshi referred to the fact that at delivery periods the tendency was for prices to fall, and was of opinion that the contracts were used

more for selling than for buying, because buyers feared to get tenders under such a wide contract.

Sir Joseph Kay replied that he had bought many thousand bales, not for delivery, but as a Hedge. The Chairman drew attention to the agreed theory of hedge contracts, that normally tenders should be very few.

Mr. Kishan Prasad was of opinion that growers must use the Hedge ontract for delivery : they cannot avoid it.

Sir Purshotamdas held that a Hedge contract ought to indicate the average index price of Indian cotton as a whole. He thought that too much emphasis was being laid on the fact that prices were lower at delivery periods. Some thought our scheme of contracts was shown to be defective in comparison with other markets in that our tenders were bigger. A tender against a contract was a risky business, and if the contract price was near spot price there should not be many tenders. The seller tenders at contract rate because it tends to be higher than the ready rate. Hedge quotations are in fact geneally inflated. Sir Purshotamdas gave this as an opinion which had constantly been put to him, and asked if there was a reply to it. Our aim was to frame contracts such that there would be no advantage in tendering ; with on the other hand no tendency to depress prices. If there is any cotton in the contract which frightens the buyer then it should be taken out. As for the Surat and Navsari in the Broach contracts, this question had long been threshed out. In normal times Surat was not tendered. But these cottons were necessary for the July-August delivery when the Broach cotton had gone out of the market.

Mr. Begraj Gupta gave it as his opinion that the reason for the large number of tenders was that buyers were inclined to depress the market deliberately by tendering so that they might thus obtain a low price for other purchases.

Mr. Durgadutt supported this view.

Mr. Fotiadi and Sir Purshotamdas disagreed and said there was no evidence of this.

Sir Ness Wadia gave it as his opinion that the straddling transactions between Oomra and Broach were the trouble.

At this point it was suggested that if the difficulty about survey and arbitrations could be satisfactorily settled first it would be easier to settle the question of Hedge contracts.

Mr. Durgadutt said that he wanted blind surveys, a single survey and certified godowns, so that a lot of cotton could be surveyed once, and a certificate given before tender.

Sir Purshotamdas summed up the case for certified godowns, and said that the time seemed now ripe for their introduction. The Association will hold the cotton in trust and give a receipt for it. When it was proposed to tender it the buyer would be allowed to take samples, and after survey the cotton could be marked and would become a certified lot, remaining certified so long as it remained in the East India

Cotton Association godowns. No other certificate would be required. The system would save about Rs. 4 per candy on every transfer of ownership. It will have the further advantage, in Mr. Durgadutt's opinion, that it will save the risk of passed cotton becoming a "chuck" later on. This means that the survey must be very strict. Watering in particular must be very carefully watched, otherwise the cotton might deteriorate greatly involving great loss to the buyers.

Rao Saheb Shirhatti said that watering should be made a penal offence.

Mr. Lamond said that from the banking point of view it would be better to survey from the beginning.

Sir Purshotamdas pointed out the difficulties of the East India Cotton Association becoming a party to the survey. There should be two parties to the survey. You cannot take away from the buyer his right to be present. The Association's staff would have to be good, trustworthy men, but they could not be supermen.

In reply to Mr. Lamond he said that only the first buyer need be present at the survey. After it was rejected cotton could never be tendered so long as it remains in the official godowns. This it was hoped would kill the present abuse of untenderable cotton being constantly tendered. Finally Sir Purshotamdas drew attention to the great effect the proposal was going to have on present godown owners.

Sir Ness Wadia drew attention to the danger of cotton being retendered after it had been taken away from the official godowns, and proposed that every rejected bale should be officially marked, and thought that the ginner's mark should also be recorded.

Rao Saheb Shirhatti supported this.

Sir Purshotamdas pointed out that the Cotton Press Act was not very strictly enforced anywhere. He was opposed to damning the cotton for ever by a permanent mark, even if one could prevent tampering with such marks.

Mr. Durgadutt proposed that it should be made compulsory that cotton should be tendered against Hedge contracts only from certified godowns.

Mr. Fotiadi pointed out the additional expense this would involve in carting and godown charges which might tend to depress the contract. Otherwise he did not object.

Mr. Purshotam Jivandas opposed *Mr. Durgadutt's* proposal, and thought that tendering should be permitted from any godown.

Rao Saheb Shirhatti asked why it should not be possible to extend the same system to the districts to the great benefit of the cultivator.

The Chairman ruled that it would be going beyond the functions of the Committee to discuss this proposal, since the control of any Bombay Association would in the first instance refer only to Bombay City.

It was agreed that a Sub-Committee, consisting of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Fotiadi, Mr. Purshotam Jivandas, Mr. Kishan Prasad

and Mr. Durgadutt Sawalka should draw up details of a scheme for submission to the Committee.

The Committee then adjourned till 6 p.m.

G. WILES,

Chairman.

13TH MEETING.

The Committee met at 6 p.m. on 13th November, when all members except Sir Joseph Kay were present.

The Chairman proposed to revert to the discussion of Hedge contracts on the assumption that the principle of introducing certified godowns would be approved.

Sir Ness Wadia raised certain difficulties about this assumption. For instance there was the question of deterioration of cotton stored in Bombay and the difficulty of giving delivery from certified godowns only.

It was agreed that these difficulties would have to be dealt with by the Sub-Committee.

The Chairman suggested that the Sub-Committee should content themselves with proposals that would cover the next two years only, for it was obvious that the full scheme could not possibly be introduced immediately.

Mr. Durgadutt then stated that if the tender bogey, i.e., the fears regarding surveys were removed, he thought that the Bazaar would not worry particularly about the nature of the Hedge contract. There would be no objection to the three existing contracts being continued even if amended. He thought there would be no objection to the inclusion of Southerns with Broach, provided the present conditions about length of staple remained in force.

Mr. Fotiadi pointed out that the measurements referred to were included in a defunct contract, and might kill the contract. He said that $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch was too small a difference to be measured. Hardly anyone in Bombay knew how to measure cotton, and most Indian cottons were too short to be measured.

Sir Purshotamdas thought that the inclusion of additional staple cottons might damage the contract. Surat and Navsari were very seldom tendered but were of very even staple and easy to measure. Where a growth was a mixed staple it was dangerous to include it, because a buyer would never know what he was going to get. He therefore agreed with Mr. Fotiadi.

Sir Ness Wadia asked if this meant that the proposed staple contracts were abandoned.

Sir Purshotamdas said 'not necessarily.' Delivery contracts of staple cotton are bought on sealed samples or in stamped bales. In this

instance the practice had changed to suit circumstances. Sir Purshotamdas added that he had decided not to press his proposal for staple contracts because he had since found that ordinarily Oomra Fair staple does not carry $\frac{5}{8}$ths of an inch. He handed in a letter from the Expert who prepares the Association's standards reporting that, while the first picking of Oomras has a $\frac{5}{8}$ths inch staple, the second has $\frac{5}{8}$ths inch and less, and the third less than $\frac{5}{8}$ths. That is to say, the staple is very irregular. This knocked the bottom out of the proposal to have a fair staple contract with a $\frac{5}{8}$ths inch minimum, since it would be taking from the Oomra grower a good contract.

The Chairman said that the only proposal before the Committee then was that there should be three contracts, *i.e.*, the existing live three, amended or not.

Sir Ness Wadia demanded the inclusion of the large growths of Moglai cotton and the Southerns which at present were not included anywhere. He said it was difficult to hedge untenderable cotton because of the risk involved in the constant changing differences.

Sir Purshotamdas asked whether we really wanted a healthy contract, readily saleable, and was it really necessary to include all growths. The Southerns cotton had suffered much from mixing. The quality was going down, and it was quite impossible to include the whole of the Southerns.

Rao Saheb Shirhatti said that this did not apply to Kumptas and Upland cotton. He referred to the great improvements which are being introduced by the Agricultural Department, and he was prepared to accept $\frac{7}{8}$ths of an inch as the minimum staple.

It was generally agreed that Kumptas and Uplands could be admitted, though Mr. Fotiadi repeated his opinion about the difficulty of measuring $\frac{7}{8}$ths of an inch.

Sir Ness Wadia protested that unless all growths of cotton were included you were not giving the grower a proper hedge. He repeated his view that straddling operations between the different contracts were robbing the market.

The rest of the Committee were not inclined to agree with this view.

Sir Ness Wadia then made the following proposals that to the Broach contract should be added cotton from the following stations :—

Latur, Nanded, Karkali, Bhaisa and Umkhed with $\frac{3}{4}$ths inch staple ; Karunganni, Tinnevellies,
Cambodia, and Kumpta, with $\frac{7}{8}$ths inch staple.

And to the Oomra contract—

Barsi, Jalna, and Sailu.

Sir Purshotamdas thought that this would be a most dangerous experiment.

The Committee adjourned till 11-30 a.m. on 14th.

G. WILES,

Chairman.

14TH MEETING.

The Committee met at 11-30 a.m. on the 14th of November when all members were present.

Sir Ness Wadia drew attention to the Report of the Tariff Board on the Mill Industry, paragraph 55, supporting a single hedge contract, and laid stress on the fact that the success of the East India Cotton Association depended very largely on a suitable hedge contract. He said that an alternative had been suggested, which the Millowners would accept, to include Central Provinces 1 and 2 in the Broach contract, and Broach cotton in the Oomra contract, the object of this being to prevent a squeeze.

Mr. Joshi handed in a written statement in which he argued that the bull operator helped the grower. He therefore wished to narrow the Broach contract, and would exclude all $\frac{7}{8}$ths inch staple. Wide contract would create a bearish sentiment, and cotton prices moved very largely by sentiment. There were other ways of dealing with corners. He said that he accepted the proposal to continue the three live contracts, but he saw no harm in leaving the dead contracts, if anyone wished to trade in them.

Mr. Begraj Gupta said that the Tariff Board gave their opinion on the Hedge contract system only as a side issue without taking full evidence. It was necessary to make the contracts attractive to buyers. If we were introducing blind surveys and certified godowns he deprecated changing the contracts too at the same time.

Sir Ness Wadia produced a copy of the proposal for a new single East India contract in Liverpool, which, he said, was on the same lines as his own proposal.

The general opinion was that the scheme would not work.

Mr. Fotiadi, in reply to Sir Ness Wadia's suggestion to call further evidence, said that the best evidence was the success of the present contract. Under the Broach contract millions of bales had been dealt with, and for seven years there had been no corner.

Mr. Lamond thought it best to build on what was proved to be successful.

The Chairman then summed up the position. There was Sir Purshotamdas' proposal to retain the three live contracts only, namely, Bengal, Broach and Oomra, as they stood today, with the addition only of Kumptas and Uplands to the Broach contract.

To this *Sir Ness Wadia* had proposed an amendment, which was recorded in yesterday's minutes.

The amendment on being put to the vote was lost by 2 votes against 9, Rao Saheb Shirhatti and the Chairman not voting.

Sir Purshotamdas' proposition was then put, and was carried by 7 votes against 1.

Sir Ness Wadia said that he claimed his right to write a minute of dissent.

Messrs. Kishan Prasad, Begraj Gupta and *Shivpratap Joshi* (who did not vote) stated that their opposition was only to the addition of Kumpta and Uplands to the Broach contract.

Rao Bahadur Naik asked that Vyara might be included in Surat.

Sir Purshotamdas replied that the Board had authority to include stations at any time.

After some discussion the Committee agreed that Forward trading should be for single months and for any month of the year, and that the present system under which new crop contracts cannot be opened till the 1st of May should be retained.

Mr. Begraj Gupta's proposal that there should be no trading in contracts during the delivery month received no support.

Mr. Durgadutt's proposal of five days' notice of intention to tender before the delivery month started was not pressed.

It was agreed that the present system under which the delivery period in each month is from the 1st to 25th of the month should be retained.

The following proposition was agreed to :

That all contracts for delivery after the 1st of October should be presumed to be for new crops, unless it is stipulated in the contract that the old crop may be tendered.

The Committee considered the unit of tender, which was at present 100 bales.

The growers were in favour of 25 bales. It was pointed out that a small unit might encourage speculation and increase the number of tenders.

Finally it was generally agreed that the unit should be reduced to 50 bales.

The Committee then adjourned till 2-15 on Saturday.

G. WILES,
Chairman.

15TH MEETING.

The Committee met at 2-15 p.m. on Saturday, the 15th of November, when all members were present.

Mr. Durgadutt wished to draw the attention of the Committee to the fact that his agreement to the proposed hedge contracts had been made dependent on the acceptance of blind surveys and certified godowns.

The Chairman read out a letter he had received from the Muccadums' Association protesting against the system of certified godowns.

It was agreed that, after the Committee had considered the report of the Sub-Committee, the scheme should be published for the information of the Cotton trading public and comments invited.

2. *Sir Ness Wadia* then proposed, with reference to the discussion about Ring trading, that the prices of all contracts should be recorded as in Liverpool.

This was agreed to.

3. The question of blind surveys was then discussed, and Sir Purshotamdas summarised the objections to the present system, which was virtually one of party advocates.

After general discussion the following proposition was agreed to *nem. con :*

That the Committee should recommend the system of blind surveys, with whole time sworn surveyors, paid sufficiently to put them above temptation and suspicion, and not connected directly or indirectly with anybody in the trade in India. Their surveys would be subject to appeal to an Appeal Committee.

It was also agreed that the position of these surveyors should be assured by some means which should place them beyond the possibility of attack.

4. *Sir Purshotamdas* then brought up the need of establishing in India uniform and universal standards, and referred to the difference that might exist in standards in different centres, for example, Karachi, and Bombay. He suggested that the help of the official Agricultural Committee in Simla should be invited.

Mr. Fotiadi pointed out that most cotton in India is sold on type, so the question was not really so important in India as elsewhere. He pointed out that if the Bombay survey established a reputation Bombay standards would in this way indirectly spread throughout India.

Sir Purshotamdas said that all he wanted was, for example, that " Fine Bengal " in Bombay should be " Fine Bengal " throughout India. He agreed to restrict his proposal to places where there is an Association controlling cotton dealings according to class, such as Karachi, Cawnpore; Madras.

It was agreed that the recommendation to invite the assistance of the Simla Committee should be made, and that the reference should be made through the Standards Committee of the East India Cotton Association.

5. The questions of uniform weights and uniform rates were discussed ; and were decided to be outside the functions of this Committee.

6. In regard to arbitrations other than on quality, Mr. Begraj Gupta put in a written statement.

It was agreed that it was not advisable to propose any change in the system of arbitration as laid down in the Arbitration Act, and that in the absence of any general complaint against the methods of arbitration, no recommendation was called for.

7. Issue (5) was then taken up : trading hours and holidays.

At *Sir Ness Wadia's* instance it was agreed to recommend that trading hours should be fixed and enforced except for trading in ready cotton.

By general consent it was agreed to leave the determination of the actual trading hours to the general body of the trade.

The Chairman then raised the question of trading in Katcha business outside the official office hours, and Sir Ness Wadia repeated his proposal that every member should give an undertaking annually not to trade in Katcha Khandi.

Mr. Durgadutt was of opinion that though every member would readily give the undertaking, it would be impossible to enforce the undertaking unless the temptation was removed.

It was agreed to recommend to Government that they should take special measures for the suppression of Associations purporting to deal in illegal contracts, whether by provision in the new Act or otherwise.

Sir Ness Wadia suggested the desirability of opening the market on Bureau days from 10 to 11 p.m.

The proposal was not pressed.

After some discussion as to who should fix the trading hours, it was agreed, at the Chairman's suggestion, that the general trading hours should be fixed by the general body and power given to the Board to change them in an emergency for a period not exceeding 14 days, provided that on no day should trading be open for more than 10 hours.

8. *Mr. Durgadutt* drew the attention of the Committee to the impropriety of Reuter's being allowed to sell international wireless service to private persons, and said that it directly encouraged gambling in satta contracts.

9. *Holidays.*—

Sir Ness Wadia proposed that only Sundays and holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act should be observed as close holidays, and that all other days should be working days.

After much discussion, during which it was pointed out that the real trouble in the market was not the number of holidays but the fact that people refused to trade on certain days, it was agreed that existing Rule 51 (*e*) of the East India Cotton Association Rules must remain. There was no evidence that the authority had been abused. The rule should be amended so as to provide for the Board's fixing the holidays at the beginning of the year, as is indeed the present practice of the Board.

It was decided, at Sir Ness Wadia's instance, that the bye-laws should provide that the powers of the Board to close the market in an emergency, should be limited to three consecutive days. On giving notice of the closing of the market for a period of three days the Board should be required to give notice of a general meeting on the third day, to consider whether further closing was required. In the absence of a quorum of the general body on that day, adjournment of one day could be given, and business proceeded with, in the absence of a quorum on the next day.

10. *Issue (6).—Fixing of brokerage rates*—

It was agreed that, while the general rate in force today was $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., in special circumstances the rate was in practice reduced, or increased to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The bye-laws of the East India Cotton Association do not at present fix any minimum, and there seemed no general demand from the trade to fix a minimum rate.

After considerable discussion it was decided to make no recommendation.

11. Regarding the licensing of Brokers, it was agreed that this was unnecessary, but Sir Ness Wadia pointed out the necessity of introducing a system of Ring traders, and referred to Liverpool Rule 32, paragraphs (1) and (2).

Mr. Begraj Gupta asked for time to consider this rule in its application to Bombay conditions.

12. *Issue (7).—Fortnightly clearings—*

It was agreed that the present system had on the whole worked well, and though Mr. Fotiadi said he would prefer a weekly clearing, it was generally agreed that, under Bombay conditions, a fortnightly clearing was as much as could be done.

The Committee then adjourned till 5 p.m. on Monday.

G. WILES,
Chairman.

16TH MEETING.

17TH NOVEMBER, 5. P.M.

All Members present except Rao Saheb Shirhatti.

Sir Purshotamdas, in connection with the discussion on Hedge Contracts, produced as promised some figures relating to the volume of trading in Bombay. He said he had not yet been able to obtain figures for New York and Liverpool. The Clearing House returns showed a turn over of 33,000 contracts, i.e. 33 lakhs of bales on an average, and suggested that the figures of Havalas would be about five times as much.

It was agreed by Messrs. Begraj and Durgadutt that Havalas, which did not appear in the Clearing House, might be as much as four times. He thought therefore that the total turn over would be approximately 166 lakhs.

2. Regarding tenders the figures in New York varied from 2½ to 9½ lakhs: in Bombay from 2½ to 7 lakhs.

Sir Purshotamdas argued that these figures showed that the Broach contract was in fact a very fair hedge contract.

3. The attention of the Chairman was drawn to the minutes of the 15th meeting, paragraph 9. After some discussion it was decided that this paragraph should be redrafted so as to provide that if the Board decided to close the market in an emergency for three days it should at the same time call a general meeting on the third day to consider whether the closing should be extended. In the event of a quorum not being obtained on that day there would be no alternative but to adjourn the meeting until the next day, when the general body would be able to act without a quorum.

4. *Sir Ness Wadia* wished to bring up the power of fixing *maximum and minimum rates,* and also the method by which settlement rates should be determined.

The Chairman desired him to postpone the raising of these questions until the major issues had been settled.

Mr. Begraj Gupta then produced his written statement regarding Ring Traders.

Considerable discussion took place regarding the suggestion that Sub-Brokers, who were not members of the East India Cotton Association, should be admitted to the Ring. It was reported that there are about 150 of these men who do at present trade.

Sir Ness Wadia was of opinion that only those who were members of the East India Cotton Association or their servants could be admitted to the Ring. But the general opinion of the Committee was to admit those who at present made their living out of this business.

It was pointed out that they would be responsible to the Board, who could expel them if they misbehaved. Finally Mr. Begraj Gupta was asked to redraft his statement, which was ambiguously worded ; and discussion was then postponed.

5. The question of Teji Mandi was then brought up, and the Chairman read extracts from counsel's opinions which had been obtained by the Association. The gist of these opinions was that there was no reason why the Association should not attempt to control these transactions by Bye-Laws if they wished to do so.

Sir Purshotamdas pointed out that while dealing in options was a dangerous art and might have a bad effect on a fluctuating market, because a big dealer might find himself short on a rising market or long on a falling market, it was true that options had made the Bombay Futures market.

Sir Joseph Kay was of opinion that options did encourage speculation and jobbing in and out of the market, and thought it was therefore desirable to control them.

Mr. Joshi held that they were really a form of insurance, a seller of options being in the place of an insurance company and the buyer in the place of a client. The general opinion of the Committee was that options did undoubtedly tend to increase the fluctuations in price.

Mr. Joshi held that they were useful to the general trader. He thought we should not attempt to abolish them because speculators abused them.

Mr. Durgadutt added that, while it was true that Teji Mandis did increase speculation, they did serve the purpose of broadening the market. He thought that they should be either fully recognised or stopped. At present the Brokers' Association control these operations and arbitrate between their members in disputes. There are only about 10 big dealers in the market, and perhaps 25 in all.

Sir Purshotamdas suggested that some control might be possible by requiring all options to go through the Clearing House. At present it was the giving of credit that was the greatest danger.

Messrs. Begraj and *Durgadutt* agreed that if cash transactions were enforced, business in Teji Mandi might be reduced from 25 to 50 per cent.

It was finally decided that it was desirable to call for evidence about the practice in Liverpool and New York.

The Committee then adjourned till the following day at 10-30 a.m.

G. WILES,
Chairman.

17TH MEETING.

The Committee met at 10-30 a.m. on the 18th of November, all being present except Rao Saheb Shirhatti and Mr. Kishan Prasad.

Mr. Ellis Jones of Drennan and Company gave evidence.

In reply to the Chairman he stated that in Liverpool option business was generally regarded as a gambling transaction. There was no rule forbidding it, but it is not recognised. In New York options are forbidden on penalty of expulsion. The business in Liverpool is very small in comparison with Bombay. He was opposed to option business because, he stated, it had a bad effect on the market. Sellers of options had too much effect on the course of prices. So long as there was a steady market nothing much happens. But on a rising market he has to come into the market to buy in order to protect his option sales. On the other hand, on a downward market he has to sell for similar reasons. The general result is to accentuate market fluctuations. In 1923 there was an instance when the operations of an option seller depressed the Bombay market very considerably below world prices. He was in favour of suppressing options as far as practicable.

To Sir Ness Wadia Mr. Jones said that the Clearing House transactions in Liverpool were confidential between members. The Association did not know what the members' total claims consisted of. As far as he knew, disputes about options had not come up before the Liverpool Association. He thought there were about 5 first class option dealers in Bombay and perhaps 10 others.

Sir Joseph Kay asked whether options were of value to a trader and had a protective use.

Mr. Jones said that a buyer might so use an option. The trouble was in the effect on the market of the sellers' dealings. An option dealer does not trade in the market on his knowledge of cotton. The result may be to hold up cotton in spite of trade demands. Towards delivery date options may affect the moving of cotton.

To Sir Purshotamdas Mr. Jones said that a seller of options was only interested in holding the market when prices went beyond his option limit. He may then influence the market for a week or so at a time right through the period of the contract. He admitted that we probably could not abolish option dealings; nor did he see how it was possible to control them. He objected to the passing of options through the

Clearing House. He thought that this could not be enforced as members acting through other members could always keep business out of the clearing. As far as he could see, recognising options could not remove their objections either. He thought it was inadvisable for the Association to attempt to control what was generally regarded as an illegal act, as he thought that options without cotton to back them were gambling transactions.

To Sir Joseph Kay he said he thought that the genuine trader did not require options and that the Forward market ought to be sufficient for hedging purposes.

To Rao Bahadur Naik Mr. Jones said that he thought the effect of options was invariably to depress the market when options were being liquidated, and therefore in his opinion were prejudicial to the growers' interests.

To Mr. Durgadutt he stated that he thought that the business in Bombay amounted to 3 to 5 lakhs on each contract. He thought it was more dangerous to regulate them than to leave them alone, as the tendency would be to convert hedge contracts into options. He said that the insistence on cash might reduce the volume of options, but regulation might increase the power of the dealers. On the other hand it might possibly induce other people to take up the business.

Mr. Begraj Gupta suggested that the buying and selling operations resulting from the options cancelled one another, and that there was therefore no effect on the market.

Mr. Fotiadi pointed out that this was not so, for while the seller of options need not operate when his limit was reached, on the other hand the buyer must.

Mr. Jones agreed and added that the seller could not get out of his option till the end of his period. He thought there was no method of protecting members of the Association against the seller, and he thought that if options were recognised members would demand protection.

To Mr. Joshi Mr. Jones said that the dealers in Teji Mandi in his opinion did not differ much from men who traded in differences only.

Replying to Sir Ness Wadia on certain other points of practice about the Liverpool business, Mr. Jones said that all Ring Traders were the employees of members. A member and one assistant had the right to trade in the Ring.

The practice of fixing the settlement price was that the last price recorded on the board was fixed. The full Board at Liverpool had no power to fix maximum or minimum prices.

Mr. Jones withdrew and Mr. Boyagis of Langley and Company was examined.

He stated that in Liverpool, although option business was not recognised it was possible to make use of the Clearing House for this business. The cash payments were not made in the Clearing House but differences due on the transactions during the currency of the option

did pass through the Clearing House. The volume of business in Liverpool was small, nothing like Bombay where he put the business at about 4 to 6 lakhs in Broach contracts. The effect on the market would undoubtedly be to raise or depress the prices before the option fell in. That is to say, temporarily the business did accentuate fluctuations in prices. But he thought that if the contract got out of parity in this way ordinary business dealings bring it back. He thought options were a good thing and gave a broad market provided that they were under control, that is to say, dealings were for cash and the differences were paid at the Clearing House during the currency of the option. He saw no way of suppressing the business.

To Sir Joseph Kay Mr. Boyagis said that he regarded options as less speculative than some ordinary transactions because the loss was limited.

To Sir Ness Wadia he added that the seller of options also was able to protect himself by watching the market and operating ordinary contracts. He did not know why options were not recognised in Liverpool or were forbidden in New York.

To Sir Joseph Kay Mr. Boyagis said that he considered there was a legitimate use of options and gave the example of a Jethawala who had advanced money to clients on cotton and did not know whether they had hedged it or not. He insured himself, as it were, by buying options. He thought that the effect of control, cash in particular, would reduce the volume of options and would ensure the soundness of the dealers. It was one of the weaknesses of the present system that differences were not paid until the end of the period of the option.

To Sir Purshotamdas he added that he did not think that there would be any difficulty about enforcing a fortnightly settlement in options. There was no question of exposing one's position any more than in ordinary business. For his part he would prefer to pass all his option business through the Clearing House.

The Committee then adjourned till 11-30 on the following day.

G. WILES,
Chairman.

18TH MEETING.

The adjourned meeting of the Cotton Contracts Act Committee was held in the Committee Room of the Secretariat on the 19th November 1930 at 11-30 a.m., when all members, with the exception of Rao Bahadur B. R. Naik and Rao Saheb C. S. Shirhatti, were present.

At the outset the Chairman invited Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas to communicate to the Committee the results of his discussion with

representatives of the Muccadums regarding the question of the establishment of Bonded Warehouses and the grant of survey certificates.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas said that he had an informal discussion with several representatives of Muccadums on the subject, and the impression made upon his mind was that the Muccadums, as a body, seemed to be greatly perturbed at the proposed change to be introduced in the Cotton Trade, as they considered that the acceptance of the scheme would prove detrimental to their interests. They apprehended that in the event of the East India Cotton Association putting the scheme into effect, it would considerably affect their business of not only storing, but also, of marketing the hitherto large stock of cotton which they ordinarily handled during the cotton season every year. He said that most of the members of the Committee seemed to realise the benefits of the proposed scheme that would accrue to the trade as a whole, and especially, to the genuine holders of cotton. In order to persuade the Muccadums to see eye to eye with them in this matter, he thought that attempts should be made to make them thoroughly understand and appreciate the intrinsic worth of the scheme to the trade, so that they may get themselves reconciled to the proposed change. He said the Committee was agreed upon the fundamental principles of the scheme which are—

(1) The East India Cotton Association to establish Bonded Warehouses for storage of cotton tendered against the Hedge and/or Delivery Contracts and store the same therein.

(2) The "on" or "off" allowance that may be awarded as per the original survey certificate should be treated as the final allowance in the event of the same cotton being retendered during subsequent delivery periods.

(3) The Association to receive Delivery Orders for tenders of cotton against contracts and give instructions to buyers for sampling of the same.

(4) In the event of cotton being tendered against contracts from godowns other than Bonded Warehouses, the allowance awarded not to be treated as final and not applicable, in case, the same cotton is retendered against contracts for subsequent periods of delivery.

(5) It may be permissible for sellers to store their cotton in godowns other than Bonded Warehouses, but the buyer of cotton shall have the option to ask for the same to be sent to the East India Cotton Association's bonded warehouses.

(6) The buyer to pay for godown charges to the Association, which would be regulated on the actual rents that may be paid by the Association for such godowns *plus* the extra expenditure to be incurred in the maintenance of the additional staff.

(7) Whilst survey certificates are to be regarded as final in cases of cotton being stored in the Association's warehouses, if the buyer

of cotton finds or has reason to suspect that the bales are false packed, he shall be entitled under By-law 111 of the Association to make a claim against the seller. If the final decision on this issue is that the bales are false packed then the buyer shall be relieved of all his obligations under the By-laws of the Association and the Association shall take steps to have the bales in question traced to their source and in the event of the bales being traced to a member of the Association, the latter shall take such steps against the former as may be provided by the By-laws.

(8) Survey Certificates issued by the Association in respect of cotton stored in Bonded Warehouses shall be binding up to the 25th of May, every year.

(9) For deliveries of cotton from bonded warehouses in July, August and September, in addition to the class allowance, a special "off" allowance not exceeding 1 per cent. for Bengals, 1½ per cent. for Broach and 1¼ per cent. for Oomras per candy shall be awarded, but "off" allowance in respect of deterioration shall not be counted with any other allowance or allowances for purposes of rejection.

With regard to the provision of a *special* allowance, Sir Ness Wadia pointed out that the granting of this allowance would place a seller of cotton, who tendered from a private godown *vis a vis* a seller who tendered from the Bonded Warehouse of the Association, in an anamolous position, as the cotton tendered by the former would, in the event of its being awarded some points "off" in the original survey, with additional deterioration allowance, be liable to rejection.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas said that the system of granting a special allowance for deterioration would be beneficial to the consumer of cotton. The Muccadums were opposed to the introduction of this reform on the ground that it would tend to revolutionize trading in Berar cotton, where the watering of cotton has been on the increase owing to the present low level of prices. They apprehended that the acceptance of the Scheme would eliminate the middle-man from the trade in the Berars, as Japanese merchants would compete with him, to his disadvantage, as they shipped the bulk of their up-country purchases of cotton to Japan; whereas he has to bring the cotton down to Bombay for marketing purposes. In fact, so far as the Berar crop is concerned, the scheme would place a severe handicap upon dealers in this style of cotton.

After some general discussion as to the various methods of preventing excessive watering, it was agreed that four representatives of the Muccadums' Association be asked to meet the Committee on Thursday, 20th at 10-30 a.m. and discuss the pros and cons of the Scheme.

The Committee then adjourned till 10-30 a.m. on Thursday, 20th.

G. WILES,

Chairman.

19TH MEETING.

The adjourned meeting of the Cotton Contracts Act Committee was held in the Committee Room of the Secretariat on the 20th November 1930, at 10-30 a.m., when all Members, with the exception of Mr. W. Lamond and Rao Saheb C. S. Shirhatti, were present.

The following representatives of the Bombay Cotton Merchants' and Muccadums' Association also attended upon the Committee by special request :—

Mr. Bhaidas Nanalal (Vice-President),

Mr. Lowjee Meghjee,

Mr. Jamnadas Ramdas,

Mr. Vassanji Haridas, and

Mr. Mahomed Habib.

The Chairman thanked the representatives of the Muccadums for being present and invited Mr. Bhaidas Nanalal to express the views of his Association on the proposed scheme of establishing Bonded Warehouses, and at the same time, asked him to give reasons for dissenting from the proposal.

Mr. Bhaidas said that the first objection to the scheme was that it would prove to be expensive in practice and lead to an increase in the present charges for handling cotton by the Muccadums, as the administrative machinery of the scheme would be under the direct control of the Association, which could not be expected to run the same as economically as the merchants themselves were doing at present. In the opinion of his Association the handling charges for cotton in Bombay have been reduced to a minimum. He then referred to the fact that the cotton crop of India owing to climatic conditions was susceptible to deleterious effects and pointed out that if the scheme of certification were adopted, the interests of the buyer of cotton on the basis of the original certificate would be jeopardised, as by the time he took delivery of the cotton tendered to him during subsequent months of delivery, the same would show a perceptible percentage of deterioration in its condition. He was of the opinion that the system of certification by the Association was not one which could be justified on the ground of drawing the outside investor to deal in cotton. On the contrary, he believed that if the system is enforced it would tend to drive away the investor from the cotton market. Moreover, he did not consider that the scheme would prove beneficial to the grower of cotton, as he feared that the system of certification subject to the grant of a "special" allowance for deterioration would depreciate values of the Hedge and Delivery Contracts.

Rao Bahadur B. R. Naik asked Mr. Bhaidas in what manner the proposed system of certification would depreciate values of contracts in the cotton market.

Mr. Bhaidas replied that the admitted deterioration in the quality, colour and staple of cotton during the monsoon, would naturally keep buyers from operating in the market and the absence of the buying element therefrom would have the inevitable effect of depressing the market. Whilst Mr. Bhaidas agreed that in the event of system of certification being introduced, the survey certificate may be allowed to hold good up to May, he was not prepared to concede that the awarding of a special allowance for deterioration would help the buyer of cotton after July.

Mr. Jamnadas Ramdas endorsed the views expressed by Mr. Bhaidas Nanalal and stressed the point that the introduction of the proposed system would have the undesirable result of the East India Cotton Association entering into business competition with its own members to the detriment of the interests of the latter. He pointed out that in the event of the Association accepting and eventually enforcing the scheme, it may have to incur a financial loss in running the administrative machinery of the scheme, in which case it would be the general body of members of the Association, and not the Association itself, that would suffer, as they would have to bear the loss collectively. The Muccadums had expert knowledge of handling and marketing of the cotton crop in Bombay, which they had acquired after generations of personal and business experience of how it should be most economically and efficiently handled, with an eye to the interests of the grower of cotton.

Mr. Vassanji Haridas said that if the scheme was designed with the sole object of removing the present discontent that prevailed in the cotton trade regarding the vagaries of survey awards by arbitrators, he for one did not believe that the proposal had any justification whatsoever for its acceptance. In his opinion, if that was the objective, the introduction of a system of " blind surveys " would remove the legitimate grievance of the trade to a very great extent. He observed that the Muccadums were not merely doing the work of storing the cotton consigned to them by their constituents, but also, in view of their being in touch with local conditions in the cotton market and by reason of their expert knowledge of marketing cotton, they were advising their constituents from time to time as to what operations they should do both in the forward and ready markets. Finally, he said that he was strongly opposed to the introduction of the scheme, as it would officialise the present business organization of the trade, which has hitherto been controlled and, should be allowed to be controlled by the trade itself. He emphasised the fact that trading in ready and forward contracts took place simultaneously in the Bombay market; whereas in New York, where the certification system is in vogue, there is no trading in ready cotton. He declared that having regard to the many varieties of cotton that were grown in India and the multiplicity of contracts that was prescribed by the By-laws of the Association, the scheme proposed to be introduced in the local market would be a failure, not only from the point of view of the outside investor, but also of the grower of cotton.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas asked Mr. Bhaidas whether the advent of the outside investor into the cotton market, consequent upon the introduction of the scheme with elements of stable trading with a view to holding cotton, should not be welcomed by the trade in the interests of legitimate cotton business.

Mr. Bhaidas said that he would welcome outside financial help for stabilizing the trade, but considered that the scheme in his opinion was not one which would influence outside capitalists in entering the market for the reasons he had already adduced.

In reply to a question put by Sir Joseph Kay, Mr. Bhaidas Nanalal agreed that the shipper of cotton would not be adversely affected by the scheme.

It was noted for record that neither the shipper nor the millowner would be adversely affected by the scheme.

Asked as to how the proposed scheme would affect the vested interests of the Muccadums the representatives of the Muccadums said that they were handling about 18 lakhs of bales a year and they feared that their business interests would be hard hit, if the scheme was finally adopted.

Asked if they had any concrete suggestions to make for minimising the adverse effects of the scheme on their business, they replied that they had not considered that aspect of the question with their Association.

The representatives urged that the present Muccadum allowance of eight annas per bale and the ½ per cent. brokerage on ready transactions in cotton should be abolished. In Karachi both buyer and seller paid ⅛ per cent. to the broker. They also urged that the present allowance for samples or loose cotton taken by the buyer whether for inspection and approval, as provided by By-law 112, is on the high side and should be reduced.

The Committee then adjourned till 2-15 p.m. on Friday, 21st.

G. WILES,
Chairman.

20TH MEETING.

The adjourned meeting of the Cotton Contracts Act Committee was held in the Committee Room of the Secretariat on the 21st November 1930 at 2-15 p.m., when all members, with the exception of Mr. W. Lamond and Rao Saheb C. S. Shirhatti, were present.

READ:—Letter dated ..... November 1930 from the Millowners' Association, Baroda.

It was agreed that the Association be informed that as their application for a copy of the issues framed by the Cotton Contracts Act Committee was received very late, and as the Committee was nearing

the completion of its labours, it considered that no useful purpose would be served by complying with their request.

READ AND RECORDED :—Cables from—

(1) The New York Cotton Exchange,

(2) The Liverpool Cotton Association,

(3) The New Orleans Cotton Exchange

intimating that they do not keep record of volume of trading in Futures on the respective Exchanges and giving figures of tenders for American Cotton supplied by the Liverpool Cotton Association for twelve months ending 30th September for the last five years.

RECORDED :—Letters from—

(1) *Mr. Shivpratap Joshi* dated 17th November 1930 and (2) *Mr. Durgadutt Sawalka* dated 19th November 1930 on the subject of the proposed recognition of Option Business.

Sir Purshotamdas read a letter dated 20th November 1930 from Mr. Bhaidas Nanalal drawing attention to the difficulty, which he thought would, in all probability, arise in connection with survey awards on tenders of cotton stored in the Association's Bonded Warehouses in the event of the first buyer of the cotton not appealing against the same, because on retendering the cotton he could not be able to recover the cost of appeal.

Sir Purshotamdas said that, in his opinion, the difficulty pointed out by Mr. Bhaidas could be got over by the Association being empowered to appeal against an award, only in cases when the two arbitrators disagreed and called in an Umpire; and entitling the first buyer to recover the appeal fee from subsequent buyers in due course.

Sir Ness Wadia and *Mr. Durgadutt Sawalka* dissented from this opinion.

Sir Ness Wadia said that the suggestion made by Sir Purshotamdas would be tantamount to depriving the last buyer of his right of appeal in case no appeal was preferred by the first buyer against a survey award.

The Committee then discussed and considered at some length the pros and cons of establishing Bonded Warehouses and introducing the system of survey certificates.

Sir Ness Wadia said that survey certificates should hold good only for the period of delivery as may be specified in the contract and that under no circumstances should it be made applicable for purposes of tenders for subsequent deliveries. He declared that he was not convinced of the utility of the scheme of Bonded Warehouses and, therefore, was not disposed to recommend the scheme for adoption, as he was not in a position to appreciate correctly the advantages and disadvantages of the same.

Sir Joseph Kay said that he was of the opinion that the proposed scheme of Bonded Warehouses should not be introduced forthwith, as he considered that some spade work was required to be done before it

could be enforced to the advantage of the trade as a whole, and suggested that, as a preliminary measure, the Committee should recommend the adoption of the system of " blind surveys " on the lines already indicated by them and added that the question of establishing Bonded Warehouses and introducing a system of certification be considered after a year's working trial of the proposed system of " blind surveys."

Speaking in his personal capacity Mr. Purshotam Jivandas said that the vested interests of the Muccadums would undoubtedly suffer to a certain extent by the adoption of the scheme, but he thought that in course of time the Muccadums would accommodate themselves to the change. He anticipated that there would be a decrease of 10 per cent. in the total volume of their business.

Mr. Begraj Gupta then proposed the following resolution :—

" That the scheme of Certified Warehouses as broadly indicated in the discussion be generally approved and that it be recommended for introduction one year after the introduction of Sworn Surveyors and Blind Surveys.

" That necessary By-laws be drafted, and the Board be authorised under the Articles by two-thirds majority of members present and voting at a Board meeting to suspend permanent certificates, if the scheme shows signs of being defective and of shaking confidence in the Hedge Contracts."

This resolution was seconded by Mr. Durgadutt Sawalka.

The Chairman put the resolution to the vote and declared the same carried.

Sir Ness Wadia abstained from voting on the resolution on the ground that he was not clear in his own mind about the utility of the scheme.

The Committee then resumed consideration of the question of recognition of Teji Mandi transactions.

Sir Ness Wadia handed to the Chairman a Liverpool Cotton Association's American Cotton Delivery Contract Note with certain endorsements, purporting to be a document in which the terms of " put " or " call " option business, as done in the Liverpool market, were recorded, and said that while contracts of this nature were not submitted to the Clearing House of the Liverpool Cotton Association the differences payable thereon did pass through the Clearing House. He said that he was emphatically opposed to the Committee recommending the recogni tion of option business as he feared that it would lead to over speculation and over trading in the cotton market. He then referred to the report of the Indian Cotton Committee (1919), of which he was a member, and said that that Committee had made a definite recommendation that option business should be prohibited. He said that, in his opinion, the Association should only devise measures for regulating this form of business to the extent of taking disciplinary action against a member, who may repudiate his liability arising out of option business, under its disciplinary By-laws, but that, under no circumstances, should this

business be brought within the purview of the other By-laws of the Association.

The Chairman observed that the weight of evidence recorded on this question was in favour of the Association recognizing Teji Mandi contracts.

Sir Ness Wadia proposed that option business be definitely prohibited as in New York.

Sir Joseph Kay observed that one of the main objects for which the Association was established is to control speculation and said that in his opinion these transactions should be brought within the operation of the Cotton Contracts Act, as revised, and the By-laws to be framed thereunder, so that the Association may be in a position to exercise a strict control over these manipulations. He was satisfied that a case had been made out for the recognition of these transactions, having regard to the fact that a considerably large section of the trade made a legitimate use of this form of cotton business.

Sir Ness Wadia said that he was given to understand that only about ten or twelve big operators in the market were sellers of " Options " ; whereas the bulk of the operators were buyers of the same. This nature of business was, in his own opinion, entirely wrong in principle.

Mr. Kishan Prasad pointed out that in the scheme of recognition of Teji Mandi transactions provision would be made for payment of " premia " on the day the transactions would be entered into through the Clearing House and this would have the effect of curtailing the present volume of option business and inducing more operators to come out as sellers of " Options."

Mr. Durgadutt proposed the following amendment to Sir Ness Wadia's proposition :—

" In view of the opinions of Counsel referred to in the margin and after review of opinions of witnesses as given in their written statements and having heard the two witnesses who were asked to appear before the Committee, it appears desirable to bring Option Business under control by framing suitable By-laws for regulating this form of business. One of the essential conditions underlying this recommendation is that payment of " premia " and differences shall be required to be made through the Clearing House to validate this form of trading."

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Sir J. B. Kanga to the East India Cotton Association, 27th September 1930.

Mr. Begraj Gupta seconded this amendment.

The Chairman put the amendment of Mr. Durgadutt Sawalka to the vote and the same was declared carried (Sir Ness Wadia dissenting).

The amendment was then put to the vote as a substantive proposition and the same was also declared carried (Sir Ness Wadia dissenting).

The Chairman informed the Committee that he had received what appeared to him to be the first part of a representation made by Mr. Halai with regard to the issues framed by the Committee.

The Committee agreed that the same be laid on the table.

Mr. Kishan Prasad then referred to the handling charges for cotton and pointed out that the levy of Town Duty and the incidence of railway freightage charges constituted severe handicaps upon the Cotton Trade.

The Committee agreed that representatives of the Brokers be asked to meet the Committee on Saturday, 22nd at 4 p.m., and discuss the question of "Trading in the Ring."

The Committee then adjourned till 2-15 p.m., on Saturday, the 22nd instant.

G. WILES,
Chairman.

21ST MEETING.

The adjourned meeting of the Cotton Contracts Act Committee was held in the Committee Room of the Secretariat on the 22nd November 1930 at 2-15 p.m., when all members, with the exception of Mr. W. Lamond and Rao Saheb C. S. Shirhatti, were present.

The Committee proceeded to consider the question of handling charges for cotton in Bombay.

Mr. Kishan Prasad dwelt upon the necessity for taking steps with a view to bringing about a reduction in the present freightage charges for cotton.

Sir Purshotamdas informed the Committee that the Indian Central Cotton Committee were now dealing with the problem of freightage charges for all commodities, and had decided to make a full representation to the Government of India in the matter.

Mr. Kishan Prasad then raised the question of reducing the present rents of Godowns and Jaithas at the Port Trust Cotton Depôt, at Sewri.

Sir Purshotamdas said that the Port Trust were faced with a deficit in their budget and in order to meet the same they have raised some of their charges. He assured Mr. Kishan Prasad that this question has been receiving and would continue to receive the close attention of the Board of Directors of the East India Cotton Association.

The Committee agreed that it be recommended that muccadum allowance of 8 annas per bale be discontinued both in forward and ready transactions payable by the seller to the buyer and that relevant By-laws be amended accordingly.

Mr. Kishan Prasad suggested that the practice by which the buyer is in the habit of taking from the price of the cotton brokerage allowance of eight annas per cent. on ready transactions should be discontinued.

In support of his suggestion he said that the seller in view of the present changed system of effecting transactions in ready cotton, had no

occasion to employ a broker to put his transactions through. He, however, admitted that his suggestion would not result in any actual saving on the handling charges for cotton : but it would reduce in the eyes of the up country seller the apparent Bombay charges as compared with Karachi.

Mr. Purshotam Jivandas was of the opinion that in case the buyer was required to pay brokerage to his broker, in the event of his employing one, it would, to his mind, only result in shifting the burden from one party to another and would not achieve the object of reducing the handling charges for cotton.

Mr. Fotiadi was strongly opposed to the change as proposed by Mr. Kishan Prasad to be introduced into the Bombay market, as big Importers and Exporters had to rely upon expert and well paid brokers in conducting their large business operations.

After some discussion, the Committee made the following recommendation in regard to this question :—

" In Ready transactions there is a practice on the part of buyers of taking from the price paid ½ per cent. brokerage, although a broker may or may not be employed ; we recommend that the amount to be paid by the seller should be reduced to ¼ per cent."

The question of abolishing Muccadamage levied by Muccadums on Ready and Forward transactions was then considered at some length and the Committee recorded the following recommendation with regard thereto :—

" *MUCCADAMAGE.*—It has been brought to our notice that there is some considerable dissatisfaction with the rates of Muccadamage fixed by the Muccadums Association, and from the evidence sent to us we are of opinion that there may be scope for a reduction ; we recommend that the East India Cotton Association should investigate this question."

It was agreed that the question of reducing the present scale of survey and appeal fees, as prescribed by the By-laws of the Association, was one that should be dealt with by the Board of Directors of the East India Cotton Association.

The question of reducing the present excess measurement charge, namely, Rs. 15 per ton for 100 bales was also referred to the Board of the East India Cotton Association for consideration.

The question of abolishing the present Charity Allowance, as prescribed by the By-laws of the Association, was discussed and it was agreed that the allowance be retained.

The question of pucca sampling or loose cotton allowance was also discussed and it was agreed that the suggestion made by the Muccadums' Association in a representation that they had made to the Committee on the analogy of the system introduced by the Karachi Joint Cotton Committee, be adopted.

The Committee then received a deputation of the following gentlemen from the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association :—

Mr. Jagjiwan Dossabhai,

Mr. Gurdasram Agarwal,

Mr. Ratilal T. Thakkar,

Mr. Saligram Sadanand,

Mr. Jamnadas Adukia,

Mr. Shivramdas Gangaprasad.

The Chairman informed the deputation that the Committee had fully gone into the question of establishing a single controlling authority to regulate dealings in cotton and come to the conclusion that the first and most essential step towards the establishment of an Authoritative Body was that it should be invested with powers to control " Ring Trading " and said that it was proposed to confer this power upon the East India Cotton Association, or, its successor under the revised Cotton Contracts Act to control " Ring Trading." A " Trade or Ring Committee " would be appointed to direct the general management of the Ring.

He then invited the leader of the deputation to express his Association's views on the proposed scheme.

Mr. Jagjiwan Dossabhai said that to the best of his knowledge the functions of the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association were not in any way antagonistic to those of the East India Cotton Association. He declared that ever since the commencement of trading in forward cotton in Bombay, the Brokers had been enjoying the privilege and monopoly of regulating dealings in forward cotton in the "Bazar Ring," and that so far, no complaints worth mention had ever been made that they had exercised their prescriptive right in an autocratic manner. His Association had never refused admission to members, or, their representatives of the East India Cotton Association for purposes of " Ring Trading." He took it for granted that the object of the scheme was not to suppress the Cotton Brokers' Association. In his opinion, the Brokers may be persuaded to accept the fundamentals of the scheme and to surrender their prescriptive right, which they had hitherto enjoyed without any let or hindrance from the East India Cotton Association, provided they were satisfied that the scheme would benefit the Cotton Trade as a whole, and provided also, they are given a guarantee that the " Ring Committee " to be elected for purposes of supervising and directing the control of the " Trading Ring " would be elected by the General Body of Members of the Association and that its personnel should, as far as practicable, consist of Brokers.

He brought to the notice of the Committee that at present several individuals who were non-Members of the East India Cotton Association were Associate Members of his Association, and that this group of Members was doing brokerage business in a small way and urged that their interests required to be protected in the proposed scheme of reform. He stressed the point that if provision was made in the By-laws excluding this class of members from the Trading Ring, his Association would not

be prepared to accept it. In his opinion the scheme would, in all probability, be favourably considered by his Association, if an assurance were given to it, that the interests of Special Associate Members of his Association would be adequately protected. He also suggested that the present arrangements regarding "Ring Trading" should not be disturbed, unless and until the Association was in a position to provide a suitable building for purposes of carrying on forward transactions in cotton in the Marwari Bazar.

Speaking on the functions of the Ring Committee, he suggested that it should be empowered to regulate the admission of traders in the Ring, hours of trading, the place or places at which trading should take place and prescribe rates of brokerage for forward transactions.

Sir Ness Wadia asked Mr. Jagjiwan whether, in case the scheme were finally adopted, his Association would be prepared to lease its present premises to the East India Cotton Association until such time as the latter is in a position to complete its arrangements for a temporary or permanent place for the "Trading Ring."

Mr. Jagjiwan replied he was not in a position to give any undertaking in the matter without a reference to his Association.

Sir Joseph Kay asked Mr. Jagjiwan whether his Association had experienced any trouble with its Special Associate Members with regard to the fulfilment of their business obligations arising out of transactions in cotton in respect of which they acted as Brokers.

Mr. Jagjiwan replied that on very rare occasions disputes arose out of these transactions involving insignificant issues.

To a question put by Sir Ness Wadia whether his Association would be prepared to give an undertaking to the East India Cotton Association in respect of new Associate Members, who may be admitted into the Ring that such Associate Members should have the backing of members of the Brokers' Association and that members of his Association would agree to hold themselves liable for fulfilment of obligations of Special Associates, in case they failed to meet the same, Mr. Jagjiwan replied in the negative, remarking, at the same time, that the guarantee asked by Sir Ness Wadia was not called for, as Special Associates only served the purpose of bringing about contact between prospective buyers and sellers.

The Chairman then thanked the members of the deputation for being present and requested them to withdraw from the meeting.

The Committee then agreed (Sir Ness Wadia dissenting) upon the fundamentals of the Ring Trading as detailed below :—

(1) All the members of the East India Cotton Association who are British subjects should have full right to make use of the Trading Ring, but they on behalf of themselves or their representatives should apply to the Ring Committee to go into the Trading Ring on a proper form to be prescribed by the Ring Committee.

(2) All the Members of the Brokers' Association on November 22, 1930, who are not members of the East India Cotton Association and who are acting as sub-brokers now should be accepted as Ring Sub-Brokers on their signing applications provided by the Controlling Authority. No deposit shall be demanded and their annual subscription shall be Rs. 11.

(3) Right to admit other such applicants must rest with the Board, on the recommendation of the Ring Committee.

(4) The general management of the Trading Ring shall be provided for by suitable By-laws.

(5) The Committee recommend that the East India Cotton Association shall provide a building as soon as possible, but until other arrangements can be made by the Association, the Brokers' Association should be asked to lease their present building to the East India Cotton Association.

(6) Provision should be made in the By-laws, so that the mid-day trading shall be continued on all working days in the Trading Hall near the Marwari Bazar, unless and until the General Body shall change the By-laws.

Sir Ness Wadia dissented from this scheme on the ground that there was no guarantee forthcoming from the Brokers' Association to the effect that members of the Brokers' Association would hold themselves liable for such obligations as may be incurred by Associate Members arising out of their dealings in the Ring.

The Committee agreed that the present system of fixing spot rates for arriving at differences between standards and fixing of the basis of the Hedge Contracts be abolished and that the rates should be fixed by the Board on the first day of each delivery period and be revised periodically if the Board should deem it advisable to do so.

The Committee also agreed that the Board should fix differences between the different grades of various descriptions of cotton tenderable under the Hedge Contracts on the first day of each delivery period.

Sir Ness Wadia suggested that Settlement Rates on the date of maturity of the Hedge Contracts should not be fixed by the Board, but that they shall be the final rates at which transactions may be reported to have taken place at 1 p.m. on the date of maturity of contracts.

The general consensus of opinion as regards the suggestion made by Sir Ness Wadia was that this automatic system of fixing Settlement Rates would be open to the danger of creating fictitious business in Hedge Contracts to the detriment of the Trade as a whole and the suggestion was dropped.

Sir Ness Wadia then proposed that the Board should be divested of its present powers of fixing maximum and minimum prices of Hedge and Delivery Contracts as a measure of emergency, but that their present power to prohibit trading for a specified period of time be left undisturbed.

The discussion that took place on the point raised by Sir Ness Wadia disclosed a certain divergence of opinion.

Mr. Fotiadi was of the opinion that emergency powers were required, but that power to fix maximum and minimum prices would not help; he suggested that in the case of an emergency the Board should be given powers to order settlement clearings at shorter periods than at present prescribed by the Association.

The Committee did not arrive at a definite finding on this issue.

It was agreed that one of the qualifications of a Director (other than a growers' representative) shall be that he should have at least five years' standing in the Cotton Trade.

The Chairman informed the Committee that he hoped to lay the draft of his Report before them some time in the first week of December and that he would have copies circulated to members in good time before he would ask them to meet again and consider it.

On the motion of Sir Ness Wadia, the Committee thanked the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair throughout the Committee sittings.

G. WILES,

Chairman.

Discussion of the report.

The Committee met on Saturday, the 6th of December, to discuss the draft report circulated by the Chairman when all members were present except Sir Purshotamdas and Mr. Durgadutt.

After discussion of the first few paragraphs of the Report the Committee adjourned until Monday, the 8th.

On Monday, the 8th December, all members of the Committee were present. Discussion of the draft report was continued and it was decided that the majority referred to in paragraph 9 should submit a re-draft of this paragraph.

The emergency powers to be given to the Board were discussed. Mr. Fotiadi promised to put up suggestions. The Chairman referred to the opinion of the Association's lawyers regarding the power of the local legislature to restrict forward contracts to members of the Association. Paragraph 3 of the draft was amended accordingly.

The Committee adjourned till Wednesday, the 10th instant, when the rest of the Report was taken up and approved with minor modifications.

It was agreed that the re-draft of paragraph 9 presented by certain members should be in the form of a supplementary note to be attached to the report.

After discussion of Mr. Fotiadi's suggested draft relating to the emergency powers of the Board, it was decided that bye-law 52 should be amended so as to provide for the power therein given to the Board being transferred to the General Body acting with the approval of 75 per cent. of the members present.

In conclusion Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman in the following terms :—

" I am sure that the members present here would not like to disperse without putting on record their very hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman for the very able manner in which he has conducted the proceedings. The Chairman has shown great patience and tact in conducting the proceedings and has been most courteous throughout. I am personally aware of all you have done, Sir, since 1918-19 for the Cotton Trade of Bombay. You were then associated with the Cotton Contracts Board, and now you have added one more service to the Cotton Trade of Bombay by presiding over this Committee. In the name of the Committee therefore I should like to record our hearty thanks for all you have done."

It was agreed that the Chairman, when sending the report for the signature of the members of the Committee, should attach thereto a copy of Sir Ness Wadia's Minority Report for the information of each member of the Committee.

G. WILES,

Chairman.

List of replies and suggestions received in answer to the published appeal and the questionnaire issued by the Bombay Cotton Contracts Act Committee.

1. S. D. Saklatwalla, Esq.
   (Vice-President, Indian Central Cotton Committee),
2. Durgadatta Sawalka, Esq.,
3. Shivapratrap Joshi, Esq.,
4. Begraj Gupta, Esq.,
5. K. P. Gadag, Esq.
   (Secretary, Karnatak Chamber of Commerce Cotton Committee),
6. Hansraj Harji, Esq.,
7. Chairman of the Agricultural Co-operative Sale Society, Jalgaon,
8. Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Surat,
9. Karnatak Divisional Cotton Committee, Dharwar,
10. President, Gadag Cotton Market Association,
11. Secretary, Karnatak Chamber of Commerce Cotton Committee,

12. Gujarat Divisional Board of Agriculture and the Cotton Committee,
13. Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency,
14. P. L. Tandon, Esq. (Industrial Inspector, U. P.),
15. The Japanese Cotton Shippers' Association of Bombay,
16. Major Ellis Jones,
17. The Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Limited,
18. The Millowners' Association, Bombay,
19. The Ahmedabad Millowners' Association,
20. The Bombay Cotton Merchants' and Muccadums' Association, Limited,
21. Gajraj Sheokarandas, Esq.,
22. Jamnadas Ramdas, Esq.,
23. Bhagwandas Kariwalla, Esq.,
24. Karsandas Narandas, Esq.,
25. Rao Sahib C. S. Shirhatti,
26. The Patel Cotton Company, Limited,
27. Pratapray Amritlal & Co.,
28. The Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association, Limited,
29. Chunilal B. Mehta, Esq.,
30. Valji Ladha & Co.,
31. Messrs. Kishan Prasad & Co., Limited,
32. Hargovandas Jeevandas, Esq.,
33. Ranchhoddas Madhavdas Vora, Esq.,
34. The Co-operative Cotton Sale Society, Limited, Gadag,
35. The Deputy Director of Agriculture, S. D., Dharwar (S. S. Salimath, Esq.),
36. Ratilal & Co.,
37. Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Dharwar,
38. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
39. The Hubli Cotton Sales Society, Limited,
40. W. T. Halai, Esq.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Pages.
1. The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930	1—18
2. Rules and declarations made by the Government of India under the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930—	
I.—Declarations—	
1. Additional restricted drugs	18—19
2. Exempted drugs	19—26
3. Inter-provincial import and export . . .	26—30
II.—Rules—	
1. Central Opium Rules, 1934	31—36
2. Berar Opium Rules, 1934	36—38
3. Central Manufactured Drugs Rules, 1934 . .	38—41
4. Berar Manufactured Drugs Rules, 1934 . . .	41—45
5. Dangerous Drugs (Import, Export and Transhipment) Rules, 1933	45—55
6. Berar Dangerous Drugs (Import and Export) Rules, 1934	55—61
7. Central Charas (Import by land) Rules, 1935 . .	62—66

THE DANGEROUS DRUGS ACT, 1930.

(II OF 1930.)

(*As subsequently amended.*)

THE DANGEROUS DRUGS ACT, 1930.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title, extent and commencement.
2. Definitions.
3. Calculation of percentages in liquid preparations.

CHAPTER II.

PROHIBITION AND CONTROL.

4. Prohibition of certain operations.
5. Control of Governor General in Council over production and supply of opium.
6. Control of Governor General in Council over manufacture of manufactured drugs.
7. Control of Governor General in Council over operations at land and sea frontiers.
8. Control of Local Government over internal traffic in manufactured drugs and coca leaf.
9. Control of Local Government over external dealings in dangerous drugs.

CHAPTER III.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

10. Punishment for contravention of section 4.
11. Punishment for contravention of section 5.
12. Punishment for contravention of section 6.
13. Punishment for contravention of section 7.
14. Punishment for contravention of section 8.
15. Punishment for allowing premises to be used for commission of an offence.
16. Enhanced punishment for certain offences after previous conviction.

SECTIONS.

17. Enhanced punishment for offence under section 15 after previous conviction.
18. Security for abstaining from commission of certain offences.
19. Penalty for contravention of section 9.
20. Attempts.
21. Abetments.

CHAPTER IV.

PROCEDURE.

22. Power to issue warrants.
23. Power of entry, search, seizure and arrest without warrant.
24. Power of seizure and arrest in public places.
25. Mode of making searches and arrests.
26. Obligation on officers to assist each other.
27. Report of arrests and seizures.
28. Punishment for vexatious entry, search, seizure or arrest.
29. Disposal of persons arrested and of articles seized.
30. Power to invest Excise officers with powers of an officer in charge of a police station.
31. Jurisdiction to try offences.
32. Presumption from possession of illicit articles.
33. Liability of illicit articles to confiscation.
34. Procedure in making confiscations.
35. Power to make rules regulating disposal of confiscated articles and rewards.

CHAPTER V.

MISCELLANEOUS.

36. Provisions regarding rules.
37. Recovery of sums due to Government.
38. Application of the Sea Customs Act, 1878.
39. Saving of local and special laws.
40. Amendment of certain enactments.
41. Saving of things already done.

THE SCHEDULE.

SCHEDULE I.—Form of bond to abstain from the commission of offences under the Dangerous Drugs, Act, 1930.
SCHEDULE II.—Amendments of local Acts.

ACT No. II OF 1930.

[PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.]

(*Received the assent of the Governor General on the 1st March, 1930.*)

An Act to centralise and vest in the Governor General in Council the control over certain operations relating to dangerous drugs and to increase and render uniform throughout British India the penalties for offences relating to such operations.

WHEREAS India participated in the Second International Opium Conference, which was convoked in accordance with the resolution of the Assembly of the League of Nations dated the 27th day of September 1923, met at Geneva on the 17th day of November 1924, and on the 19th day of February 1925, adopted the Convention relating to Dangerous Drugs (hereinafter referred to as the Geneva Convention);

AND WHEREAS India was a State signatory to the said Geneva Convention;

AND WHEREAS the Contracting Parties to the said Geneva Convention resolved to take further measures to suppress the contraband traffic in and abuse of Dangerous Drugs, especially those derived from opium, Indian hemp and coca leaf, such measures being more particularly set forth in the Articles of the said Geneva Convention;

AND WHEREAS for the effective carrying out of the said measures it is expedient that the control of certain operations relating to Dangerous Drugs should be centralised and vested in the Governor General in Council;

AND WHEREAS it is also expedient that the penalties for certain offences relating to Dangerous Drugs should be increased, and that all penalties relating to certain operations should be rendered uniform throughout British India;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. *Short title, extent and commencement.*—(*1*) This Act may be called the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Sonthal Parganas.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint.

2. *Definitions.*—In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) " coca leaf " means—

(i) the leaf and young twigs of any coca plant, that is, of the *Erythroxylon coca* (*Lamk*) and the *Erythroxylon novo-granatense* (*Hiern.*) and their varieties, and of any other species of this genus which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare to be coca plants for the purposes of this Act ; and

(ii) any mixture thereof, with or without neutral materials ; but does not include any preparation containing not more than 0·1 per cent. of cocaine ;

(b) " coca derivative " means—

(i) crude cocaine, that is, any extract of coca leaf which can be used, directly or indirectly, for the manufacture of cocaine ;

(ii) ecgonine, that is, lævo-ecgonine having the chemical formula $C_9H_{15}NO_3H_2O$, and all the derivatives of lævo-ecgonine from which it can be recovered ;

(iii) cocaine, that is, methyl-benzoyl-lævo-ecgonine having the chemical formula $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$, and its salts ; and

(iv) all preparation, officinal and non-officinal, containing more than 0·1 per cent. of cocaine ;

(c) " hemp " means—

(i) the leaves, small stalks and flowering or fruiting tops of the Indian hemp plant (*Cannabis sativa L.*), including all foms known as *bhang, siddhi,* or *ganja ;*

(ii) *charas*, that is, the resin obtained from the Indian hemp plant, which has not been submitted to any manipulations other than those necessary for packing and transport ; and

(iii) any mixture, with or without neutral materials, of any of the above forms of hemp or any drink prepared therefrom ;

(d) " medicinal hemp " means any extract or tincture of hemp ;

(e) " opium " means—

(i) the capsules of the poppy (*Papaver somniferum L.*) ;

(ii) the spontaneously coagulated juice of such capsules which has not been submitted to any manipulations

other than those necessary for packing and transport; and

(*iii*) any mixture, with or without neutral materials, of any of the above forms of opium;

but does not include any preparation containing not more than 0·2 per cent. of morphine;

(*f*) "opium derivative" means—

(*i*) medicinal opium, that is, opium which has undergone the processes necessary to adapt it for medicinal use in accordance with the requirements of the British Pharmacopœia, whether in powder form or granulated or otherwise or mixed with neutral materials;

(*ii*) prepared opium, that is, any product of opium obtained by any series of operations designed to transform opium into an extract suitable for smoking, and the dross or other residue remaining after opium is smoked;

(*iii*) morphine, that is, the principal alkaloid of opium having the chemical formula $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$, and its salts;

(*iv*) diacetylmorphine, that is, the alkaloid, also known as diamorphine or heroin, having the chemical formula $C_{21}H_{23}NO_5$, and its salts; and

(*v*) all preparations, officinal and non-officinal, containing more than 0·2 per cent. of morphine, or containing any diacetylmorphine;

(*g*) "manufactured drug" includes—

(*i*) all coca derivatives, medicinal hemp and opium derivatives; and

(*ii*) any other narcotic substance which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India made in pursuance of a recommendation under Article 10 of the Geneva Convention (or in pursuance of any international convention supplementing the Geneva Convention) declare to be a manufactured drug;

but does not include any preparation which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India made in pursuance of a finding under Article 8 of the Geneva Convention, declare not to be a manufactured drug;

(*h*) "dangerous drug" includes coca leaf, hemp and opium, and all manufactured drugs;

(*i*) "to import into British India" means, subject to the provisions of clause (*j*), to bring into British India by land, sea or air;

(*j*) " to import inter-provincially " means to bring into one province from another, and includes—

(*i*) the bringing of a dangerous drug into a province from any territory of a Prince or Chief in India which is adjacent to or enclosed by the territories of such province, which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India declare to be inter-provincial import ; and

vide slip attached

(*ii*) bringing into one province from another, in the course of a continuous journey, by sea or through the territory of a Prince or Chief in India ;

(*k*) " to export from British India " means, subject to the provisions of clause (*l*), to take out of British India by land, sea or air ;

(*l*) " to export inter-provincially " means to take out of one province into another, and includes—

(*i*) the taking of a dangerous drug out of a province into any territory of a Prince or Chief in India which is adjacent to or enclosed by the territories of such province, which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare to be inter-provincial export ; and

(*ii*) taking out of one province into another, in the course of a continuous journey, by sea or through the territories of a Prince or Chief in India ;

(*m*) " to transport " means to take from one place to another in the same province ; ~~and~~

~~(*n*) " territory of a Prince or Chief in India " includes any territory in which the Governor General in Council exercises powers or jurisdiction by virtue of the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902.~~

3. *Calculation of percentages in liquid preparations.*—The Governor General in Council may make rules prescribing the method by which percentages in the case of liquid preparations shall be calculated for the purposes of clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*e*) and (*f*) of section 2 :

Provided that, unless and until such rules are made such percentages shall be calculated on the basis that a preparation containing one per cent. of a substance means a preparation in which one gramme of the substance, if a solid, or one millilitre of the substance, if a liquid, is contained in every one hundred millilitres of the preparation, and so in proportion for any greater or less percentage.

CHAPTER II.

PROHIBITION AND CONTROL.

4. *Prohibition of certain operations.*—(*1*) No one shall—

(*a*) cultivate any coca plant, or gather any portion of coca plant,

(*b*) manufacture or possess prepared opium, unless it is prepared from opium lawfully possessed for the consumption of the person so possessing it, or

(*c*) import into British India, export from British India, tranship or sell prepared opium :

Provided that this section shall not apply to the cultivation of any coca plant or to the gathering of any portion thereof on behalf of the Crown.

(*2*) "The Local Government may make rules restricting and regulating the manufacture and possession of prepared opium from opium which is lawfully posssessed under clause (*b*) of sub-section (1)".

5. *Control of Governor General in Council over production and supply of opium.*—(*1*) No one shall—

(*a*) cultivate the poppy (*Papaver somniferum L.*), or

(*b*) manufacture opium,

save in accordance with rules made under sub-section (*2*) and with the conditions of any licence for that purpose which he may be required to obtain under those rules.

(*2*) The Governor General in Council may make rules permitting and regulating the cultivation of the poppy (*Papaver somniferum L.*) and the manufacture of opium, and such rules may prescribe the form and conditions of licences for such cultivation and manufacture, the authorities by which such licences may be granted, the fees that may be charged therefor, and any other matter requisite to render effective the control of the Governor General in Council over such cultivation and manufacture.

(*3*) The Governor General in Council may also make rules permitting and regulating the sale of opium from Government factories for export or to Local Governments or to manufacturing chemists.

6. *Control of Governor General in Council over manufacture of manufactured drugs.*—(*1*) No one shall manufacture any manufactured drug, other than prepared opium, save in accordance with rules made under sub-section (*2*) and with the conditions of any licence for that purpose which he may be required to obtain under those rules.

(*2*) The Governor General in Council may make rules permitting and regulating the manufacture of manufactured drugs, other than prepared opium, and such rules may prescribe the form and conditions of licences for such manufacture, the authorities by which such licences may be granted and the fees that may be charged therefor, and any other matter requisite to render effective the control of the Governor General in Council over such manufacture.

(*3*) Nothing in this section shall apply to the manufacture of medicinal opium or of preparations containing morphine, diacetylmorphine or cocaine from materials which the maker is lawfully entitled to possess.

7. *Control of Governor General in Council over operations at land and sea frontiers.*—(*1*) No one shall—

(*a*) import into British India,

(*b*) export from British India, or

(*c*) tranship

any dangerous drug, other than prepared opium, save in accordance with rules made under sub-section (*2*) and with the conditions of any licence for that purpose which he may be required to obtain under those rules.

(*2*) The Governor General in Council may make rules permitting and regulating the import into and export from British India and the transhipment of dangerous drugs, other than prepared opium, and such rules may prescribe the ports or places at which any kind of dangerous drug may be imported, exported or transhipped, the form and conditions of licences for such import, export or transhipment, the authorities by which such licences may be granted, the fees that may be charged therefor, and any other matter requisite to render effective the control of the Governor General in Council over such import, export and transhipment.

8. *Control of Local Government over internal traffic in manufactured drugs and coca leaf.*—(*1*) No one shall—

(*a*) import or export inter-provincially, transport, possess or sell any manufactured drug, other than prepared opium, or coca leaf, or

(*b*) manufacture medicinal opium or any preparation containing morphine, diacetylmorphine or cocaine,

save in accordance with rules made under sub-section (*2*) and with the conditions of any licence for that purpose which he may be required to obtain under those rules.

(*2*) The Local Government may, ~~subject to the control of the Governor General in Council,~~ make rules permitting and regulating—

(*a*) the inter-provincial import and export into and from the territories under its administration, the transport, pos-

session and sale of manufactured drugs, other than prepared opium, and of coca leaf ; and

(*b*) the manufacture of medicinal opium or of any preparation containing morphine, diacetylmorphine or cocaine from materials which the maker is lawfully entitled to possess.

Such rules may prescribe the form and conditions of licences for such import, export, transport, possession, sale and manufacture, the authorities by which such licences may be granted and the fees that may be charged therefor, and any other matters requisite to render effective the control of the Local Government over such import, export, transport, possession, sale and manufacture.

(*3*) Save in so far as may be expressly provided in rules made under sub-section (*2*), nothing in this section shall apply to manufactured drugs which are the property and in the possession of Government :

Provided that such drugs shall not be sold or otherwise delivered to any person who, under the rules made by the Local Government under this section, is not entitled to their possession.

9. *Control of Local Government over external dealings in dangerous drugs.*—No one shall engage in or control any trade whereby a dangerous drugs is obtained outside British India and supplied to any person outside British India, save in accordance with the conditions of a licence granted by and at the discretion of the Local Government.

CHAPTER III.

Offences and Penalties.

10. *Punishment for contravention of section 4.*—Whoever—

(*a*) cultivates any coca plant or gathers any portion of a coca plant,

(*b*) manufactures or possesses prepared opium otherwise than as permitted under section 4, or

(*c*) imports into British India, exports from British India, transhipps or sells prepared opium,

shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both :

Provided that this section shall not apply to the cultivation of any coca plant or to the gathering of any portion thereof on behalf of Government.

11. *Punishment for contravention of section 5.*—Whoever, in contravention of section 5, or any rule made under that section, or of any condition of a licence granted thereunder,

(*a*) cultivates the poppy, or

(*b*) manufactures opium,

shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

12. *Punishment for contravention of section 6.*—Whoever, in contravention of section 6, or any rule made under that section, or any condition of a licence granted thereunder, manufactures any manufactured drug, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

13. *Punishment for contravention of section 7.*—Whoever, in contravention of section 7, or any rule made under that section, or any condition of a licence granted thereunder,

(*a*) imports into British India,

(*b*) exports from British India, or

(*c*) transhipps

any dangerous drug, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

14. *Punishment for contravention of section 8.*—Whoever, in contravention of section 8, or any rule made under that section, or any condition of a licence issued thereunder,

(*a*) imports or exports inter-provincially, transports, possesses or sells any manufactured drug or coca leaf, or

(*b*) manufactures medicinal opium or any preparations containing morphine, diacetylmorphine or cocaine,

shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

15. *Punishment for allowing premises to be used for the commission of an offence.*—Whoever, being the owner or occupier or having the use of any house, room, enclosure, space, vessel, vehicle, or place, knowingly permits it to be used for the commission by any other person of an offence punishable under section 10, section 12, section 13, or section 14, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

16. *Enhanced punishment for certain offences after previous conviction.*—Whoever, having been convicted of an offence punishable under section 10, section 12, section 13, or section 14, is guilty of any offence punishable under any of those sections, shall be subject for every such subsequent offence to imprisonment which may extend to four years, or to fine, or to both.

17. *Enhanced punishment for offence under section 15 after previous conviction.*—Whoever, having been convicted of an offence

punishable under section 15, is again guilty of an offence punishable under that section, shall be subject for every such subsequent offence to imprisonment which may extend to four years, or to fine, or to both.

18. *Security for abstaining from commission of certain offences.*—(*1*) Whenever any person is convicted of an offence punishable under section 10, section 12, section 13, or section 14, and the Court convicting him is of opinion that it is necessary to require such person to execute a bond for abstaining from the commission of offences punishable under those sections, the Court, may, at the time of passing sentence on such person, order him to execute a bond for a sum proportionate to his means, with or without sureties, for abstaining from the commission of such offences during such period, not exceeding three years, as it thinks fit to fix.

(*2*) The bond shall be in the form contained in Schedule I, and the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, shall, in so far as they are applicable, apply to all matters connected with such bond as if it were a bond to keep the peace ordered to be executed under section 106 of that Code.

V of 1898.

(*3*) If the conviction is set aside on appeal or otherwise, the bond so executed shall become void.

(*4*) An order under this section may also be made by an appellate Court, or by the High Court when exercising its powers of revision.

19. *Penalty for contravention of section 9.*—Whoever engages in or controls any trade whereby a dangerous drug is obtained outside British India and supplied to any person outside British India otherwise than in accordance with the conditions of a licence granted under section 9, shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

20. *Attempts.*—Whoever attempts to commit an offence punishable under this Chapter, or to cause such an offence to be committed, and in such attempt does any act towards the commission of the offence, shall be punished with the punishment provided for the offence.

21. *Abetments.*—(*1*) Whoever abets an offence punishable under this Chapter shall, whether such offence be or be not committed in consequence of such abetment, and notwithstanding anything contained in section 116 of the Indian Penal Code, be punished with the punishment provided for the offence.

XLV of 1860.

(*2*) A person abets an offence within the meaning of this section who, in British India, abets the commission of any act in a place without and beyond British India which—

(*a*) would constitute an offence if committed within British India; or

(*b*) under the law of such place, is an offence relating to dangerous drugs having all the legal conditions required to constitute it such an offence the same as or analogous to the legal conditions required to constitute it an offence punishable under this Chapter, if committed within British India.

CHAPTER IV.

PROCEDURE.

22. *Power to issue warrants.*—(*1*) The Collector or other officer authorised by the Local Government in this behalf, or a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class, or a Magistrate of the second class specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, may issue a warrant for the arrest of any person whom he has reason to believe to have committed an offence punishable under Chapter III, or for the search, whether by day or by night, of any building, vessel or place in which he has reason to believe any dangerous drug in respect of which an offence punishable under Chapter III has been committed is kept or concealed.

(*2*) The officer to whom a search warrant under sub-section (*1*) is addressed shall have all the powers of an officer acting under section 23.

23. *Power of entry, search, seizure and arrest, without warrant.*—(*1*) Any officer of the department of Excise, Police, Customs, Salt, Opium, or Revenue, superior in rank to a peon or constable, authorised in this behalf by the Local Government, who has reason to believe, from personal knowledge or from information given by any person and taken down in writing, that any dangerous drug in respect of which an offence punishable under Chapter III has been committed is kept or concealed in any building, vessel or enclosed place, may, between sunrise and sunset,—

(*a*) enter into any such building, vessel or place;

(*b*) in case of resistance, break open any door and remove any other obstacle to such entry;

(*c*) seize such drug and all materials used in the manufacture thereof and any other article which he has reason to believe to be liable to confiscation under section 33 and any document or other article which he has reason to believe may furnish evidence of the commission of an offence punishable under Chapter III relating to such drug; and

(*d*) detain and search, and, if he think proper, arrest any person whom he has reason to believe to have committed an offence punishable under Chapter III relating to such drug:

Provided that if such officer has reason to believe that a search warrant cannot be obtained without affording opportunity for the concealment of evidence or facility for the escape of an offender, he may enter and search such building, vessel or enclosed place at any time between sunset and sunrise, after recording the grounds of his belief.

(2) Where an officer takes down any information in writing under sub-section (1), or records grounds for his belief under the proviso thereto, he shall forthwith send copy thereof to his immediate official superior.

24. *Power of seizure and arrest in public places.*—Any officer of any of the departments mentioned in section 23 may—

(*a*) seize, in any public place or in transit, any dangerous drug in respect of which he has reason to believe an offence punishable under Chapter III has been committed, and, along with such drug, any other article liable to confiscation under section 33, and any document or other article which he has reason to believe may furnish evidence of the commission of an offence punishable under Chapter III relating to such drug ;

(*b*) detain and search any person whom he has reason to believe to have committed an offence punishable under Chapter III, and, if such person has any dangerous drug in his possession and such possession appears to him to be unlawful, arrest him and any other persons in his company.

25. *Mode of making searches and arrests.*—The provisions of the V of 1898. Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, shall apply, in so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of sections 22, 23 and 24, to all warrants issued and arrest and searches made under those sections.

26. *Obligations on officers to assist each other.*—All officers of the several departments mentioned in section 23 shall, upon notice given or request made, be legally bound to assist each other in carrying out the provisions of this Act.

27. *Report of arrests and seizures.*—Whenever any person makes any arrest or seizure under this Act, he shall, within forty-eight hours next after such arrest or seizure, make a full report of all the particulars of such arrest or seizure to his immediate official superior.

28. *Punishment for vexatious entry, search, seizure or arrest.*—Any person empowered under section 23 or section 24 who—

(*a*) without reasonable grounds of suspicion, enters or searches, or causes to be entered or searched, any building, vessel or place ;

(*b*) vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes the property of any person on the pretence of seizing or searching for any

dangerous drug or other article liable to be confiscated under section 33, or of seizing any document or other article liable to seizure under section 23 or section 24 ; or

(*c*) vexatiously and unnecessarily detains, searches or arrests any person,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

29. *Disposal of persons arrested and of articles seized.*—(*1*) Every person arrested and article seized under a warrant issued under section 22 shall be forwarded without delay to the authority by whom the warrant was issued ; and every person arrested and article seized under section 23 or section 24 shall be forwarded without delay to the officer in charge of the nearest police station or to the nearest officer of the Excise Department empowered under section 30.

(*2*) The authority or officer to whom any person or article is forwarded under this section shall, with all convenient despatch, take such measures as may be necessary for the disposal according to law of such person or article.

30. *Power to invest Excise officers with powers of an officer in charge of a police station.*—The Local Government may invest any officer of the Excise Department or any class of such officers, with the powers of an officer in charge of a police station for the investigation of offences under this Act.

31. *Jurisdiction to try offences.*—No Magistrate shall try an offence under this Act unless he is a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class, or a Magistrate of the second calss specially empowered by the ~~Local~~ appropriate Government in this behalf.

32. *Presumption from possession of illicit articles.*—In trials under this Act it may be presumed, unless and until the contrary is proved, that the accused has committed an offence under Chapter III in respect of—

(*a*) any dangerous drug ;

(*b*) any poppy or coca plant growing on any land which he has cultivated ;

(*c*) any apparatus specially designed or any group of utensils specially adapted for the manufacture of any dangerous drug ; or

(*d*) any materials which have undergone any process towards the manufacture of a dangerous drug, or any residue left of the materials from which a dangerous drug has been manufactured,

for the possessien of which he fails to account satisfactorily.

In this section "the appropriate Government" means as respects any contravention of any rules which under this Act fall to be made by the Provincial Government, that Government, and in other cases, the Central Government.

33. *Liability of illicit articles to confiscation.*—(*1*) Whenever any offence has been committed which is punishable under Chapter III, the dangerous drug, materials, apparatus and utensils in respect of which or by means of which such offence has been committed, shall be liable to confiscation.

(*2*) Any dangerous drug lawfully imported, transported, manufactured, possessed, or sold along with, or in addition to, any dangerous drug which is liable to confiscation under sub-section (*1*), and the receptacles, packages and coverings in which any dangerous drug, materials, apparatus or utensils liable to confiscation under sub-section (*1*) is found, and the other contents, if any of such receptacles or packages, and the animals, vehicles, vessels and other conveyances used in carrying the same, shall likewise be liable to confiscation :

Provided that no animal, vehicle, vessel or other conveyance shall be liable to confiscation unless it is proved that the owner thereof knew that the offence was being, or was to be or was likely to be, committed.

34. *Procedure in making confiscations.*—(*1*) In the trial of offences under this Act, whether the accused is convicted or acquitted, the Court shall decide whether any article seized under this Chapter is liable to confiscation under section 33 ; and, if it decides that the article is so liable, it may order confiscation accordingly.

(*2*) Where any article seized under this Chapter appears to be liable to confiscation under section 33, but the person who committed the offence in connection therewith is not known or cannot be found, the Collector or other officer authorised by the Local Government in this behalf, may inquire into and decide such liability, and may order confiscation accordingly :

Provided that no order of confiscation of an article shall be made until the expiry of one month from the date of seizure, or without hearing any person who may claim any right thereto and the evidence, if any, which he produces in respect of his claim :

Provided, further, that, if any such article, other than a dangerous drug, is liable to speedy and natural decay, or if the Collector or other officer is of opinion that its sale would be for the benefit of its owner, he may at any time direct it to be sold ; and the provisions of this sub-section shall, as nearly as may be practicable, apply to the net proceeds of the sale.

(*3*) Any person not convicted who claims any right to property which has been confiscated under this section may appeal to the Court of Session against the order of confiscation.

In connection with offences against rules which under this Act fall to be made by the Provincial Government, the Provincial Government and in connection with other offences, the Central Government

35. *Power to make rules regulating disposal of confiscated articles and rewards.*—~~The Governor General in Council~~ may make rules to regulate—

(*a*) the disposal of all articles confiscated under this Act; and

(*b*) the rewards to be paid to officers, informers and other persons out of the proceeds of fines and confiscations under this Act.

CHAPTER V.

MISCELLANEOUS.

36. *Provisions regarding rules.*—(*1*) All rules made under this Act shall be subject to the condition of previous publication.

(*2*) Rules made under this Act shall be published in the Official Gazette

(*2*) Rules made by the Governor General in Council shall be published in the Gazette of India, and rules made by a Local Government shall be published in the local official Gazette or, where there is no local official Gazette, in the Gazette of India.

(*3*) Rules made by a Local Government shall not be inconsistent with any rules made by the Governor General in Council, and shall be void to the extent of any such inconsistency.

37. *Recovery of sums due to Government.*—(*1*) Any arrear of any licence fee chargeable by any rule made under this Act may be recovered from the person primarily liable to pay the same or from his surety (if any) as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

(*2*) When any person, in compliance with any rule made under this Act, gives a bond (other than a bond under section 18) for the performance of any act, or for his abstention from any act, such performance or abstention shall be deemed to be a public duty, within the meaning of section 74 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872; IX of 1872. and, upon breach of the conditions of such bond by him, the whole sum named therein as the amount to be paid in case of such breach may be recovered from him or from his surety (if any) as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

38. *Application of the Sea Customs Act, 1878.*—All prohibitions and restrictions imposed by or under this Act on the import into British India, the export from British India, and the transhipment of dangerous drugs, shall be deemed to be prohibitions and restrictions imposed under section 19 or section 134 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, and the provisions of that Act shall apply accordingly: VIII of 1878.

Provided that, where the doing of any thing is an offence punishable under that Act and under this Act, nothing in that Act or in this section shall prevent the offender from being punished under this Act.

39. *Saving of local and special laws.*—(*1*) Nothing in this Act or in the rules made thereunder shall affect the validity of any enactment of a local Legislature for the time being in force, or of any rule made thereunder, which imposes any restriction not imposed by or under this Act, or imposes a restriction greater in degree than a corresponding restriction imposed by or under this Act, on the consumption of or traffic in any dangerous drug within British India.

(*2*) Nothing in this Act or in the rules made thereunder shall affect the validity of the Opium Act, 1857 :

XIII of 1857.

Provided that, where the doing of any thing is an offence punishable under that Act and under this Act, nothing in that Act or in this sub-section shall prevent the offender from being punished under this Act.

40. *Amendment of certain enactments.*—The enactments specified in the first three columns of *Schedule II are hereby amended to the extent and in the manner mentioned in the fourth column thereof.

41. *Saving of things already done.*—When anything done under any enactment specified in the first three columns of Schedule II is in force immediately prior to the commencement of this Act, it shall be deemed, as from the commencement of this Act, to have been done under this Act or under that enactment as hereby amended, as the case may require.

SCHEDULE I.

BOND TO ABSTAIN FROM THE COMMISSION OF OFFENCES UNDER THE DANGEROUS DRUGS ACT, 1930.

(*See* section 18.)

Whereas I (*name*), inhabitant of (*place*), have been called upon to enter into a bond to abstain from the commission of offences under section 10, section 12, section 13 and section 14 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930, for the term of ,I hereby bind myself not to commit any such offence during the said term and, in case of my making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, the sum of rupees

Dated this day of 19 .

(*Signature.*)

(*Where a bond with sureties is to be executed, add*—)

We do hereby declare ourselves sureties for the above-named that he will abstain from the commission of

*Not reproduced.

offences under section 10, section 12, section 13 and section 14 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930, during the said term ; and, in case of his making default therein, we bind ourselves, jointly and severally, to forfeit to His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, the sum of rupees .

Dated this day of 19 .

(*Signatures*).

RULES AND DECLARATION MADE BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA UNDER THE DANGEROUS DRUGS ACT, 1930 (II OF 1930).

I.—Declarations.

1. ADDITIONAL RESTRICTED DRUGS.

In pursuance of sub-clause (*ii*) of clause (*g*) of section 2 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930), and of the recommendations of the Health Committee of the League of Nations under Article 10 of the Geneva Convention, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare the following narcotic substances to be manufactured drugs, namely :—

(1) The following opium derivatives, namely, eucodal and dicodide, and their respective salts and any preparation, admixture and extract containing either of them ;

(2) The following narcotic drugs, namely, dilaudide and benzoyl-morphine and other esters of morphine, and salts and preparations of dilaudide, benzoyl-morphine and other esters of morphine ;

(3) Acedicone and its salts and preparations ;

(4) All the esters and salts of ecgonine ;

(5) Thebaine and its salts ;

(6) Dihydrohydrooxycodeinone, dihydrocodeinone, dihydromorphinone, acety-dihydrocodeinone or acetyldemethylo dihydrothebaine, dihydromorphine, their esters and the salts of any of these substances and of their esters, morphine—N—oxide (commonly known as genomorphine), the morphine—N—oxide derivatives, and any other pentavalent nitrogen morphine derivatives ;

7. Methylmorphine commonly known as codeine, and ethylmorphine, commonly known as dionin and their respective salts ; and

8. Other ethers of morphine (including benzylmorphine) and their respective salts.

[Government of India, Finance Department (C.R.) Notification No. 2-Dangerous Drugs, dated 10th January 1931, as amended by the Government of India, Finance Department (C. R.) Notification No. 4-Dangerous Drugs, dated 27th August 1932 and No. 6-Excise and Opium, dated 25th November 1933.]

2. Exempted drugs.

In pursuance of sub-clause (*ii*) of clause (*g*) of section 2 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930), and of findings by the Health Committee of the League of Nations under Article 8 of the Geneva Convention, and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues), No. 3-Dangerous Drugs, dated the 10th January 1931, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that any preparation named in the first column of the schedule annexed hereto, being of the composition specified in the corresponding entry of the second column, shall not be a manufactured drug :

Provided that no such preparation, however, named in the said schedule, shall be offered to the public under the name "anti-opium".

Schedule.

Preparation.	Composition.
	(*a*) Morphine-Preparations.
1. *Cereoli iodoformi et morphinæ.*	*In 1 bougie* Iodoform . . . 0·320 gramme Morphine hydrochloride . 0·016 gramme Oil of theobroma, sufficient to fill a 1-Gramme mould.
2. *Emplastrum opii.*	Elemi . . . 20 *Terebinthina* . . . 30 *Cera flava* . . . 15 *Olibanum pulvis* . . 18 *Benzoes pulvis* . . 10 *Opii pulvis* . . . 5 *Balsamum peruvianum* . 2
3. *Emplastrum opii.*	Extract of opium . . 25 grammes Refined elemi . . 25 „ Diachylon plaster with gum . . . 50 „

Preparation.	Composition. (1)
4. *Emplastrum opii.*	Elemi . . . . 8 grammes *Terebinthinæ communis* . 15 „ *Ceræ flavæ* . . . 5 „ *Olibanipulveratæ* . . 8 „ *Benzoes pulveratæ* . . 4 „ *Opii pulverati* . . 2 „ *Balsami peruviani* . 1 gramme
5. *Emplastrum opii.*	Opium, in very fine powder 10 grammes Resin plaster . . 90 „
6. *Emplastrum opii* (see formula under 5) mixed with other plasters contained in the British Pharmacopœia or British Pharmaceutical Codex.	
7. *Linimentum opii.*	Tincture of opium . 500 millilitres Liniment of soap . . 500 „
8. *Linimentum opii* (see formula under 7) mixed with any other liniment of the British Pharmacopœia or of the British Pharmaceutical Codex.	
9. *Linimentum opii ammoniatum.*	Ammoniated liniment of camphor . . . 30 Tincture of opium . 30 Liniment of belladonna . 5 Strong solution of ammonia . . . . . 5 Liniment of soap to 100.
10. *Linimentum opii ammoniatum* (see formula under 9) mixed with any other British Pharmacopœia or British Pharmaceutical Codex liniment.	
11. *Caustic "Nerve Pastes".*	(2) GD Preparations containing, in addition to morphine salts, or morphine and cocaine salts, at least 25 per cent. of arsenious acid, and made up with the requisite proportion of creosote or phenol to produce the consistency of a paste.

Preparation.	Composition.
12. *Diarrhœa pills.*	Camphor . . . 0·0648 gramme Lead acetate . . 0·013 „ Bismuth subnitrate . 0·162 „ Tannic acid . . . 0·0648 „ Opium powder . . 0·026 „
13. *Pilulæ digitalis et Opii compositæ.*	Digitalis leaves, in powder 0·31 gramme Opium in powder . . 0·19 „ Ipecacuanha root, in powder . . . 0·13 „ Quinine sulphate . . 0·78 „ Syrup of glucose, a sufficient quantity to make 12 pills.
14. *Pilulæ hydrargyri cum Opio.*	Mercury pill . . 3·89 grammes Opium, in powder . 0·19 gramme To make 12 pills.
15. *Pilulæ hydrargyri cum Creta et Opii.*	Mercury with chalk . 0·78 gramme Compound powder of ipecacuanha . . . 0·78 „ Milk sugar, a sufficient quantity. Syrup of glucose, a sufficient quantity. To make 12 pills.
16. *Pilulæ ipecacuanhæ cum Scilla.*	Compound powder of ipecacuanha (*see* formula under 21) . . . 30 grammes Squill, in powder . . 10 „ Ammoniacum, in powder 10 „ Syrup of glucose, a sufficient quantity.
17. *Pilulæ hydrargyri bichlorati cum Opii extracto.*	Bichloride of mercury triturated . . 10 centigrammes Extract of opium . . 20 „ Extract of couch-grass . 20 „ Liquorice root in powder, *q. s.* for 10 pills.
18. *Pilulæ hydrargyri iodati cum Opii pulvere.*	Hydrargyrum iodatum freshly prepared. . 50 centigrammes Opium powder . . 20 „ Powdered liquorice . 30 „ White honey, *q. s.* for 10 pills.
19. *Pilula plumbi, cum Opio.*	Lead acetate, in powder 80 grammes Opium, in powder . 12 „ Syrup of glucose . . 8 „ (or a sufficient quantity.)

Preparation.	Composition.
20. *Pilulæ terebinthinæ compositæ.*	Opium . . . 0·5 gramme *Chinini sulfas* . . 2 grammes *Styraz liquidus* . . 2 „ *Terebinthina laricina* . 8 „ *Magnesii subcarbonas*, a sufficient quantity to make 100 pills.
21. *Pulvis ipecacuanhæ compositus* (Dover's powder).	Ipecacuanha root, in powder . . . 10 grammes Opium, in powder . 10 „ Potassium sulphate in powder . . . 80 „
22. Mixtures of *Dovers powder* (see formula under 21) with mercury and chalk, aspirin, phenacotin, quinine and its salts, and sodium bicarbonate.	
23. *Pulvis kino compositus.*	Kino, in powder . 75 grammes Opium, in powder . 5 „ Cinnamon bark, in powder 20 „
24. *Sterilised Solutions of Morphine and Atropine in Ampoules* of 1.1 c. c. having a maximum content of 2 per cent. of morphine salts and a minimum content of 0·05 per cent. of atropine salts.	
25. *Suppositoria plumbi composita.*	Lead acetate, in powder 2·4 grammes Opium, in powder . 0·8 gramme Oil of theobroma, a sufficient quantity for 12 suppositories, each weighing about 1 gramme.
26. *Coryza Tablets No. 2*	Powdered opium . . 0·0043 gramme Quinine sulph . . 0·022 „ Ammon. chlor. . . 0·022 „ Camphor . . . 0·022 „ Ext. belladonna leaves . 0·0043 „ Ext. aconite root . . 0·0043 „
27. *Diarrhœa Tablets No. 2*	Powdered opium . . 0·016 gramme Camphor . . . 0·016 „ Powder ipecacuanha . 0·008 „ Lead acetate . . 0·011 „

Preparation.	Composition.
28. *Dysentry Tablets*	Powdered opium . . 0·013 gramme Powdered ipecacuanha . 0·0648 „ Powdered calomel . 0·0324 „ Lead acetate . . 0·0324 „ Bismuth betanaphthol 0·1944 „
29. *Tabella hydrargyri cum Opio.*	Mercurous chloride powder. 0·065 gramme Antimony oxide powder 0·065 „ Ipecacuanha-root powder 0·065 „ Powdered opium . . 0·065 „ Milk sugar . . . 0·065 „ Gelatine solution, a sufficient quantity to make 1 tablet.
30. *Tabella plumbi cum Opio*	Sugar of lead . . 0·195 gramme Powdered opium . . 0·065 „ Gelatine solution, a sufficient quantity to make 1 tablet.
31. *Tablettæ plumbi cum Opio*	Lead acetate, in fine powder . . . 19·44 grammes Opium, in powder . 3·24 „ Refined sugar, in powder 6·48 „ Ethereal solution of theobroma . . . 3·60 mils. Alcohol . . . 0·90 mil.
32. *Unguentum gallæ compositum.*	Galls in very fine podwer 20 Extract of opium . . 4 Distilled water . . 16 Wool fat . . . 10 Soft paraffin, yellow . 50
33. *Unguentum gallæ compositum* (see formula under 32) mixed with other ointments and plasters contained in the British Pharmacopœia or British Pharmaceutical Codex.	
34. *Unguentum gallæ cum Opio.*	Gall ointment . . 92·5 grammes Opium in powder . . 7·5 „
35. *Unguentum gallæ cum Opio* (see formula under 34) mixed with other ointments and plasters contained in the British Pharmacophia or British Pharmaceutical Codex.	

Preparation.	Composition.
36. *Yatren*—105 (Iodooxyquinoline-sulphonic acid) with 5 per cent. opium admixture.	

(*b*) COCAINE PREPARATIONS.

1. *Bernatzik's Injections.*	(*a*) *Hydrargyrum bicyanatum.* . . . 0·03 *Cocainum* . . 0·02 (*b*) *Hydrargyrum succinatum* . . . 0·03 *Cocainum* . . 0·01
2. *Stila's Injections*	(*a*) *Hydrargyrum succinatum* . . . 0·03 *Cocainum muriaticum* 0·01 (*b*) *Hydrargyrum succinatum* . . . 0·05 *Cocainum muriaticum* . . . 0·03
3. *Natrium biboracicum compositum cum Cocaino.*	In tablets, compressed tabelts, lonzenges, pastilles and the like, difficult to break up, and containing not more than 0·2 per cent. of cocaine salts in conjunction with not less than 20 per cent. borax and not less than 20 per cent. anti pyrine, or some similar analgesic, and not more than 40 per cent. of flavouring matter. Maximum weight of each tablet, etc., 1 gramme.
4. *Caustic "Nerve Pastes"* .	Preparations containing, in addition to cocaine salts or cocaine and morphine salts, at least 25 per cent. of arsenious acid and made up with the requisite proportion of creosote or phenol to produce the consistency of a paste.
5. *Cocaine and Atropine Tablets,* with a content of not more than 0·0003 gramme of cocaine salts and not less than 0·0003 gramme of atropine salts to each tablet.	*Atropinum sylphuricum* 0·0003 gramme *Cocainum hydrochloricum* 0·0003 „ Mannite . . . 0·003 „ Weight of one tablet . 0·0036 gramme. Cocaine content 8·3 per cent.
6. *Voice Tablets* . . .	*Kalium chloricum.* Borax. *Cocainum* . . . 0·00025 gramme Weight of one tablet . 0·335 „

Preparation.	Composition.	
	(c) HEROIN PREPARATIONS.	
1. *Elixir camphoræ compositum.*	Camphor	4 grains.
	Oil of anise	5 minims.
	Benzoic acid	6 grains.
	Diamorphine hydrochloride	4 „
	Liquid extract of ipecacuanha	120 minims.
	Tincture of squill	1½ fl. ounce.
	Simple syrup to 20 fl. ounces.	
2. *Elixir diamorphinæ et Terpini*, with *Apomorphine*	Apomorphine hydrochloride	5 grains.
	Diamorphine hydrochloride	4 „
	Terpin hydrate	44 „
	Alcohol	10 fl. ounces.
	Glycerine	5 „
	Syrup of wild cherry to 20 fl. ounces.	
3. *Linctus Diamporhinæ*, with *Ipceacuanhæ.*	Liquid extract of ipecacuanha	120 minims.
	Diamorphine hydrochloride	4 grains.
	Tincture of hyoscyamus	1½ fl. ounce.
	Spirit of chloroform	1½ „ „
	Syrup of balsam of tolu	3 fl. ounces.
	Syrup of wild cherry	3 „ „
	Glycerine to 20 fl. ounces	
4. *Linctus senegæ compositus*	Liquid extract of senega	1 fl. ounce.
	Liquid extract of squill	1 „ „
	Tartarated antimony	8 grains.
	Diamorphine hydrochloride	4 „
	Glycerine	2 fl. ounces.
	Simple syrup to 20 fl. ounces.	
5. *Linctus thymi compositus*	Diamorphine hydrochloride	4 grains.
	Apomorphine hydrochloride	5 „
	Distilled water	1 fl. ounce.
	Liquid extract of thyme (I-I)	5 fl. ounces.
	Solution of tolu	1¼ fl. ounce.
	Glycerine to 20 fl. ounces.	

Preparation.	Composition.
(*d*) DICODIDE PREPARATIONS.	
1. *Cardiazol-Dicodide Solutions.*	Solutions containing not less than 10 per cent. of cardiazol and not more than 0·5 per cent. of dicodide salts.
(*e*) EUCODAL PREPARATIONS.	
1. *Anti-Opium Tablets* .	Eucodal . . . 1 gramme. *Pulvis gentianæ* . . 35 grammes. *Pulvis ipecacuanhæ* . 20 „ Quinine sulphate . . 20 „ Caffeine . . . 5 „ Sugar of milk . . 25 „ Mix up and make up 5 grain tablets.
2. *Tablets B. B. Compound* .	*Berberis vulgaris* powder 0·0324 gramme *Nux vomica* . . . 0·013 „ Eucodal . . . 0·0032 „ Ipecacuanha. . . 0·0648 „ Rhubarb . . . 0·013 „ *Pulvis cinnamoni compositus* . . 0·0324 „ Aromatic chalk . . 0·0032 „
3. *Sterilised Solutions of Eucodal and Atropine* having a maximum content of 2 per cent. of eucodal salts and a minimum content of 0·05 per cent. of atropine salts.	

[Government of India, Finance Department (C. R.), Notification No. 3-Dangerous Drugs, dated 16th July 1932.]

3. INTER-PROVINCIAL IMPORT AND EXPORT.

(1) In pursuance of sub-clause (*i*) of clauses (*j*) and (*l*) of section 2 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the bringing and taking of a dangerous drug into and out of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, from and into any territory specified in the Schedule hereto, each such territory being the territory of a Prince or Chief which is adjacent to or enclosed by the territories of the said United Provinces, shall be inter-provincial import and inter-provincial export respectively :

Provided that this notification shall not apply to raw opium produced in a State in Central India or Rajputana and brought into the said United Provinces from any such State.

Schedule.

(1) Rampur, (2) Benares, (3) Rewah, (4) Gwalior, (5) Dholpur (6) Bharatpur, (7) Tehri, (8) Charkhari, (9) Ajaigarh, (10) Orchha, (11) Samthar, (12) Datia, (13) Garauli, (14) Bihat, (15) Beri, (16) Baoni, (17) Sarila, (18) Jigni, (19) Tori Fatehpur, (20) Panna, (21) Alipura, (22) Chhattarpur, (23) Lughasi, (24) Gaurihar, (25) Baraundha, (26) Naigawan Ribai, and (27) Chaube Jagirs, namely, Paldeo, Taraon, Bhaisaonda, Kamta Rajaula and Pahra Jagirs.

[Government of India, Finance Department (C. R.) Notification No. 9-Dangerous Drugs, dated 19th September 1931 as amended by the Government of India, Finance Department (C. R.), Notification No. 2-Dangerous Drugs, dated 25th February 1933.]

(2) In pursuance of sub-clause (*i*) of clause (*j*) of section 2 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the bringing of opium, *ganja* and *bhang* into an area of the Central Provinces specified in column 1 of the schedule hereto annexed from the territory or territories specified in the corresponding entry in column 2 of the said schedule, each such territory being the territory of a Prince or Chief which is adjacent to such area of the Central Provinces, shall be inter-provincial import.

Schedule.

Area of the Central Provinces.		Territory of Prince or Chief.
District.	Village or villages.	
1. Nimar . .	Kanpur Beria tract comprising the following villages:- (1) Nagawan, (2) Laondi, (3) Bijgahar, (4) Dalchi, (5) Sahla, (6) Ar i-Mirjapur, (7) Bolarpi, (8) Kanapur, (9) Shahpur, (10) Kotara, (11) Takli, (12) Sangvi, (13) Khedi, (14) Raver, (15) Pachhla, (16) Bhogavan Sipani, (17) Kankaria, (18) Jaikheda, (19) Fatugaon, (20) Rahadkote, (21) Mohegaon, (22) Tajpura, (23) Khanpura, (24) Bhojnar Nipani, (25) Dabhed, (26) Iachona, (27) Jamunia, (28) Nilwat, (29) Amba, (30) Balkhar, (31) Pipla, (32) Dewri, (33) Atar Sunba, (34) Goradia, (35) Bagada Buzrug, (36) Bagda Khurd, (37) Beria, (38) Amerpur, (39) Tamolia, (40) Nimkhedi, (41) Chitavalia, (42) Bhulgaon, (43) Nilkanth, (44) Barud, (45) Rampura,.	Indore.

Area of the Central Provinces.		Territory or Prince or Chief.
District.	Village or villages.	
2. Bilaspur .	Faguram island tract comprising the following villages :—	Raigarh.
	(1) Faguram, (2) Sapia, (3) Kudri.	
3. Bilaspur .	Padampur island tract comprising the following villages :—	
	(1) Kandekela, (2) Chatipali, (3) Murlipali, (4) Saraipali, (5) Sukhasodha, (6) Semlia, (7) Kirlimal, (8) Chikhali, (9) Tilagi, (10) Panchpudgia, (11) Mohdi, (12) Remta, (13) Sardha, (14) Sodha, (15) Amlipali, (16) Gudum, (17) Charpali, (18) Dholunda,(19) Pithinda, (20) Kanaktora, (21) Kangijharan, (22) Kuhakunda, (23) Jhargaon, (24) Nandopali, (25) Badurha, (26), Badimal, (27) Lubabaga, (28) Andhiari, (29) Uchpinda, (30) Kadamdih, (31) Kusmul, (32) Ghungutpali, (33) Chikhlapali, (34) Chunipali, (35) Jampali, (36) Jhampara, (37) Padampur, (38) Barhampura, (39) Mohanpura, (40) Atbira, (41) Baosanpali, (42) Regali, (43) Kumar, (44) Katapali, (45) Kadamghat, (46) Girolpali, (47) Pachanga, (48) Bhundapali, (49) Bhikampali, (50) Kotagarh, (51) Chicholi, (52) Jogni, (53) Thakurpali, (54) Nawapara, (55) Nachanmura, (56) Parsada, (57) Pidiapali, (58) Panchpudgia, (59) Bijapali, (60) Mahasingh, (61) Rekli.	Raigarh and Sarangarh.
4. Bilaspur .	Singpur-changarri tract comprising the following villages :—	Raigarh and Sarangarh.
	(1) Singpur, (2) Ghangori.	
5. Bilaspur .	Pasid Peninsula tract comprising the following villages :—	
	(1) Ujbhatti, (2) Kapisda, (3) Kumbhari, (4) Kosir, (5) Pat, (6) Batanpali, (7) Bhatagaon, (8) Maduabhata, (9) Pasid, (10) Bhadra, (11) Malda, (12) Singhanpur.	Sarangarh.

Area of the Central Provinces.		Territory of Prince or Chief.
District.	Village or villages.	
6. Bilaspur .	Manikpur tract comprising the following villages :—	
	(1) Ichha, (2) Kudurgarhi, (3) Chhara, (4) Chhuaripali, (5) Jeora, (6) Timarlaga, (7) Dadarpali, (8) Bargaon, (9) Bilaigarh, (10) Biswaspur, (11) Manikpur, (12) Salhehana	Sarangarh
7. Saugor . .	(1) Harra Katgowan, (2) Parasari Kalani, (3) Chandan Hari, (4) Hinotia Kalan (5) Manki Salaiya, (6) Kolwa, (7) Jetpura, (8) Marh Deora, (9) Sagoni, (10) Mahuna	Bhopal
	(11) Urla, (12) Kupi	Panna and Chhatarpur
	(13) Mandanua, (14) Bundhera . .	Bijawar
	(15) Bamora	Kurwai
8. Jubbulpore .	(1) Kai (Patwari Circle No. 108) .	Rewah
	(2) Junawani (Patwari Circle No. 108)	Maihar
	(3) Pachoha (Patwari Circle No. 108) .	Do.
	(4) Geraiya (Patwari Circle No. 108) .	Do.
	(5) Pathehra (Patwari Circle No. 108) .	Do.
	(6) Godhar (Patwari Circle No. 108) .	Do.
	(7) Jajhwara (Patwari Circle No. 108) .	Do.
9. Drug . .	(1) Wararbandh, (2) Penderwani, (3) Jarwahi, (4) Dhaba, (5) Kalika, (6) Girgaon, (7) Margaon, (8) Talagaon	Nandgaon.

[Government of India, Finance Department (C. R.), Notification No. 7-Dangerous Drugs, dated 2nd December 1933.]

(3) In pursuance of sub-clouse (*i*) of clauses (*j*) and (*l*) of section 2 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that—

(*a*) the bringing of a dangerous drug into the Central Provinces or the Bombay Presidency from Berar, and

(*b*) the taking of a dangerous drug out of the Central Provinces or the Bombay Presidency into Berar,

shall be inter-provincial import and inter-provincial export, respectively.

[Government of India, Finance Department (C. R.), Notification No. 5-Dangerous Drugs, dated 7th April 1934.]

(4) In pursuance of sub-clause (*i*) ofclauses (*j*) and (*l*) of section 2 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the bringing and taking of a dangerous drug into and out of the provinces specified in the

first column of the Schedule hereto from and into any territory specified in the corresponding entry in the second column thereof, each such territory being the territory of a Prince or Chief which is adjacent to or enclosed by the territories of the province concerned shall be inter-provincial import and inter-provincial export respectively.

Schedule.

Bengal . .	(1) Cooch Behar, (2) Tripura, (3) Mayurbhanja.
Bihar and Orissa .	(1) Athgarh, (2) Athmallik, (3) Bamra, (4) Baramba, (5) Band, (6) Bonai, (7) Daspalla, (8) Dhenkanal, (9) Gangpur, (10) Hindol, (11) Kalahandi, (12) Keonjhar, (13) Khandpara, (14) Kharsawan, (15) Mayurbhanja, (16) Narsingpur, (17) Mayagarh, (18) Nilgiri, (19) Pal-Lahara, (20) Patna, (21) Rairakhol, (22) Ranpur, (23) Seraikela, (24) Sonpur, (25) Talcher, (26) Tigiria.
Burma . .	(1) Kantarawadi, (2) Bawlake, (3) Kyethogyi.

[Government of India, Finance Department (C. R.), Notification No. 7-Dangerous Drugs, dated 2nd June 1934.]

(5) In pursuance of sub-clause (*i*) of clauses (*i*) and (*l*) of section 2 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the bringing and taking of a dangerous drug into and out of the Province of Assam, from and into any territory specified in the Schedule hereto annexed, each such territory being the territory of a Prince or Chief which is adjacent to or enclosed by the territories of the said Province shall be inter-provincial import and inter-provincial export respectively.

Schedule.

(1) Khyrim, (2) Mylliem, (3) Cherra, (4) Nongkhlaw, (5) Nongstoin, (6) Nongspung, (7) Mawsynram, (8) Maharam, (9) Mariaw, (10) Mawiang, (11) Nobosohpho, (12) Rambrai, Langrin, (14) Malaisohmat, (15) Bhawal, (16) Mawphlang, (17) Sohiong, (18) Lyniong, (19) Jirang, (20) Pamsanngut, (21) Nenglwai (22) Mawdon, (23) Mawlong, (24) Dwara Nongtyrmen, (25) Shella Confederacy.

[Government of India, Finance Department (C. R), Notification No. 4-Dangerous Drugs, dated 1st June 1935.]

II.—Rules.

NOTE.—No rules have yet been made under sections 3 and 35 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930).

1. CENTRAL OPIUM RULES, 1934.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (*2*) and (*3*) of section 5 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (*1*) of section 36 of the said Act, namely :—

PART I.—*Preliminary.*

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(*1*) These rules may be called the Central Opium Rules, 1934.

(*2*) They shall come into force on the 1st March 1934, whereupon all rules made by whatever authority under an enactment specified in the first three columns of Schedule II to the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930), and for a purpose specified in sub-section (*2*) or sub-section (*3*) of section 5 of the said Act shall be cancelled, except as regards anything done, or any offence committed, or any fine or penalty incurred, or any proceedings instituted before the said date.

(*3*) In these rules 'poppy' means the species Papavar Somniferum L.

PART II.—*Poppy Cultivation.*

2. The poppy shall not be cultivated anywhere in British India save—

(*a*) within such tracts in the United Provinces as the Governor General in Council may from time to time by notification in the Gazette of India define in this behalf ; and

(*b*) in the Punjab within the district of Jullundur and within the Hoshiarpur Tahsil of Hoshiarpur district for the purpose of the production of poppy heads only.

3. Within the tracts in the United Provinces defined by notification made under clause (*a*) of rule 2 the poppy shall not be cultivated save on account of the Governor General in Council and under and in accordance with the conditions of a licence issued under the Opium Act, 1857 (XIII of 1857).

4. Within the areas in the Punjab specified in rule 2 the poppy shall not be cultivated save under and in accordance with the conditions of a licence granted by the District Excise Officer or the Collector of the district in the annexed form of Licence :

Provided that any person within those areas desiring to cultivate the poppy in anticipation of the receipt of a licence may do so if he informs the Patwari of the fact when he comes to that person's village to measure the area under cultivation. The Patwari shall be provided with a register in the annexed form :—

Form of Patwari's Cultivation Register.

Register of poppy cultivation in the year .....in Tahsil ..... of District.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11	12	13	14			15	16	17
Serial No.	Name of village.	Name and description of cultivator.	No. and date of license.	Survey No. of field brought under poppy cultivation.	Area brought under poppy cultivation.	Acreage duty payable thereon.	Area successfully cropped.	Normal rate of yield.	Ascertained yield in seers.		Attestation of Tahsildar or other Revenue official.	Balance from the year before left over with the cultivator at the end of the preceding March.	Total of Columns 10 and 12.	Sales of Produce.			Balance left with cultivator at end of March.	Balance not accounted for	Remarks.
									Date of weighment.					Date of sale.	*Quantity sold.*	Name of licensed vendor to whom sold.			
								Post.		*Post.*		*Post.*	*Post.*		*Post.*		*Post.*	*Post.*	

NOTES.—In column 9 the area for which normal rate of yield is quoted should be the recognised local unit of measurement. It should be quoted separately for each village.

The entries in column 10 should be made according to the statement of the cultivator who should, however, be warned that if he is found to have understated his produce he will be in danger of being forbidden to cultivate poppy again.

The entry in column 15 of the Register of one year will be recopied into column 12 of the new Register of the succeeding year.

The patwari should keep one register for the whole of his Circle, but the entries for each village should be shown separately.

The patwari should be directed to fill in the first thirteen coulmns of the register as soon as the yield of poppy-heads from the area cultivated with poppy has been ascertained. This will ordinarily be not later than the end of May. As soon as the entries in the first thirteen columns of the statement have been completed in respect of all the poppy cultivation in his Circle, the patwari should despatch a copy of the entries so made to the Inspector of Excise at the District Office.

The information required for filling in column 14 can be copied from time to time by the patwari from the cultivators' licenses wherein each sale has to be recorded according to rule.

The register should be finally completed in April immediately following the close of the financial year to which the entries in the register relate, and should on completion be sent direct by the patwari to the Inspector of Excise at headquarters and a fresh register opened.

Form of licence.

Licence for the cultivation of the Poppy in the Jullundur and Hoshiarpur Districts.

———————————, son of ————————,
is hereby licensed to cultivate the poppy in ————————
village of ———— Tehsil ———————— District,
subject to the following conditions :—

Conditions.

(1) The license is granted to the said ———— personally, and is not transferable.

(2) The licence-holder shall comply with all the provisions of the rules for the time being in force made under the Opium Act, 1878, or the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930.

(3) The licence-holder shall pay duty on the area cultivated at such rates as the Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, fix in that behalf.

(4) The licence-holder shall in disposing of the produce of such cultivation, comply with the conditions following, namely—

(*a*) he shall not consume, or permit any person under his authority or control to consume, any part of the produce of his own cultivation ;

(*b*) he shall not sell such produce, otherwise than in accordance with the rules for the time being in force regulating the sale of poppy-heads.

(5) The Collector of the district in which the licence is held may, at any time, withdraw the licence by written order stating his reasons therefor :

Provided that except when a licence is withdrawn by reason of breach of its conditions, no licence shall be withdrawn before the 1st of May or after the 1st of October in any calendar year.

(6) If the licence-holder does not sow poppy seeds before the 1st of December of any year, he shall, not later than the 15th of that month, surrender his licence to the officer in charge of the tahsil within the limits of which he is permitted under his licence to cultivate the poppy.

(7) If the licence—

(*a*) is withdrawn under condition (5), or

(*b*) is surrendered under condition (6), or

(*c*) expires, or

(*d*) ceases to be operative through the cancellation of the notification permitting the cultivation of the poppy in the area covered by the licence,

the licensee shall dispose of all produce unsold and in his possession when the licence determines in such manner as the Collector of the District may in his discretion direct.

(8) The licence-holder shall not extract opium from the poppy cultivated by him, but shall collect the produce entirely in the form of poppy heads.

(9) The licence-holder if he has paid duty on the area cultivated may transport the poppy heads produced therefrom from any one place situate within the limits of the tahsil in which he is licensed, to any other place situate within the same limits.

(10) The licence-holder may sell the produce of his cultivation in the form of poppy heads to any one holding a licence to sell opium wholesale or retail in the Punjab, or to Government.

(11) In selling poppy heads, as permitted by condition 10, the licence-holder shall not sell less than two maunds of poppy heads at any one time :

Provided that, if his whole or remaining stock of poppy heads be less than two maunds, he may sell the whole or such remaining stock at one time.

(12) Whenever the licence-holder sells any of his standing crops of poppy or any of the produce of his cultivation in the form of poppy heads he shall enter, or cause to be entered, on the back of this licence the particulars of such sale, and such particulars shall include the nature and quantity of the produce sold, the date of the sale, and the name, description and residence of the purchaser, and shall, if possible, be attested by the signature of the purchaser.

PART III.—*Manufacture of opium.*

7. Opium shall not be manufactured anywhere in British India save in the United Provinces : Provided that with the special permission of the Governor-General in Council opium purchased from the Government Factory at Ghazipur may be re-manufactured by or on behalf of a Local Government in the form of

tablets or pills for sale as Excise Opium: Provided further that opium mixtures may be manufactured from raw opium lawfully possessed by persons authorised by the Local Government under their rules prescribed for the purpose: Provided further that confiscated and damaged opium may be remodelled by or on behalf of a Local Government with a view to making it fit for excise purposes, subject to the condition that the remodelled opium shall be in a form enabling it to be distinguished from the excise opium issued from the Government Factory at Ghazipur.

6. Opium shall not be manufactured in the United Provinces save by officers of the Opium Department at the Government Factory at Ghazipur: Provided that opium mixtures may be manufactured from raw opium lawfully possessed by persons authorized by the Local Government.

PART IV.—*Sale of opium other than opium mixtures.*

7. *Sale for export.*—The sale of opium from the Government Factory at Ghazipur for export is prohibited save (1) when the export is on behalf of the Governor General in Council, or (2) when the export is to a State in India on behalf of or under the authority of a Local Government.

8. *Sale to Local Governments.* The sale of opium from the Government Factory at Ghazipur to Local Governments is prohibited save under the orders of the Governor General in Council.

9. *Sale to manufacturing chemists.*—(1) The sale of opium from the Government Factory at Ghazipur to manufacturing chemists in British India is prohibited save under a permit granted by or under the orders of the Local Government within whose jurisdiction the chemist resides or has his place of business. The form of the permit shall be prescribed by the Local Government.

(2) The permit referred to in sub-rule (1) shall be issued in quadruplicate, one copy being retained for record and three copies being forwarded to the Factory Superintendent, Government Factory at Ghazipur, along with the application of the chemist for the supply of opium. The Factory Superintendent shall retain one copy for record, enclose one with the consignment and return the third to the issuing authority after endorsing thereon the quantity actually supplied and the date of despatch.

(3) The chemist shall state in his application to the Local Government for the supply of opium (*i*) the purpose for which the opium is required, (*ii*) the stock in hand on the date of the application, (*iii*) the quantity applied for, and (*iv*) his requirements for six months' manufacture.

(4) The total quantity of opium supplied to a chemist in any one financial year shall not exceed 400 lbs. and the total quantity supplied at any one time—

(*a*) shall not exceed the quantity determined by the Local Government as sufficient for six months' manufacture, and

(*b*) shall not, save in cases of special urgency exceed 100 lbs.

10. The price to be charged for opium sold in accordance with this Part shall be fixed from time to time by the Governor General in Council.

PART V.—*Sale of opium mixtures.*

11. The sale of opium mixtures is prohibited save under such conditions and restrictions as are prescribed by the Local Government within whose jurisdiction the transaction takes place.

[Government of India, Finance Department (C. R.) Notification No. 1-Dangerous Drugs, dated 17th February 1934, as amended by the Government of India, Finance Department (C. R.) Notifications, No. 8-Dangerous Drugs, dated 9th June 1934, No. 10-Dangerous Drugs, dated 22nd September 1934 and No. 1-Dangerous Drugs, dated 25th January 1936.]

2. BERAR OPIUM RULES, 1934.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 5 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930), as applied to Berar, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of section 36 of the said Act, namely :—

PART I.—*Preliminary.*

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(1) These rules may be called the Berar Opium Rules, 1934.

(2) They shall come into force on the 1st December 1934 whereupon all rules made by whatever authority under an enactment specified in the first three columns of Schedule II to the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930), as applied to Berar and for a purpose specified in sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) of section 5 of the said Act shall be cancelled, except as regards anything done, or any offence committed, or any fine or penalty incurred, or any proceedings instituted before the said date.

PART II.—*Poppy Cultivation.*

2. The poppy shall not be cultivated anywhere in Berar.

PART III.—*Manufacture of opium.*

3. Opium shall not be manufactured anywhere in Berar : Provided that with the special permission of the Governor General in Council opium purchased from the Government Factory at Ghazipur may be re-manufactured by or on behalf of the Local Government in the form of tablets or pills for sale as Excise Opium : Provided further that opium mixtures may be manufactured from raw opium lawfully possessed by persons authorised by the Local Government under their rules prescribed for the purpose :

Provided further that confiscated and damaged opium may be remodelled by or on behalf of the Local Government with a view to making it fit for excise purposes, subject to the condition that the remodelled opium shall be in a form enabling it to be distinguished from the excise opium issued from the Government Factory at Ghazipur.

PART IV.—*Sale of opium other than opium mixtures.*

4. *Sale to Local Governments.*—The sale of opium from the Government Factory at Ghazipur to the Local Government is prohibited save under the orders of the Governor General in Council.

5. *Sale to manufacturing chemists.*—(1) The sale of opium from the Government Factory at Ghazipur to manufacturing chemists in Berar is prohibited save under a permit granted by or under the orders of the Local Government. The form of the permit shall be prescribed by the Local Government.

(2) The permit referred to in sub-rule (1) shall be issued in quadruplicate, one copy being retained for record and three copies being forwarded to the Factory Superintendent, Government Factory at Ghazipur, along with the application of the chemist for the supply of opium. The Factory Superintendent shall retain one copy for record, enclose one with the consignment and return the third to the issuing authority after endorsing thereon the quantity actually supplied and the date of despatch.

(3) The chemist shall state in his application to the Local Government for the supply of opium (*i*) the purpose for which the opium is required, (*ii*) the stock in hand on the date of the application, (*iii*) the quantity applied for, and (*iv*) his requirements for six months' manufacture.

(4) The total quantity of opium supplied to a chemist in any one financial year shall not exceed 400 lbs. and the total quantity supplied at any one time—

(*a*) shall not exceed the quantity determined by the Local Government as sufficient for six months' manufacture, and

(*b*) shall not, save in cases of special urgency, exceed 100 lbs.

6. The price to be charged for opium sold in accordance with this Part shall be fixed from time to time by the Governor General in Council.

PART V.—*Sale of opium mixtures.*

7. The sale of opium mixtures is prohibited in Berar save under such conditions and restrictions as are prescribed by the Local Government.

(Government of India, F. & P. Department, Notification No. 651-I. B., dated 29th November 1934.)

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3. CENTRAL MANUFACTURED DRUGS RULES, 1934.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of section 36 of the said Act, namely :—

PART I.—*Preliminary.*

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(1) These rules may be called the Central Manufactured Drugs Rules, 1934.

(2) They shall come into force on the 1st March 1934, whereupon all rules made by whatever authority under an enactment specified in the first three columns of Schedule II to the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930), and for a purpose specified in sub-section (2) of section 6 of the said Act shall be cancelled, except as regards anything done, or any offence committed, or any fine or penalty incurred, or any proceedings instituted before the said date.

2. *Definitions.*—In these rules the expression "manufactured drugs" does not include prepared opium.

PART II.—*General prohibition of manufacture of manufactured drugs.*

3. The manufacture of crude cocaine and ecgonine, and of diacetyl-morphine and its salts and of any other narcotic substance (other than codeine or dionin or any of the salts of either) declared to be a manufactured drug in pursuance of sub-clause (*ii*) of clause (*g*) of section 2 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930, is prohibited.

PART III.—*Manufacture of manufactured drugs.*

4. The manufacture of cocaine and its salts is prohibited save the manufacture of cocaine hydrochloride by the chemical staff employed under the Central Board of Revenue from impure confiscated cocaine.

5. The manufacture of morphine and its salts and of codeine and dionin and their respective salts is prohibited save by the officers of the Opium Department at the Government Factory at Ghazigur.

6. The manufacture of medicinal hemp is prohibited save under and in accordance with the conditions of a licence in the annexed form granted subject to the control of the chief excise authority of the Province by the Collector of the District. An annual fee at the rate indicated in the following table shall be payable in advance to the Local Government for each licence issued under this Rule :—

Table of Fees.

	Rs.
Madras Presidency	5
Bombay Presidency and Sind	10
Bengal Presidency	10
Burma	10
Bihar and Orissa	1
United Provinces	5
Punjab	10
Central Provinces	5
Assam	3
North-West Frontier Province	1
Delhi	10
Ajmer-Merwara	1
Coorg	1
British Baluchistan	1

Form of licence.

Licence for the manufacture of medicinal hemp.

District.

Number of licence.

Name and description of the licensee.

His residence.

His place of business with boundaries.

The person described above, and hereinafter called the licensee, is hereby authorised by the Collector of ..... to manufacture medicinal hemp, hereinafter alluded to as the drug, from ..... to ....., subject to the following conditions :—

Conditions.

(1) The licence is granted to the licensee personally and is not transferable.

(2) The licensee shall comply with all the provisions of the rules for the time being in force made under the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930.

(3) The licensee shall intimate to the Collector particulars of the employment or change of his agent (servants, etc.), and pay a fee of Rupee 1. The licensee shall be responsible for the acts and omissions of every person employed by him in carrying on his business and of all his servants, as if the said acts and omissions were his own.

4) The licensee shall not manufacture the drug save from materials which he is lawfully entitled to possess.

(5) The licensee shall not manufacture or keep the drug or keep the materials used for the manufacture of the drug at any place except his place of business.

(6) The licensee shall not possess or sell the drug otherwise than in accordance with the rules made by the Local Government under the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930.

(7) The licensee shall not consume or permit any person under his control or authority to consume the drug at his place of business.

(8) The licensee shall maintain true accounts of all transactions in the annexed forms, bound in books, paged and sealed with the Collector's seal. Entries in the accounts shall be made on the day on which transactions take place. The Accounts shall be preserved for not less than two years from the date of the last entry in the accounts. The licensee shall furnish such information as the Collector may require from time to time. In case of suspension or cancellation of the licence, the accounts shall be handed over to the Collector or to the Excise Officer of the place.

FORMS.

I.—*Account of the materials used for the manufacture of medicinal hemp.*

Month and date.	Materials	Quantity lawfully allowed.	Balance in hand.	Quantity of materials received.	Source of supply	Total of columns 4 and 5	Quantity used in the manufacture of medicinal hemp.	Balance in hand.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

II.—*Account of the medicinal hemp manufactured.*

Month and date.	Medicinal hemp: Extract or tincture.	Balance in hand.	Quantity manufactured.	Total of columns 3 and 4	Quantity sold.	Name of purchaser.	Address.	Balance in hand.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

(9) The licensee shall when required by the Collector or any other officer duly authorised by him, deliver up his licence for amendment or for the issue of a fresh licence.

(10) Stocks of the drug or the materials used for its manufacture and all accounts and records of transactions under this licence shall be open to inspection by an officer specially or generally authorised by the Collector or by the chief excise authority of the Province.

(11) An inspection note book, with pages sealed and numbered consecutively, shall be maintained for the use of the Inspecting Officers and preserved in good condition. It shall be handed over to an Excise Officer on demand on a receipt being given therefor, or to the Collector at the end of the period for which the licence is in force.

(12) In case of breach of any of the conditions of this licence, the Collector may cancel or suspend the licence or in lieu thereof impose a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees.

(13) The imposition of a penalty or the cancellation or suspension of this licence under the foregoing condition shall not operate as a bar to prosecution for any offence which may have been committed under the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930.

(14) If the licensee has in his possession on the expiry, cancellation, or suspension of this licence, any stock of the drug, he shall deliver it up to the Collector.

(15) Any licensee shall be bound to purchase in such quantity not exceeding the quantity which he is likely to sell in two months, and at such rates as the Collector may direct, any stock of the drug that may be delivered up to the Collector under the provisions of condition 14.

(16) The licensee shall not manufacture drugs in a quantity larger than his requirements for 2 months.

Dated the day of 193 .

Station. Collector of

[Government of India, Finance Department (C. R.) Notification No. 2-Dangerous Drugs, dated 17th February 1934 as amended by the Government of India, Finance Department (C. R.) Notifications, No. 3-Dangerous Drugs, dated 3rd March 1934 and No. 13-Dangerous Drugs, dated 21st December 1935.]

4. Berar Manufactured Drugs Rules, 1934.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 6 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930), as applied to Berar, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (*1*) of section 36 of the said Act, namely :—

Part I.—*Preliminary.*

1. *Short title and commencement*—(*1*) These rules may be called the Berar Manufactured Drugs Rules, 1934.

(2) They shall come into force on the 1st December 1934, whereupon all rules made by whatever authority under an enactment specified in the first three columns of Schedule II to the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930) as applied to Berar, and for a purpose specified in sub-section (2) of section 6 of the said Act shall be cancelled, except as regards anything done, or any offence committed, or any fine or penalty incurred, or any proceedings instituted before the said date.

2. *Definitions.*—In these rules the expression "manufactured drugs" does not include prepared opium.

PART II.—*General prohibition of manufacture of manufactured drugs.*

3. The manufacture of crude cocaine and ecgonine, and of diacetyl-morphine and its salts and of any other narcotic substance (other than codeine or dionin or any of the salts of either) declared to be a manufactured drug in pursuance of sub-clause (*ii*) of clause (*g*) of section 2 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930, as applied to Berar, is prohibited.

PART III.—*Manufacture of manufactured drugs.*

4. The manufacture of cocaine and its salts is prohibited.

5. The manufacture of morphine and its salts and of codeine and dionin and their respective salts is prohibited.

6. The manufacture of medicinal hemp is prohibited save under and in accordance with the conditions of a licence in the annexed form granted subject to the control of the Excise Commissioner, Central Provinces, by the Collector of the District. A fee at the rate of Rs. 5 per annum shall be payable in advance to the Local Government for each licence issued under this Rule :—

Form of licence.

Licence for the manufacture of medicinal hemp.

District.

Number of licence.

Name and description of the licensee.

His residence.

His place of business with boundaries.

The person described above, and hereinafter called the licensee, is hereby authorised by the Collector of ..... to manufacture medicinal hemp, hereinafter alluded to as the drug, from ..... 193 , subject to the following conditions :—

Conditions.

(1) The licence is granted to the licensee personally and is not transferable.

(2) The licensee shall comply with all the provisions of the rules for the time being in force made under the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930, as applied to Berar.

(3) The licensee shall intimate to the Collector particulars of the employment or change of his agent (servants, etc.), and pay a fee of Rupee 1. The licensee shall be responsible for the acts and omissions of every person employed by him in carrying on his business, and of all his servants, as if the said acts and omissions were his own.

(4) The licensee shall not manufacture the drug save from materials which he is lawfully entitled to possess.

(5) The licensee shall not manufacture or keep the drug or keep the materials used for the manufacture of the drug at any place except his place of business.

(6) The licensee shall not possess or sell the drug otherwise than in accordance with the rules made by the Local Government under the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930, as applied to Berar.

(7) The licensee shall not consume or permit any person under his control or authority to consume the drug at his place of business.

(8) The licensee shall maintain true accounts of all transactions in the annexed forms, bound in books, paged and sealed with the Collector's seal. Entries in the accounts shall be made on the day on which transactions take place. The Accounts shall be preserved for not less than two years from the date of the last entry in the accounts. The licensee shall furnish such information as the Collector may require from time to time. In case of suspension or cancellation of the licence, the accounts shall be handed over to the Collector or to the Excise Officer of the place.

FORMS.

I.—*Account of the materials used for the manufacture of medicinal hemp.*

Month and date.	Materials	Quantity lawfully allowed.	Balance in hand.	Quantity of materials received.	Source of supply.	Total of columns 4 and 5.	Quantity used in manufacture of medicinal hemp.	Balance in hand.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

II.—*Account of the medicinal hemp manufactured.*

Month and date.	Medicinal hemp: Extract or tincture	Balance in ha3nd	Quantity manufactured.	Total of columns 3 and 4.	Quantity sold.	Name of purchaser.	Address.	Balance in hand.	Remarks.
1	2		4	5	6	7	8	9	10

(9) The licensee shall, when required by the Collector or any other officer duly authorised by him, deliver up his licence for amendment or for the issue of a fresh licence.

(10) Stocks of the drug or the materials used for its manufacture and all accounts and records of transactions under this licence shall be open to inspection by an officer specially or generally authorised by the Collector or by the Excise Commissioner, Central Provinces.

(11) An inspection note book, with pages sealed and numbered consecutively, shall be maintained for the use of the Inspecting Officers and preserved in good condition. It shall be handed over to an Excise Officer on demand on a receipt being given therefor, or to the Collector at the end of the period for which the licence is in force.

(12) In case of breach of any of the conditions of this licence, the Collector may cancel or suspend the licence or in lieu thereof impose a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees.

(13) The imposition of a penalty or the cancellation or suspension of this licence under the foregoing condition shall not operate as a bar to prosecution for any offence which may have been committed under the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930, as applied to Berar.

(14) If the licensee has in his possession on the expiry, cancellation, or suspension of this licence, any stock of the drug, he shall deliver it up to the Collector.

(15) Any licensee shall be bound to purchase in such quantity not exceeding the quantity which he is likely to sell in two months, and at such rates as the Collector may direct, any stock of the drug that may be delivered up to the Collector under the provisions of condition 14.

(16) The licensee shall not manufacture drugs in a quantity larger than his requirements for 2 months.

Dated the day of 193 .

Station.

Collector of

(Government of India, F. & P. Department, Notification No. 650-I. B. dated 29th November 1934.)

5. DANGEROUS DRUGS (IMPORT, EXPORT AND TRANSHIPMENT) RULES, 1933.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of section 36 of the said Act, namely :—

PART I.—*Preliminary.*

1. *Short title, commencement, repeal and application.*—(1) These rules may be called the Dangerous Drugs (Import, Export and Transhipment) Rules, 1933.

(2) They shall come into force on the 1st March 1933, whereupon all rules (not being rules regulating the import of *charas* into British India by land) made by whatever authority under an enactment specified in the first three columns of Schedule II to the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930), and for a purpose specified in sub-section (2) of section 7 of the said Act shall be cancelled except as regards anything done or any offence committed or any fine or penalty incurred or any proceedings instituted before the said date.

(3) Nothing in these rules shall apply to the import of *charas* into British India by land.

2. *Definitions.*—In these rules the expressions " dangerous drug " and " manufactured drug " do not include prepared opium.

PART II.—*General prohibition of import and export by air.*

3. *Air.*—No dangerous drug shall be imported into or exported from British India by air.

PART III.—*Import by sea or by land.*

4. *General.*—No dangerous drug shall be imported into British India by sea or by land save in accordance with the conditions

specified in the third column of the annexed Table for the import of the dangerous drugs specified in the corresponding entry in the first column thereof from the places specified in the corresponding entry in the second column thereof :

Provided that a Local Government may by general or special order permit a traveller to import personally into British India by land from any Indian State or foreign settlement in India opium or hemp up to the limit of quantity within which possession by him is allowed without a pass on the British Indian side of the Frontier.

Table.

Dangerous Drugs.	Places from which imported.	Conditions.
(1) Opium .	Any Indian State or foreign settlement in India.	(1) Where the final destination is in British India or Berar the import shall be effected (*i*) on behalf of the Governor-General in Council, or (*ii*) under an authorisation granted, with the general or special consent of the Governor-General in Council, by the Local Government within whose jurisdiction such destination is situate, or by an officer, empowered in this behalf by such Local Government. (2) Where the final destination (*i*) in the case of import from a State in India is another part of the same State or another such State, or (*ii*) in the case of import from a foreign settlement in India is another part of the same settlement, the import shall be effected under an authorisation granted by or under the orders of the Local Government within whose jurisdiction the place of importation is situate, such authorisation being marked " in transit ".
	Any other place outside British India.	(1) Where the final destination is in British India or Berar the import shall be effected under an authorisation granted by the Governor-General in Council.

Dangerous Drugs.	Places from which imported.	Conditions.
		(2) Where the final destination is outside British India or Berar the import shall be effected under an authorisation granted by the Governor-General in Council, or, in such classes of case as the Governor-General in Council may direct, by or under the orders of the Local Government within whose jurisdiction the port or place of importation is situate, such authorisation being marked "in transit".
(2) Coca leaf	Any place outside British India.	(1) Where the final destination is in British India or Berar the import shall be effected under an authorisation granted by the Local Government within whose jurisdiction the importer resides or has his place of business or by an officer empowered in this behalf by such Local Government.
		(2) Where the final destination is outside British India or Berar the import shall be effected under an authorisation granted by or under the orders of the Local Government within whose jurisdiction the port or place of importation is situate, or, in such classes of case as the Governor-General in Council may direct, the Collector of Customs of the port of importation, such authorisation being marked "in transit".
(3) Manufactured drugs	Any place outside British India.	(1) Where the final destination is in British India or Berar the import shall be effected under an authorisation granted by the Local Government within whose jurisdiction the importer resides or has his place of business or by an officer empowered in this behalf by such Local Government; and where the manufactured drugs, imported include

Dangerous Drugs.	Places from which imported.	Conditions.
		preparations, officinal or non-officinal, containing more than 0·1 per cent. of cocaine or more than 0·2 per cent. of morphine or containing any diacetylmorphine, the bottles, phials, packages or other containers of these preparations or labels affixed to them shall plainly exhibit the actual quantity of the dangerous drug present in each container or sufficient particulars to admit of the ready calculation of such quantity.
		(2) Where the final destination is outside British India or Berar the import shall be effected under an authorisation granted by or under the orders of the Local Government within whose jurisdiction the port or place of importation is situate, or, in such classes of case as the Governor-General in Council may direct, the Collector of Customs of the port of importation, such authorisation being marked " in transit ".
(4) Hemp (excluding *charas* imported by land).	Any place outside British India.	The import shall be effected on behalf of a Local Government or under an authorisation granted by the Local Government within whose jurisdiction the importer resides or has his place of business or by an officer empowered in this behalf by such Local Government.

5. *Restriction on use of post office.*—The medium of the post office shall not be used for the import in accordance with this Part into British India by sea or by land of any dangerous drug.

PART IV.—*Export by sea or by land.*

6. *Export of coca leaf prohibited.*—Coca leaf shall not be exported from British India by sea or by land.

7. *Export by sea : general.*—Save as provided in rule 10, dangerous drugs other than coca leaf shall not be exported by sea from British India save under an authorisation granted in accordance with rule 8 and from a port appointed for the purpose in rule 9.

8. *Authorisations for export by sea.*—(1) The export authorisation referred to in Rule 7 shall be granted in the case of export to a maritime state in India by or under the orders of the Local Government within whose jurisdiction the port of export is situate, and in the case of exports elsewhere by the Collector of Customs at the port of export who shall not without the special permission of the Governor General in Council to be obtained in each case grant an authorisation unless—

(*i*) in the case of exports of opium, the opium is to be exported on behalf of the Governor General in Council,

(*ii*) in the case of exports of dangerous drugs other than opium—

(*a*) the dangerous drugs are to be exported to a country which has ratified the Geneva Convention ;

(*b*) there has been produced in the case of export of drugs other than *charas* and the ordinary mixtures of which *charas* forms the base an import certificate from the country of destination in the form annexed and in the case of exports of *charas* and the ordinary mixtures of which *charas* forms the base a special import certificate issued by the Government of the importing country stating that the importation is approved for the purposes specified in the certificate and that the *charas* or mixtures will not be re-exported ; and

(*c*) in the case of exports of diacetylmorphine or its salts or of preparations containing diacetylmorphine or its salts, the dangerous drug is to be exported to a country in which diacetylmorphine is not manufactured on a request received direct from a Government Department of such country and is to be consigned to the Government Department specified in the import certificate.

FORM OF IMPORT CERTIFICATE.

CONVENTION RELATING TO DANGEROUS DRUGS (INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONFERENCE, GENEVA, 1925).

Certificate of Official Approval of Import.

No.

I hereby certify that the Ministry of ..... being the Ministry charged with the administration of the law relating to the dangerous drugs to which the Convention relating to Dangerous Drugs (International Opium Conference, Geneva, 1925) applies, has approved the importation by

(*a*) Name, address and business of importer.

(*a*).....

of

(*b*) Exact description and amount of drug to be imported.

(*b*).....

from

(*c*) Name and address of firm in exporting country from which the drug is to be obtained.

(*c*).....

subject to the following conditions

(*d*) State any special conditions to be observed, *e.g.*, not to be imported through the post.

(*d*).....

and is satisfied that the consignment proposed to be imported is required:

(1) For legitimate purposes (in the case of raw opium and the coca leaf)*;

(2) Solely for medicinal or scientific purposes (in the case of drugs to which Chapter III of the Convention applies and Indian hemp).

Signed on behalf of the Ministry of .....

(Signature) .....

(Official Rank) .....

(Date).....

* Where the use of prepared opium has not yet been suppressed and it is desired to import raw opium for the manufacture of prepared opium, the certificate should be to the effect that the raw opium to be imported is required for the purpose of manufacturing prepared opium for use under Government restrictions pending complete suppression, and that it will not be re-exported.

MODELE DE CERTIFICAT D'IMPORTATION.

CONVENTION INTERNATIONALE DE L'OPIUM.

Certificat officiel d'importation.

N°

Nous certifions par la présente que le Ministère du ..... chargé de l'application de la loi sur les stupéfiants visés par la Convention internationale de l'opium a approuvé l'importation par :

a) Nom, addresse et profession de l'importateur. *a*) .....

b) Description exacte du stupéfiant et quantité destinée à l'importation. de *b*) .....

c) Nom et adresse de la maison du pays exportateur qui fournit le stupéfiant. en provenance de *c*) .....

d) Indiquer toutes les conditions spéciales à observer; mentionner, par exemple, que le stupéfiant ne doit pas être expédié par la poste. sous réserve des conditions suivantes *d*) .....

et déclarons que l'envoi destiné à l'importation est nécessaire :

1) pour les besoins légitimes (dans le cas d'opium brut et de la feuille de coca) [1] ;

(2) pour des besoins médicaux ou scientifiques exclusivement (dans le cas des stupéfiants visés par le chapitre III de la Convention, et du chanvre indien).

Pour le ministre et par son ordre.....

(Signé).....

(Titre) .....

(Date)..:.....

1 Les pays qui n'ont pas supprimé l'habitude de fumer l'opium et qui désirent importer de l'opium brut pour la fabrication de l'opium prépar doivent déliver des certificates établissant que l'opium brut réservé à l'importation est destiné à la fabrication de l'opium préparé, que les fumeurs sont soumis aux restrictions gouvernementales, en attendant la suppression complète de l'opium et que l'opium importé ne sera pas réexporté.

(2) In the case of exports of opium from the port of Calcutta export authorizations shall be issued in triplicate, one copy being retained for record, one being handed to the consignor so that it may accompany the consignment and one being despatched to the Government of the importing country in pursuance of clause (4) of Article 13 of the Geneva Convention.

In the case of all other exports except exports to a maritime State in India, the authorization shall be issued in quadruplicate, three copies being disposed of as hereinbefore provided and the fourth being forwarded immediately on the grant of the authorization to the local excise authorities:

Provided that if a proposed consignment appears to the Collector of Customs to be of an unusual character he shall consult the local excise authorities before granting the authorization.

(3) All authorizations issued under this Rule shall, save where export is to be effected by post under rule 13, be prominently marked " not available by post ".

9. *Ports from which export to be made.*—The dangerous drugs specified in the first column of the annexed table shall not be exported by sea from British India to a place specified in the corresponding entry in the second column, save from a port specified in the corresponding entry of the third column thereof.

Table.

Dangerous Drugs.	Place to which exported.	Ports from which export permitted.
1. Opium . .	A maritime State in India . .	Bombay.
	Any other place outside British India . .	Bombay and Calcutta.
2. Hemp and manufactured drugs	Any place outside British India.	Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon and Karachi.

10. *Special authorisation for export for use on ships.*—(1) The Collector of Customs at any port from which a ship departs from British India may grant an authorization for the export by that ship of such quantity of opium, hemp and manufactured drugs as is in his opinion required for *bona fide* use on board the ship by the crew and save in the case of pilgrim ships by the passengers.

(2) In the case of a pilgrim ship the Collector of Customs may issue an authorization for the export of an additional quantity of

opium, hemp and manufactured drugs for use on board the ship by pilgrims. Such authorization shall not be issued save on the authority of an excise permit granted by or under the orders of the Local Government within whose jurisdiction the port of departure is situate on the strength of a certificate from the Port Health Officer that opium, hemp and manufactured drugs to the quantity involved are necessary for the use of pilgrims on board the ship.

11. *Export by land.*—Dangerous drugs other than coca leaf shall not be exported by land from British India save under an export authorization granted by a Local Government or by an officer authorised in that behalf by a Local Government:

Provided that an export authorization shall not be required in the case of—

(*a*) the export of manufactured drugs which have been imported into British India in transit to a place outside British India under an import authorization marked " in transit " by the authority issuing the same ;

(*b*) opium or hemp exported personally by a traveller to a French or Portuguese Settlement in India or to a State in India, up to the limit of quantity within which possession is allowed without a pass on the British Indian side of the Frontier ;

(*c*) manufactured drugs so exported by such traveller which have been lawfully obtained for the personal use of the traveller or his family from a recognised physician or a licensed pharmacist in British India.

12. *Provisions regarding authorizations for export by land.*—(1) The export authorization referred to in rule 11 shall not be granted for export to a country other than a State in India unless an import certificate from the Government of the importing country has been produced in the form or to the effect required by clause (*ii*) of sub-rule (1) of rule 8 ; and where the importing country has not ratified the Geneva Convention, such export authorization shall not, in the case of an unusually large consignment, be granted without prior reference to the Governor General in Council, unless the export is being effected in accordance with standing orders approved by the Governor General in Council.

(2) Every such export authorization shall, save where export is to be effected by post under rule 13, be prominently marked " not available by post " and shall be issued in triplicate, the three copies being disposed of in the manner specified in sub-rule (2) of rule 8.

13. *Extent to which use of post office allowed.*—(1) Save as provided in sub-rules (2) and (3) the medium of the post office shall not be used for the export in accordance with this Part from British India by sea or by land of any dangerous drug.

(2) Where dangerous drugs are to be exported in accordance with this Part to a French or Portuguese Settlement in India, the export authorization may be marked " available by parcel post " :

Provided as follows :—

(*a*) The export authorization shall not be so marked unless an import certificate from the Government of the importing territory expressly authorising import into that territory by post and stating that the drugs in question are required for medicinal purposes only has been produced ;

(*b*) If the drugs are to be exported by sea, the export authorization referred to in rule 8 shall be granted either by the Collector of Customs at the port of export or, by or under the orders of the Local Government within whose jurisdiction the Post Office of despatch is situate;

(*c*) The number of copies required under rule 8 or rule 12 of the export authorization shall be increased by one, the additional copy being handed to the consignor for production at the Post Office of despatch.

(3) Where dangerous drugs are to be exported in accordance with this Part to a State in India the export authorization may be marked " available by parcel post " :

Provided as follows :—

(*a*) The export authorization shall not be so marked unless an import certificate or import authorization issued by the proper authority in the importing State has been produced ;

(*b*) Any parcel containing dangerous drugs so exported shall be insured and shall be accompanied by a declaration to be signed by the person despatching the parcel and handed in at the office at which the parcel is tendered for transmission stating the names of the consignor and consignee, the contents of the parcel in detail, the number and date of the export authorization and import certificate or import authorization relating to the parcel, the number of the licence held by the consignee and such other particulars as the Local Government may determine ;

(*c*) The number of copies required under rule 8 or rule 12 of the export authorization shall be increased by one, the additional copy being handed to the consignor for production at the Post Office of despatch ;

(*d*) Any Local Government may, notwithstanding anything contained in this sub-rule, prohibit the despatch by post of any dangerous drug from any place within its jurisdiction to any specified State in India.

PART V.—*Transhipment.*

14. *Transhipment.*—(1) No dangerous drug shall be transhipped at any port in British India save with the permission of the Customs Collector.

(2) The Customs Collector shall not grant the permission referred to in sub-rule (1) save under the special orders of the Governor General in Council in each case unless—

(*a*) the country from which the drugs have been shipped and the country to which the drugs are consigned are signatories to and have ratified the Geneva Convention, and

(*b*) the drugs are covered by an export authorization or a diversion certificate granted in accordance with Article 13 or Article 15, as the case may be, of the said Convention by or under the authority of the Government of the country from which they have been shipped and such authorization or certificate is produced for the inspection of the Customs Collector in accordance with Article 15 of the said Convention.

[Government of India, Finance Department (C. R.) Notification No. 1 Dangerous Drugs, dated 18th February 1933, as amended by the Government of India, Finance Department (C. R.), Notifications, No. 4-Dangerous Drugs, dated 7th April 1934 and No. 8-Dangerous Drugs, dated 12th October 1935.]

6. BERAR DANGEROUS DRUGS (IMPORT AND EXPORT) RULES, 1934.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930), as applied to Berar, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (*1*) of section 36 of the said Act, namely :—

PART I.—*Preliminary.*

1. *Short title, commencement, repeal and application.*—(*i*) These rules may be called the Berar Dangerous Drugs (Import and Export) Rules, 1934.

(*ii*) They shall come into force on the 1st of July 1934, whereupon all rules (not being rules regulating the import of *charas* into Berar by land) made by whatever authority under an enactment specified in the first three columns of Schedule II to the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930), as applied to Berar, and for a purpose specified in sub-section (2) of section 7 of the said Act shall be cancelled except as regards anything done or any offence committed or any fine or penalty incurred or any proceedings instituted before the said date.

(*iii*) Nothing in these rules shall apply to the import of *charas* into Berar by land.

2. *Definition.*—In these rules the expressions "dangerous drug" and "manufactured drug" do not include prepared opium.

PART II.—*General prohibition of import and export by air.*

3. No dangerous drug shall be imported into or exported from Berar by air.

PART III.—*Import by land.*

4. *General.*—No dangerous drug shall be imported into Berar by land from the Hyderabad State save in accordance with the conditions specified in the second column of the annexed table for the import of the dangerous drugs specified in the corresponding entry in the first column thereof :

Provided that the Local Government may by general or special order permit a traveller to import personally into Berar by land from the Hyderabad State opium or hemp up to the limit of quantity within which possession by him is allowed without a pass in Berar.

TABLE.

Dangerous Drugs.	Conditions.
(1) Opium	(1) Where the final destination is in Berar, the import shall be effected (*i*) on behalf of the Governor General in Council, or (*ii*) under an authorisation granted, with the general or special consent of the Governor General in Council by the Local Government or by an officer empowered in this behalf by the Local Government. (2) Where the final destination is another part of the Hyderabad State, the import shall be effected under an authorization granted by or under the orders of the Local Government, such authorization being marked "in transit".
(2) Coca leaf . . .	(1) Where the final destination is in Berar, the import shall be effected under an authorization granted by the Local Government or by an officer empowered in this behalf by the Local Government.

Dangerous Drugs.	Conditions.
	(2) Where the final destination is another part of the Hyderabad State, the import shall be effected under an authorization granted by or under the orders of the Local Government, such authorization being marked " in transit ".
(3) Manufactured drugs .	(1) Where the final destination is in Berar, the import shall be effected under an authorization granted by the Local Government or by an officer empowered in this behalf by the Local Government: and where the manufactured drugs imported include preparations, officinal or non-officinal, containing more than 0·1 per cent. of cocaine or more than 0·2 per cent. of morphine or containing any diacetylmorpine, the bottles, phials, packages or other containers of these preparations or labels affixed to them shall plainly exhibit the actual quantity of the dangerous drug present in each container or sufficient particulars to admit of the ready calculation of such quantity.
	(2) Where the final destination is another part of the Hyderabad State, the import shall be effected under an authorization granted by or under the orders of the Government of the Central Provinces, such authorization being marked " in transit ".
(4) Hemp (excluding *charas* imported by land).	The import shall be effected on behalf of the Local Government or under an authorization granted by the Local Government or by an officer empowered in this behalf by the Local Government.

5. *Restriction on use of post office.*—The medium of the post office shall not be used for the import in accordance with this Part into Berar by land of any dangerous drug.

PART IV.—*Export by land.*

6. *Export of coca leaf prohibited.*—Coca leaf shall not be exported from Berar by land.

7. *Export by land.*—Dangerous drugs, other than coca leaf, shall not be exported by land from Berar save under an export authorization granted by the Local Government or by an officer authorized in that behalf by the Local Government:

Provided that an export authorization shall not be required in the case of—

(*a*) the export of manufactured drugs which have been imported into Berar in transit to a place outside Berar under an import authorization marked "in transit" by the authority issuing the same ;

(*b*) opium or hemp exported personally by a traveller to a French or Portuguese Settlement in India or to a State in India, up to the limit of quantity within which possession is allowed without a pass in Berar ;

(*c*) manufactured drugs so exported by such traveller which have been lawfully obtained for the personal use of the traveller or his family from a recognised physician or a licensed pharmacist in Berar.

8. *Provisions regarding authorizations for export by land.*—(*1*) The export authorization referred to in rule 7 shall not be granted for export to a country other than a State in India unless an import certificate from the Government of the importing country has been produced in the form annexed, and where the importing country has not ratified the Geneva Convention, such export authorization shall not, in the case of an unusually large consignment, be granted without prior reference to the Governor-General in Council, unless the export is being effected in accordance with standing orders approved by the Governor-General in Council.

(*2*) Every such export authorization shall, save where export is to be effected by post under rule 9, be prominently marked "not available by post" and shall be issued in triplicate, one copy being retained for record, one being handed over to the consignor so that it may accompany the consignment and one being despatched to the Government of the importing country in pursuance of clause (4) of Article 13 of the Geneva Convention.

9. *Extent to which use of post office allowed.*—(*1*) Save as provided in sub-rules (2) and (3) the medium of the post office shall not be used for the export in accordance with this Part from Berar by land of any dangerous drug.

(*2*) Where dangerous drugs are to be exported in accordance with this Part to a French or Portuguese Settlement in India, the export authorization may be marked "available by parcel post".

Provided as follows :—

(*a*) The export authorization shall not be so marked unless an import certificate from the Government of the importing territory expressly authorizing import into that territory by post and stating that the drugs in question are required for medicinal purposes only has been produced.

(*b*) The number of copies required under rule 8 of the export authorization shall be increased by one, the additional copy being handed to the consignor for production at the post office of despatch.

(*3*) Where dangerous drugs are to be exported in accordance with this Part to a State in India the export authorization may be marked " available by parcel post ".

Provided as follows :—

(*a*) The export authorization shall not be so marked unless an import certificate or import authorization issued by the proper authority in the importing State has been produced ;

(*b*) Any parcel containing dangerous drugs so exported shall be insured and shall be accompanied by a declaration to be signed by the person despatching the parcel and handed in at the office at which the parcel is tendered for transmission stating the names of the consignor and consignee, the contents of the parcel in detail, the number and date of the export authorization and import certificate or import authorization relating to the parcel, the number of the licence held by the consignee and such other particulars as the Local Government may determine ;

(*c*) The number of copies required under rule 8 of the export authorization shall be increased by one, the additional copy being handed to the consignor for production at the post office of despatch ;

(*d*) The Local Government may, notwithstanding anything contained in this sub-rule, prohibit the despatch by post of any dangerous drug from any place within Berar to any specified State in India.

MODELE DE CERTIFICAT D'IMPORTATION.

CONVENTION INTERNATIONALE DE L'OPIUM.

Certificat officiel d'importation.

N°

Nous certifions par la présente que le Ministére due ..... chargé de l'application de la loi sur les stupéfiants visés par la Convention internationale de l'opium a approuvé la'importation par :

(*a*) Nom, adresse et profession de l'importateur. *a*) .....

b) Description exacte due stupéfiant et quantité destinée à l'importation. de *b*) .....

c) Nom et adresse de la maison du pays exportateur qui fournit le stupéfiant. en provenance de *c*).....

d) Indiquer toutes les conditions spéciales à observer; mentionner, par exemple, que le stupéfiant ne doit pas être expédié par la poste sous réserve des conditions suivantes *d*) .....

.....

et déclarons que l'envoi destiné a l'importation est nécessaire :

1) pour les besoins légitimes (dans le cas d'opium brut et de la feuille de coca)[1];
2) pour des besoins médicaux ou scientifiques exclusivement (dans le cas des stupéfiants visés par le chapitre III de la Convention, et du chanvre indien).

Pour le ministre et par son ordre———

(Signé).....

(Titre).....

(Date) .....

[1] Les pays qui n'ont pas supprimé l'habitude de fumerl 'opium et qui désirent importer de l'opium brut pour la fabrication de l'opium préparé doivent délivrer des certificats établissant que l'opium brut réservé a l'importation est destiné à la fabrication de l'opium préparé, que les fumeurs sont soumis aux restrictions gouvernementales, en attendant la suppression compléte de l'opium et que l'opium importé ne sera pas réexporté.

FORM OF IMPORT CERTIFICATE.

CONVENTION RELATING TO DANGEROUS DRUGS (INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONFERENCE, GENEVA, 1925).

Certificate of Official Approval of Import.

No.

I hereby certify that the Ministry of ..... being the Ministry charged with the administration of the law relating to the dangerous drugs to which the Convention relating to Dangerous Drugs (International Opium Conference, Geneva, 1925) applies, has approved the importation by

(*a*) Name, address and business of importer. (*a*) .....

(*b*) Exact description and amount of drug to be imported. of (*b*).....

(*c*) Name and address of firm in exporting country from which the drug is to be obtained. from (*c*).....

subject to the following conditions

(*d*) State any special conditions to be observed, *e.g.*, not to be imported through the post. (*d*) .....

and is satisfied that the consignment proposed to be imported is required :

(1) For legitimate purposes (in the case of raw opium and the coca leaf)* ;

(2) Solely for medicinal or scientific purposes (in the case of drugs to which Chapter III of the Convention applies and Indian hemp.)

Signed on behalf of the Ministry of .....

(Signature) .....

(Official Rank) .....

(Date).....

* Where the use of prepared opium has not yet been suppressed and it is desired to import raw opium for the manufacture of prepared opium, the certificate should be to the effect that the raw opium to be imported is required for the purpose of manufacturing prepared opium for use under Government restrictions pending complete suppression, and that it will not be re-exported.

[Government of India, Finance Department (C. R.) Notification No. 9 Dangerous Drugs, dated 23rd June 1934.]

7. Central Charas (Import by land) Rules, 1935.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 7 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (*1*) of section 36 of the said Act, namely :—

1. *Short title, commencement, repeal and application.*—(*1*) These rules may be called the Central *Charas* (Import by land) Rules, 1935.

(*2*) They shall come into force on the 1st October 1935 whereupon all rules regulating the import of *Charas* into British India by land made by whatever authority under an enactment specified in the first three columns of Schedule II to the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930), and for a purpose specified in sub-section (2) of section 7 of the said Act, shall be cancelled except as regards anything done or any offence committed or any fine or penalty incurred or any proceedings instituted before the said date.

2. *Charas* shall not be imported into British India by land through the medium of the post office or save in accordance with the following conditions, namely :—

(1) Where the final destination is in British India the import—

(*a*) shall be effected on behalf of a Local Government or under an import authorisation granted by the Local Government within whose jurisdiction the importer resides or has his place of business, or by an officer empowered in this behalf by such Local Government, and

(*b*) in the case of import from Central Asia shall be subject to the additional requirements and restrictions imposed by rule 3.

(2) Where the final destination (*i*) in the case of import from a State in India is another part of the same State or (*ii*) in the case of import from a foreign settlement in India is another part of the same settlement, the import shall be effected under an authorisation granted by or under the orders of the Local Government within whose jurisdiction the place of importation is situated, such authorisation being marked " in transit ".

3. The additional requirements and restrictions applicable to the import of *charas* by land from Central Asia shall be as follows :—

(1) Import shall not be effected save by one of the following routes :—

(*i*) by the road leading into the Punjab from Leh across the Lingti Plain over the Baralacha Pass through Lahul, *via* Kyelang and Koksar, across the Rohtang pass to Manali :

Provided that this route shall not be used from the 20th September to the 30th June ;

(*ii*) by the Kashmir route from Leh, leading into the Punjab, *via* Kohala and Murree : Provided that this route shall not be used from the 1st November to the 31st May ;

(*iii*) from Leh by the Srinagar-Banihal-Jammu motor route leading into the Punjab : Provided that this route shall not be used from the 1st November to the 31st May ;

(*iv*) by the Gomal route, leading into the North-West Frontier Province, *via* Khajuri Kuch, Murtaza and Manjhi ;

(*v*) by the Chitral route leading into the North-West Frontier Province.

(2) *Charas* imported by any of the three routes leading into the Punjab shall be obtained from the warehouse established at Leh.

(3) *Charas* imported by the Chitral route shall be obtained from the bonded warehouse established at Chitral.

(4) *Charas* shall be imported in packages of not less than 10 seers in weight each and of the form regularly used and recognised by the trade.

(5) Only *charas* imported by contractors in the United Provinces shall be imported *via* the Srinagar-Banihal-Jammu route and such *charas* shall pass through the Punjab in bond without being registered in one of the Punjab warehouses, but shall be registered at the Custom House, Jammu, Tawi, under the supervision of the Deputy Inspector in charge of the House.

(6) *Charas* not covered by sub-rule (5) imported into the Punjab or the North-West Frontier Province shall be conveyed direct to a bonded warehouse established for the storage of *charas* under the Excise Law in force in the Punjab or the North-West Frontier Province, as the case may be, according to the route taken, as follows :—

(*i*) *charas* imported across the Rohtang Pass .	Sultanpur Warehouse.
(*ii*) *charas* imported by the Kashmir route .	Rawalpindi Warehouse.
(*iii*) *charas* imported by the Gomal route .	Dera Ismail Khan Warehouse.
(*iv*) *charas* imported by the Chitral route .	Provincial Warehouse, Peshawar.

(7) *Charas* imported through the Punjab or the North-West Frontier Province direct into any other province of British India shall be conveyed to a warehouse established for the storage of *charas* under the Excise Law in force in the province of import, the journey to the warehouse being effected, so far as possible, by rail.

(8) All *charas* imported shall be deemed to be in bond and no package shall in any circumstances be opened or broken in bulk on its way to the bonded warehouse in British India. On arrival at the place of destination, the *charas* consignment shall be delivered up, along with the import authorisation covering the consignment for the inspection of the Officer-in-charge of the Warehouse.

(9) On any package of *charas* lost or abstracted from any consignment while in British India in transit to the bonded warehouse duty shall be payable to the Local Government of the Province in which the loss or abstraction occurred at the rate of excise duty chargeable on *charas* under the law in force in that Province.

(10) The authorisation referred to in sub-clause (*a*) of clause (1) of rule 2 shall be issued in the annexed form. A copy of every authorisation shall be retained for record by the authority issuing it. A second copy shall be handed to the importer so that it may accompany the consignment. A third copy shall be sent to the Joint Commissioner at Leh or the Officer-in-charge, Chitral Bonded Warehouse, as the case may be, or, if either of these officers be empowered under rule 2 to issue authorisations, he shall send the third copy to the Local Government so empowering him. A fourth copy shall be sent to the Officer-in-charge of the bonded warehouse in the province in which the place of destination is situate. In respect of *charas* imported into a province other than that in which the place of importation is situate, an additional copy shall be sent to the Government of the latter province ; in respect of *charas* imported *via* Kashmir an additional copy shall be sent to the Inspector of Customs and Excise, Srinagar, Kashmir.

4. Notwithstanding anything contained in rule 2, the Local Government may by general or special order permit a traveller to import *charas* personally into British India by land from a State in India or foreign settlement in India up to the limit of quantity within which possession by him is allowed without a pass on the British Indian side of the frontier.

Form of authorisation for import of charas *by land.*

Import Pass No.———— Date————19 .

Being charged with the duty of regulating the import of *charas* by land into the Province of ———— I hereby authorise the importation of *charas* according to the following particulars, by :—

(1) Name of owner with father's name and address. . . . . (1) ————

(2) Name of the licensed importer (of the place of destination) with father's name and address. (2) ————

(3) Name with father's name of the Agent authorised by the owner to remove *charas* or the name of owner if he is present. (3) ————————

(4) Name and address of the carrier in whose charge *charas* is despatched. (4) ————————

(4*a*) Quantity of *charas* to be imported . (4*a*) ————————

(5) Number of packages . . . . (5) ————————

(6) Gross weight of packages . . . (6) ————————

(7) Name and locality of the bonded Warehouse to which the *charas* is consigned. (7) ————————

(8) Place from and the route by which the consignment of *charas* is to be imported and conveyed to the bonded warehouse. (8) ————————

(9) Period within which the importation is to be effected. (9) within a period of ——— from the date of this authorisation.

(10) Description of each bundle :—

No.	Weight.	Year of despatch from Yarkand.	Year of Import into Leh or Chitral.

(Sufficient space for entry of about 40 bundles.)

(11) Remarks in regard to any increase or decrease found in the weight of any of the bundles at the time of removal by repairs or dryage, etc. (11) ————————

(Signature and full official designation of the Officer issuing the authorisation.)

[Government of India, Finance Department (C. R.), Notification No. 6-Dangerous Drugs, dated 14th September 1935.]

GIPD—M691FDCBR—31-7-36—4,500.

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT
1878

AND

THE INDIAN ARMS RULES
1924

Corrected to 15th June 1931.

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The North India Christian Tract and Book Society, 18, Clive Road, Allahabad.
Ram Narain Lal, Katra, Allahabad.
The Indian Army Book Depôt, Dayalbagh, Agra.
Narayan & Co., Meston Road, Cawnpur.
The Indian Army Book Depôt, Juliundur City—Daryaganj, Delhi.
Manager, Newal Kishore Press, Lucknow.
The Upper India Publishing House, Ltd., Literature Palace, Ammuddaula Park, Lucknow.
Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Mufidi-Am Press, Lahore and Allahabad.
Rama Krishna & Sons, Booksellers, Anarkali, Lahore.
Students Popular Depot, Anarkali, Lahore.
The Standard Bookstall, Lahore.
The Proprietor, Punjab Sanskrit Book Depôt, Saidmitha Street, Lahore.
The Insurance Publicity Co., Ltd., Lahore.
The Punjab Religious Book Society, Lahore.
The Commercial Book Co., Lahore.
The University Book Agency, Kachari Road, Lahore.
Manager of the Imperial Book Depôt, 63, Chandney Chowk Street, Delhi.
J. M. Jaina & Bros., Delhi.
Fono Book Agency, New Delhi and Simla.
Oxford Book and Stationery Company, Delhi, Lahore, Simla, Meerut and Calcutta.
Supdt., American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon.
Burma Book Club, Ltd., Rangoon.
S. C. Talukdar, Proprietor, Students & Co., Cooch Behar.
The Manager, The Indian Book Shop, Benares City.
Nandkishore & Bros., Chowk, Benares City.
The Srivilliputtur Co-operative Trading Union, Ltd., Srivilliputtur (S. I. R.).
Raghunath Prosad & Sons, Patna City.
The Students' Emporium, Patna.
K. L. Mathur & Bros., Guzri, Patna City.
Kamala Book Stores, Bankipore, Patna.
G. Banerjea & Bros., Ranchi.
M. C. Kothari, Raipura Road, Baroda.
The Hyderabad Book Depôt, Chaderghat, Hyderabad (Deccan).
S. Krishnaswami & Co., Teppakulam P. O., Trichinopoly Fort.
Karnataka Publishing House, Bangalore City.
Bheema Sons, Fort, Bangalore City.
Superintendent, Bangalore Press, Lake View, Mysore Road, Bangalore City.

AGENT IN PALESTINE :—Steimatzky, Jerusalem.

* Agent for publications on aviation only.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
1. The Indian Arms Act, 1878	1—10
2. The Indian Arms Rules, 1924, with Schedules	11—126

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

I.—Preliminary.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Local extent.
   Savings.
2. Commencement.
3. Repeal of enactments.
4. Interpretation clause.

II.—Manufacture, Conversion and Sale.

5. Unlicensed manufacture, conversion and sale prohibited.

III.—Import Export and Transport.

6. Unlicensed importation and exportation prohibited.
   Importation and exportation of arms and ammunition for private use.
7. Sanction of Local Government required to warehousing of arms, etc.
8. [*Repealed.*]
9. [*Repealed.*]
10. Power to prohibit transport.
    Transhipment of arms.
11. Power to establish searching stations.
12. Arrest of persons conveying arms, etc., under suspicious circumstances.
    Procedure where arrest made by person not a Magistrate or a police-officer.

IV.—Going armed and possessing Arms, etc.

13. Prohibition of going armed without licence.
14. Unlicensed possession of fire-arms, etc.
15. Possession of arms of any description without licence prohibited in certain places.
16. In certain cases arms to be deposited at police-stations or with licensed dealers.

V.—Licences.

17. Power to make rules as to licences.
18. Cancelling and suspension of licence.

VI.—Penalties.

19. For breach of sections 5, 6, 10, 13 to 17.
20. For secret breaches of sections 5, 6, 10, 14 and 15.
For concealing arms, etc.
21. For breach of licence.
22. For knowingly purchasing arms, etc., from unlicensed person.
For delivering arms, etc., to person not authorized to possess them.
23. Penalty for breach of rule
24. Power to confiscate.

VII.—Miscellaneous.

25. Search and seizure by Magisrate.
26. Seizure and detention by Local Government.
27. Power to exempt.
28. Information to be given regarding offences.
29. Sanction required to certain proceedings under section 19, clause (*f*).
30. Searches in the case of offences against section 19, clause (*f*), how conducted.
31. Operation of other laws not barred.
32. Power to take census of fire-arms.
33. Notice and limitation of proceedings.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—ENACTMENTS REPEALED.
THE SECOND SCHEDULE. [*Repealed.*]

STATEMENT OF REPEALS AND AMENDMENTS.

SECTIONS 8 AND 9 AND SECOND SCHEDULE REPEALED AND SECTON 14 REPEALED IN PART BY	Act XII of 1891, FIRST SCHEDULE.
SECTION 16 SUBSTITUTED BY	Act XX of 1919, S. 2.

ACT NO. XI OF 1878.

[*15th March 1878.*]

AN ACT TO CONSOLIDATE AND AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.

Preamble.—Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to arms, ammunition and military stores; It is hereby enacted as follows.

I.—Preliminary.

1. Short title. Local extent.—This Act may be called the Indian Arms Act, 1878; and it extends to the whole of British India.

Savings.—But nothing herein contained shall apply to—

(*a*) arms, ammunition or military stores on board any sea-going vessel and forming part of her ordinary armament or equipment, or

(*b*) the manufacture, conversion, sale, import, export, transport, bearing or possession of arms, ammunition or military stores by order of the Government, or by a public servant or a member of either of the forces constituted by the Indian Territorial Force Act, 1920, or the Auxiliary Force Act, 1920, in the course of his duty as such public servant or member.

2. Commencement.—This Act shall come into force on such day* as the Governor General in Council by notification in the Gazette of India appoints.

3. Repeal of enactments.—On and from that day the enactments mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column of the said schedule. But all authorities and permissions given, licences and exemptions granted, orders and appointments made, notifications published, and rules, conditions and forms prescribed, under any enactment hereby repealed, shall be deemed to be respectively given, granted, made, published and prescribed under this Act.

And all such authorities, permissions, licences and exemptions shall, except as otherwise provided by this Act, continue in force for the periods for which they may have been given or granted respectively, or where no such period is expressly fixed, for one year from the date on which this Act comes into force, and shall then cease to have effect.

4. Interpretation clause.—In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"cannon" includes also all howitzers, mortars, wall-pieces, mitrailleuses and other ordnance and machine-guns, all parts of the same and all carriages, platforms and appliances for mounting, transporting and serving the same;

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* Came into force on 1st October, 1878—*see* Notification no. 1169, dated 27th June, 1878, Gazette of India, 1878, Part I, page 389.

"arms" includes fire-arms, beyonets, swords, daggers, spears, spear-heads and bows and arrows, also cannon and parts of arms, and machinery for manufacturing arms:

"ammunition" includes also all articles specially designed for torpedo service and submarine mining, rockets, gun-cotton, dynamite, lithofracteur and other explosive or fulminating material, gun-flints, gun-wads, percussion-caps, fuses and friction tubes, all parts of ammunition and all machinery for manufacturing ammunition, but does not include lead, sulphur or saltpetre:

"military stores" in any section of this Act as applied to any part of British India, means any military stores to which the Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the Gazette of India specially extend such section, in such part, and includes also all lead, sulphur, saltpetre and other material to which the Governor General in Council may from time to time so extend such section:

"license" means a licence granted under this Act, and "licensed" means holding such licence.

II.—Manufacture, Conversion and Sale.

5. Unlicensed manufacture, conversion and sale prohibited.—No person shall manufacture, convert or sell, or keep, offer or expose for sale, any arms, ammunition or military stores except under a licence and in the manner and to the extent permitted thereby.

Nothing herein contained shall prevent any person from selling any arms or ammunition which he lawfully possesses for his own private use to any person who is not by any enactment for the time being in force prohibited from possessing the same; but every person so selling arms or ammunition to any person other than a person entitled to possess the same by reason of an exemption under section 27 of this Act shall, without unnecessary delay, give to the Magistrate of the district, or to the officer in charge of the nearest police-station notice of the sale and of the purchaser's name and address.

III.—Import, Export and Transport.

6. Unlicensed importation and exportation prohibited.—No person shall bring or take by sea or by land into or out of British India any arms, ammunition or military stores except under a licence and in the manner and to the extent permitted by such licence.

Importation and exportation of arms and ammunition for private use.—Nothing in the first clause of this section extends to arms (other than cannon) or ammunition imported or exported in reasonable quantities for his own private use by any person lawfully entitled to possess such arms or ammunition; but the Collector of Customs or any other officer empowered by the Local Government in this behalf by name or in virtue of his office may at any time detain such arms or ammunition until he receives the orders of the Local Government thereon.

Explanation.—Arms, ammunition and military stores taken from one part of British India to another by sea or across intervening territory not

being part of British India are taken out of and brought into British India, within the meaning of this section.

7. Sanction of local Government required to warehousing of arms, etc.—Notwithstanding anything contained in the Sea Customs Act, 1878, (VIII of 1878), no arms, ammunition or military stores shall be deposited in any warehouse licensed under section 16 of that Act without the sanction of the Local Government.

8. [*Levy of duties on arms, etc., imported by sea.*] *Repealed by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1891 (XII of 1891).*

9. [*Power to impose duty on import by land.*] *Repealed by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1891 (XII of 1891).*

10. Power to prohibit transport.—The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the Gazette of India—

(*a*) regulate or prohibit the transport of any description of arms, ammunition or military stores over the whole of British India or any part thereof, either altogether or except under a licence and to the extent and in the manner permitted by such licence, and

(*b*) cancel any such notification.

Transhipment of arms. *Explanation.*—Arms, ammunition or military stores transhipped at a port in British India are transported within the meaning of this section.

11. Power to establish searching stations.—The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, at any places along the boundary-line between British India and foreign territory and at such distance within such line as it deems expedient, establish searching-posts at which all vessels, carts and baggage animals, and all boxes, bales and packages in transit, may be stopped and searched for arms, ammunition and military stores by any officer empowered by such Government in this behalf by name or in virtue of his office.

12. Arrest of persons conveying arms, etc., under suspicious circumstances.—When any person is found carrying or conveying any arms, ammunition or military stores, whether covered by a licence or not, in such manner or under such circumstances as to afford just grounds of suspicion that the same are being carried by him with intent to use them, or that the same may be used, for any unlawful purpose, any person may without warrant apprehend him and take such arms, ammunition or military stores from him.

Procedure where arrest made by person not a Magistrate or a Police-officer.—Any person so apprehended, and any arms, ammunition or military stores so taken by a person not being a Magistrate or Police-officer, shall be delivered over as soon as possible to a Police-officer.

All persons apprehended by, or delivered to a Police-officer, and all arms and ammunition seized by or delivered to any such officer under this section, shall be taken without unnecessary delay before a Magistrate.

IV.—Going armed and possessing, Arms, etc.

13. Prohibition of going armed without licence.—No person shall go armed with any arms except under a licence and to the extent and in the manner permitted thereby.

Any person so going armed without a licence or in contravention of its provisions may be disarmed by any Magistrate, Police-officer or other person empowered by the Local Government in this behalf by name or by virtue of his office.

14. Unlicensed possession of fire-arms, etc.—No person shall have in his possession or under his control any cannon or fire-arms or any ammunition or military stores, except under a licence and in the manner and to the extent permitted thereby.

[*Temporary provisions.*] *Repealed by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1891 (XII of 1891).*

15. Possession of arms of any description without licence prohibited in certain places.—In any place to which section 32, clause 2, of Act No. XXXI of 1860 applies at the time this Act comes into force or to which the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may by notification in the local official Gazette specially extend this section, no person shall have in his possession any arms of any description, except under a licence and in the manner and to the extent permitted thereby.

16. In certain cases arms to be deposited at police-stations or with licensed dealers.—(1) Any person possessing arms, ammunition or military stores the possession whereof has, in consequence of the cancellation or expiry of a licence or of an exemption or by the issue of a notification under section 15 or otherwise, become unlawful, shall without unnecessary delay deposit the same either with the officer-in-charge of the nearest police-station or, at his option and subject to such conditions as the Local Government may by rule prescribe, with a lincensed dealer.

(2) When arms, ammunition or military stores have been deposited under sub-section (1) or, before the first day of January, 1920, under the provisions of any law for the time being in force, the depositor shall, at any time before the expiry of such period as the Local Government may by rule prescribe, be entitled—

(*a*) to receive back anything so deposited the possession of which by him has become lawful, and

(*b*) to dispose, or authorise the disposal, of anything so deposited by sale or otherwise to any person whose possession of the same would be lawful; and to receive the proceeds of any such sale:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall be deemed to authorize the return or disposal of anything the confiscation of which has been directed under section 24.

(3) All things deposited as aforesaid and not returned or disposed of under sub-section (2) within the prescribed period therein referred to shall be forfeited to His Majesty.

(4) (*a*) The Local Government may make rules consistent with this Act for carrying into effect the provisions of this section.

(*b*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision the Local Government may by rule prescribe—

(*i*) the conditions subject to which arms, ammunition and military stores may be deposited with a licensed dealer, and

(*ii*) the period after the expiry of which things deposited as aforesaid shall be forfeited under sub-section (3).

V.—Licences.

17. Power to make rules as to licences.—The Governor General in Council may, from time to time by notification in the Gazette of India, make rules to determine the officers by whom, the form in which, and the terms and conditions, on and subject to which, any licence shall be granted; and may by such rules among other matters—

(*a*) fix the period for which such licence shall continue in force;

(*b*) fix a fee payable by stamp or otherwise in respect of any such licence granted in a place to which section 32, clause 2, of Act No. XXXI of 1860, applies at the time this Act comes into force, or in respect of any such licence other than a licence for possession granted in any other place;

(*c*) direct that the holder of any such licence other than a licence for possession shall keep a record or account, in such form as the Local Government may prescribe, of anything done under such licence, and exhibit such record or account when called upon by an officer of Government to do so;

(*d*) empower any officer of Government to enter and inspect any premises in which arms, ammunition or military stores are manufactured or kept by any person holding a licence of the description referred to in section 5 or section 6;

(*e*) direct that any such person shall exhibit the entire stock of arms, ammunition and military stores in his possession or under his control to any officer of Government so empowered; and

(*f*) require the person holding any licence or acting under any licence to produce the same and to produce or account for the arms, ammunition or military stores covered by the same when called upon by an officer of Government so to do.

18. Cancelling and suspension of licence.—Any licence may be cancelled or suspended—

(*a*) by the officer by whom the same was granted, or by any authority to which he may be subordinate, or by any Magistrate of a District, or Commissioner of Police in a Presidency-town, within a local limits of whose jurisdiction the holder of such licence may be, when, for reasons to be recorded in writing, such officer, authority,

Magistrate or Commissioner deems it necessary for the security of the public peace to cancel or suspend such licence; or

(*b*) by any Judge or Magistrate before whom the holder of such licence is convicted of an offence against this Act, or against the rules made under this Act; and

the Local Government may at its discretion, by a notification in the local official Gazette, cancel or suspend all or any licences throughout the whole or any portion of the territories under its administration.

VI.—Penalties.

19. For breach of sections, 5, 6, 10, 13 to 17.—Whoever commits any of the following offences (namely):—

(*a*) manufactures, converts or sells, or keeps, offers or exposes for sale, any arms, ammunition or military stores in contravention of the provisions of section 5;

(*b*) fails to give notice as required by the same section;

(*c*) imports or exports any arms, ammunition or military stores in contravention of the provisions of section 6;

(*d*) transports any arms, ammunition or military stores in contravention of a regulation or prohibition issued under section 10;

(*e*) goes armed in contravention of the provisions of section 13;

(*f*) has in his possession or under his control any arms, ammunition or military stores in contravention of the provisions of section 14 or section 15;

(*g*) intentionally makes any false entry in a record or account which by a rule made under section 17, clause (*c*), he is required to keep;

(*h*) intentionally fails to exhibit anything which, by a rule made under section 17, clause (*e*), he is required to exhibit; or,

(*i*) fails to deposit arms, ammunition or military stores, as required by section 14 or section 16;

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

20. For secret breaches of sections 5, 6, 10, 14 and 15.—Whoever does any act mentioned in clause (*a*), (*c*), (*d*) or (*f*) of section 19, in such manner as to indicate an intention that such act may not be known to any public servant as defined in the Indian Penal Code (XLV of 1860), or to any person employed upon a railway or to the servant of any public carrier, and

For concealing arms, etc.—Whoever, on any search being made under section 25, conceals or attempts to conceal any arm, ammunition or military stores shall he punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

21. For breach of licence.—Whoever, in violation of a condition subject to which a licence has been granted, does or omits to do any act shall,

when the doing or omitting to do such act is not punishable under section 19 or section 20, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

22. For **Knowingly purchasing arms, etc., from unlicensed person**—Whoever knowingly purchases any arms, ammunition or military stores from any person not licensed or authorised under the proviso to section 5 to sell the same; or—

For delivering arms, etc., to person not authorised to possess them.—Delivers any arms, ammunition or military stores into the possession of any person without previously ascertaining that such person is legally authorised to possess the same;

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

23. **Penalty for breach of rule.**—Any person violating any rule made under this Act, and for the violation of which no penalty is provided by this Act, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

24. **Power to confiscate.**—When any person is convicted of an offence punishable under this Act, committed by him in respect of any arms, ammunition or military stores, it shall be in the discretion of the convicting Court or Magistrate further to direct that the whole or any portion of such arms, ammunition or military stores, and any vessel, cart or baggage-animal used to convey the same, and any box, package or bale in which the same may have been concealed, together with the other contents of such box, package or bale shall be confiscated.

VIII.—Miscellaneous.

25. **Search and seizure by Magistrate.**—Whenever any Magistrate has reason to believe that any person residing within the local limits of his jurisdiction has in his possession any arms, ammunition or military stores for any unlawful purpose,

or that such person cannot be left in the possession of any such arms, ammunition or military stores without danger to the public peace,

such Magistrate, having first recorded the grounds of his belief, may cause a search to be made of the house or premises occupied by such person or in which such Magistrate has reason to believe such arms, ammunition or military stores are or is to be found, and may sieze and detain the same, although covered by license, in safe custody for such time as he thinks necessary.

The search in such case shall be conducted by, or in the presence of, a Magistrate, or by, or in the presence of, some officer specially empowered in this behalf by name or in virtue of his office by the Local Government

26. Seizure and detention by Local Government.—The Local Government may at any time order or cause to be seized any arms, ammunition or military stores in the possession of any person, notwithstanding that such person is licensed to possess the same, and may detain the same for such time as it thinks necessary for the public safety.

27. Power to exempt.—The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification published in the Gazette of India,—

(*a*) exempt any person by name or in virtue of his office, or any class of persons, or exclude any description of arms or ammunition, or withdraw any part of British India from the operation of any prohibition or direction contained in this Act; and

(*b*) Cancel any such notification, and again subject the persons or things or the part of British India comprised therein to the operation of such prohibition or direction.

28. Information to be given regarding offences.—Every person aware of the commission of any offence punishable under this Act shall, in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon such person, give information of the same to the nearest Police-officer or Magistrate, and

every person employed upon any railway or by any public carrier shall, in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon such person, give information to the nearest Police-officer regarding any box, package or bale in transit which he may have reason to suspect contains arms, ammunition or military stores in respect of which an offence against this Act has been or is being committed.

29. Sanction required to certain proceedings under section 19, clause (*f*).—Where an offence punishable under section 19, clause (*f*), has been committed within three months from the date on which this Act comes into force in any province, district or place to which section 32, clause 2, of Act XXXI of 1860 applies at such date or where such an offence has been committed in any part of British India not being such a district, province or place, no proceedings shall be instituted against any person in respect of such offence without the previous sanction of the Magistrate of the District or, in a Presidency town, of the Commissioner of Police.

30. Searches in the case of offences against section 19, clause (*f*), how conducted.—Where a search is to be made under the Code of Criminal Procedure, or the Presidency Magistrates Act, 1877 (VI of 1877), in the course of any proceedings instituted in respect of an offence punishable under section 19, clause (*f*), such search shall, notwithstanding anything contained in the said Code or Act, be made in the presence of some officer specially appointed by name or in virtue of his office by the Local Government in this behalf, and not other-wise.—

31. Operations of other laws not barred.—Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act or the rules made under it or from being liable under such other law to any higher

punishment or penalty than that provided by this Act: Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

32. **Power to take census of fire-arms.**—The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct a census to be taken of all fire-arms in any local area, and empower any person by name or in virtue of his office to take such census.

On the issue of any such notification all persons possessing any such arms in such area shall furnish to the person so empowered such information as he may require in reference thereto, and shall produce such arms to him if he so requires.

Any person refusing or neglecting to produce any such arms when so required shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

33. **Notice and limitation of proceedings.**—No proceeding other than a suit shall be commenced against any person for anything done in persuance of this Act, without having given him at least one month's previous notice in writing of the intended proceeding and of the cause thereof, nor after the expiration of three months from the accrual of such cause.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(*See Section 3.*)

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
XVIII of 1841 . .	An Act for consolidating and amending the enactments concerning the exportation of military stores.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXX of 1854 . .	An Act to provide for the levy of duties of Customs in the Arracan, Pegu, Martaban and Tenasserim Provinces.	In the preamble the words "and that the exportation of munitions of war from any of these Provinces into Foreign States should be prohibited." Section 11.
XXXI of 1860 . .	An Act relating to the manufacture, importation, and sale of arms and ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and to give power of disarming in certain cases.	So much as has not been repealed.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
VI of 1866 . . .	An Act to continue Act no. XXXI of 1860 (relating to the manufacture, importation and sale of Arms and Ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same and to give power of disarming in certain cases) and for other purposes.	The whole.
III of 1872 . . .	The Sonthal Parganas Settlement Regulation.	So much of the schedule as relates to Act XXXI of 1860 and Act VI of 1866.
XV of 1874 . . .	An Act for declaring the local extent of certain enactments and for other purposes.	So much of the first schedule as relates to Act XVIII of 1841.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

ARMS, ETC., LIABLE TO DUTY.

[*Repealed by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1891 (XII of 1891).*]

THE INDIAN ARMS RULES, 1924.

CONTENTS.

RULES.

1. Short title.
2. Interpretation.

Application of the Act.

3. Exemption, exclusion and withdrawal.
4. Extension.

Import.

5. Restriction upon import of cannon and certain other articles.
6. Restriction upon import of arms, ammunition and military stores from Portuguese India.
7. Restriction upon import of certain rifles.
8. Import of arms, ammunition or military stores into certain ports.
9. Import of arms, ammunition or military stores by sea from Madras, Rangoon or Bombay into certain ports.
10. Import by land or river of arms, ammunition or military stores.
11. Import from Berar.
12. Scrutiny by Railway authorities of consignments.
13. Production and delivery of import licences.

Export.

14. Restriction upon export by sea of cannon and certain rifles.
15. Export by sea of arms, ammunition or military stores from and to certain ports.
16. Export by sea of arms, ammunition or military stores from certain ports to ports in States in India or foreign territory.
17. Export by land or river of arms, ammunition or military stores.
18. Export to Berar.
19. Delivery of export licences.

Import and Re-export.

20. Import and re-export by sea of arms, ammunition and military stores.

Transport.

21. Prohibition of transport by post of arms, ammunition or military stores within the Province of Burma.
22. Prohibition of transport of arms, ammunition or military stores otherwise than under licence.
23. Restriction upon transport of cannon and certain other articles.
24. Transport of arms, ammunition or military stores.
25. Delivery of transport licences.

Import, Transport and Re-export.

26. Licence for import, transport and re-export of arms, ammunition and military stores.

Export and Re-import.

27. Licence for export and re-import of arms, ammunition and military stores.

Manufacture and Sale.

28. Manufacture, conversion, sale and keeping for sale of arms, ammunition or military stores.

Keeping for safe custody.

29. Licence to keep for safe custody fire-arms and ammunition.

Possession.

30. Restriction upon possession of cannon and certain other articles.
31. Possession of arms, ammunition or military stores.
32. Licence for the possession and use of fire-arms for purposes of target-practice.

Possession and Going armed.

33. Possession of arms and ammunition and going armed for sport, protection or display.
34. Temporary licence for possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed by *bonâ fide* travellers.
35. Possession of arms and ammunition, and going armed for the destruction of wild animals.
36. Possession of arms and ammunition, and going armed for the protection of crops.
37. Going armed on a journey.

Possession and Import or Transport.

38. Possession by dealers of certain balled ammunition, with liberty to import.

Applications for, and grant of, Licences.

39. Previous sanction in certain cases.
40. Applications for licences.
41. Form and language of licences.
42. Duration and renewal of licences.
43. Discretion and control of authorities empowered to grant licences.
44. Obligation to produce licences.
45. Production of arms.
46. Fees payable for licences.
47. Fees payable for duplicates.
48. Collection and refund of fees.

Cancellation and savings.

49. Cancellation of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920.
THE SCHEDULES.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

POLICE.

Delhi, the 3rd November, 1923.

No. F.-829.-I.-22.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4, 10, 17, and 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules :—

1. Short title.—(*1*) These rules may be called the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.

(*2*) They shall come into force on the 1st January 1924.

2. Interpretation.—(*1*) In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

"District Magistrate" means, in the case of Aden, the Superintendent of Police : in the case of the suburbs of Calcutta, as defined in the Government of Bengal Notification, dated the 21st September 1860, the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and in cases where the Local Government so directs in respect of any district or part thereof, an Additional District Magistrate ;

"Form" means a Form as set out in Schedule VIII ; and

"the Act" means the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878).

(*2*) The General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), shall apply for the purpose of the interpretation of these rules in like manner as it applies for the purpose of the interpretation of an Act of the Governor General in Council.

Application of the Act.

3. Exemption, exclusion and withdrawal.—(*1*) The persons and classes of persons, the arms and ammunition, and the parts of British India specified or described in Schedules I to IV are, respectively, exempted, excluded and withdrawn to the extent and subject to the conditions therein specified from the operation or prohibitions and directions contained in the Act :

Provided that the exemptions specified in Schedule I are made subject to the following conditions, namely :—

(*a*) they shall not be deemed to render lawful the import of arms or ammunition, save from Berar, or the transport within the Province of Burma of arms, ammunition or military stores, through the medium of the Post Office ;

(*b*) save in the case of persons included in entry 1 (*b*), entry 2 or entry 6 (*e*) of the said schedule, any person so exempted shall register, in such manner as the local Government may prescribe, any firearm or ammunition for the same in respect of which he is exempted from the operation of any provision of the Act ;

(*c*) every person shall, on the loss or theft of any arm in respect of which he is so exempted, forthwith report the occurrence at the nearest police-station; and

(*d*) the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct that any such exemption conferred on a class of persons shall cease to extend to any person included in that class who may be named in the notification.

(2) Any person failing to comply with any condition of exemption set out in provisos (*b*) and (*c*) to sub-rule (*1*) shall be deemed to have violated these rules.

4. Extension.—For the purposes of the definition of "military stores" in section 4 of the Act all sections of the Act are extended throughout British India to all lead, sulphur and saltpetre.

Import.

5. Restriction upon import of cannon and certain other articles.—(*1*) A licence for the import of—

(*a*) cannon,

(*b*) articles designed for torpedo service,

(*c*) war-rockets, or

(*d*) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition,

may be granted in Form I only by the Governor General in Council.

(2) A copy of every licence granted in accordance with sub-rule (*1*) shall forthwith be sent—

(*a*) where the articles are consigned to a Presidency-town or Rangoon — to the Commissioner of Police, or

(*b*) where they are consigned to any other place—to the District Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated.

6. Restriction upon import of arms, ammunition and military stores from Portuguese India.—A licence shall not be granted for the import of any arms, ammunition or military stores from Portuguese India:

Provided that nothing in this rule shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect any power conferred by these rules to grant a licence for the import of ammunition which, in the opinion of the authority granting the licence, is intended in good faith for blasting purposes.

7. Restriction upon import of certain rifles.—(*1*) A licence shall not be granted for the import by sea or by river or land, save from Berar,

(*a*) (*i*) of rifles of ·303 or of ·450 bore or of parts of, or fittings for, rifles of such bores or, save as otherwise provided by rule 38, of ammunition which can be fired from such rifles; or

(*ii*) of rifles of any other bore containing the following components capable of use in rifles of ·303 or of ·450 bore, namely, actions,

breech blocks, breech bolts, bodies, magazine cases, cocking pieces and breech bolt heads; or

(*iii*) of pistols or revolvers of ·441, ·455 or any intermediate bore, or of parts of, or fittings for, pistols or revolvers of such bores; or save as otherwise provided by rule 38, of ammunition which can be fired from such pistols or revolvers; or

(*iv*) of appliances the object of which is the silencing of firearms; or

(*b*) save with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, of rifles other than those specified in clause (*a*), or of parts of, or fittings for, rifles other than those so specified, or

(*c*) of any arms or ammunition through the medium of the Post Office.

(*2*) Nothing in clause (*b*) of sub-rule (*1*) shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect any power conferred by these rules to grant, save as otherwise provided by rule 6, a licence for the import of rifles, or parts of or fittings for rifles, which, in the opinion of the authority granting the licence, are intended in good faith for sporting purposes.

8. **Import of arms, ammunition or military stores into certain ports.**—Save as otherwise provided by rules 5 to 7, a licence may be granted in Form II for the import by sea—

(*a*) of arms, ammunition or military stores, at a Presidency-town or Rangoon—by the Commissioner of Police;

(*b*) of arms, ammunition or military stores, at the ports of Calicut, Karachi, Cochin and Aden—by the District Magistrate;

(*c*) of saltpetre or lead, at the ports of Akyab and Moulmein—by the District Magistrate;

(*d*) of sulphur in reasonable quantities, at the port of Tuticorin—by the local Government on satisfactory proof that the sulphur is required in good faith for medicinal, manufacturing or agricultural purposes; and

(*e*) of sulphur, at the port of Chittagong—by the District Magistrate on satisfactory proof that the sulphur is required in good faith for manufacturing or agricultural purpose.

Provided that all arms, ammunition or military stores imported into Aden shall be landed at the Abkari Pier at Tawahi only, and removed thence by the importer to such Government warehouse as the Political Resident may appoint in that behalf.

Provided further that any consignment of sulphur imported at Chittagong and destined for a place outside that town shall be unloaded under the supervision of customs officers direct from the ship into railway wagons, which shall be rivetted and sealed on the jetty, and shall be despatched direct to its destination without further handling or transhipment.

9. **Import of arms, ammunition or military stores by sea from Madras, Rangoon or Bombay into certain ports.**—Save as otherwise provided by rules

5 to 7, a licence for the import by sea of arms, ammunition or military stores—

(*a*) from the port of Madras into the ports of Tuticorin, Bimlipatam, Cocanada, Negapatam, Mangalore, Gopalpore, Vizagapatam, Pamban, or Masulipatam, or

(*b*) from the port of Rangoon into the ports of Akyab, Moulmein, Sandoway, Kyaukpyu, Tavoy, Mergui, or Victoria Point, or

(*c*) from the port of Bombay into the port of Mangalore,

may be granted in Form II by the District Magistrate of the district in which the port of import is situated.

10. Import by land or river of arms, ammunition or military stores.—(*1*) Save as otherwise provided by rules 5 to 7, a licence for the import by land or river of arms, ammunition or military stores may be granted in Form III.

(*a*) where the arms, ammunition or stores are consigned to a Presidency-town or Rangoon—by the Commissioner of Police, or

(*b*) where they are consigned to any other place—by the District Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated.

(*2*) Such a licence may be granted for the import of arms which—

(*a*) belong to any person who resides in a State in India and is exempted under Schedule I from the necessity of taking out a licence for going armed with, or for possessing, such arms, and

(*b*) are imported solely for the purpose of repair,

by the Political Officer for such State; and such licence shall also cover the re-export of such arms to the State from which they were imported.

(*3*) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are imported from a State in India otherwise than under sub-rule (*2*), a copy of the licence shall forthwith be sent to the Political Officer for such State.

(*4*) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are imported by road or river from elsewhere than Berar and are consigned to a district not on the frontier of British India, a copy of the licence shall forthwith be sent to the District Magistrate of the district into which they cross such frontier; and such Magistrate may, in his discretion, require the licensee to produce them for his inspection before allowing them to be taken out of the district.

(*5*) (*a*) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are imported by land or river from Berar under a licence, the importer shall deliver the licence, within six days of the arrival of the consignment at its destination,—

(*i*) in a Presidency-town or Rangoon—to the Commissioner of Police, or

(*ii*) in any other place—to the District Magistrate of the district in which the place of destination is situated, or such other Magistrate as the District Magistrate may appoint for this purpose.

(*b*) Any officer to whom a licence is delivered under clause (*a*) shall satisfy himself—

(*i*) that the arms, ammunition or military stores correspond with the description given in the licence, and

(*ii*) that any deficiency is properly accounted for,

and any subordinate Magistrate to whom a licence is delivered under sub-clause (*ii*) of that clause shall forward it to the District Magistrate.

(*6*) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are imported by rail, a copy of the licence shall forthwith be sent by the authority granting it to the railway authorities at the place to which such arms, ammunition or stores are consigned.

11. Import from Berar.—A certified copy of a licence to export from Berar into British India arms, ammunition or military stores granted under the Berar Arms Rules, 1924, shall be deemed to be a licence for import into British India granted under these rules.

12. Scrutiny by railway authorities of consignments.—(*1*) The railway authorities to whom a copy of a licence has been sent under sub-rule (*6*) of rule 10 shall require the consignee to produce the original licence and shall satisfy themselves—

(*a*) that the arms, ammunition or stores claimed by him correspond with the description given in such licence, and

(*b*) that such licence is identical in substance with the copy sent to them.

(*2*) Where, in any case referred to in sub-rule (*1*)—

(*a*) the consignee fails to produce the original licence, or

(*b*) the arms, ammunition or stores claimed by him do not correspond with the description given in such licence, or

(*c*) the licence is not identical in substance with the copy sent to the railway authorities,

such authorities shall not deliver the consignment and shall forthwith inform the nearest Magistrate.

13. Production and delivery of import licences.—(*1*) The consignee of arms, ammunition or military stores imported under a licence from elsewhere than Berar shall—

(*a*) where the consignment crosses the frontier by land or river, produce the licence within six days of such crossing before the District Magistrate of the district into which the consignment so crosses, or before such other officer as the District Magistrate may appoint in that behalf; and

(*b*) in any case in which the consignment is imported by land or river, deliver the licence within six days of the arrival of such consignment at its destination—

(*i*) in a Presidency-town or Rangoon—to the Commissioner of Police, or

(*ii*) in any other place—to the District Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated.

(*2*) Every officer before whom a licence is produced or to whom a licence is delivered under sub-rule (*1*) shall satisfy himself—

(*a*) that the arms, ammunition or stores correspond with the description given in the licence; and

(*b*) that any deficiency is properly accounted for.

Export.

14. Restriction upon export by sea of cannon and certain rifles.—(*1*) A licence for the export by sea of—

(*a*) cannon, or

(*b*) rifles, or parts of or fittings for rifles,

may be granted in Form IV or Form V only by, or with the previous sanction of, the Governor General in Council:—

Provided that nothing in this rule shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect any power conferred by these rules to grant a licence for the export by sea of rifles, or parts of or fittings for rifles, which, in the opinion of the authority granting the licence, are intended in good faith for sporting purposes.

15. Export by sea of arms, ammunition or military stores from and to certain ports.—(*1*) Subject to the provisions of rule 14, a licence for the export by sea of arms, ammunition or military stores may be granted in Form IV—

(*a*) at a Presidency-town or Rangoon—by the Commissioner of Police, or

(*b*) at the port of Calicut, Karachi, Dhanushkodi, Tuticorin or Aden—by the District Magistrate.

(*2*) Save as otherwise provided in sub-rule (*3*), every licence granted under sub-rule (*1*) shall be for export either—

(*a*) to such one of the ports specified in clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) of sub-rule (*1*), or

(*b*) in the case of export from the port of Madras—to such one of the ports mentioned in clause (*a*) of rule 9, or

(*c*) in the case of export from the port of Rangoon—to such one of the ports mentioned in clause (*b*) of rule 9, or

(*d*) in the case of export from the port of Bombay—to such one of the ports mentioned in clause (*c*) of rule 9, or

(*e*) to such other place in His Majesty's dominions outside India, as may be specified or described in the licence.

(*3*) A licence may be granted at any of the ports mentioned in clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) of sub-rule (*1*) for the export by sea of saltpetre or lead to the ports of Akyab or Moulmein.

(*4*) A copy of every licence of the nature referred to in clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) of sub-rule (*2*) and in sub-rule (*3*) shall forthwith be sent—

(*a*) where the arms, ammunition or stores are consigned to a Presidency-town or Rangoon—to the Commissioner of Police, or

(*b*) where they are consigned to any other place—to the District Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated.

16. Export by sea of arms, ammunition or military stores from certain ports to ports in States in India or foreign territory.—(*1*) (*a*) A licence for the export by sea of arms, ammunition or military stores from any of the ports of Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Calicut, Karachi or Aden to any port in a State in India or other foreign territory may be granted in Form V by the Governor General in Council:

Provided that a licence shall not be granted for export to a port on the sea-board of Arabia other than a port in the political charge of the Political Resident at Aden or of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

(*b*) A license for the export by sea of arms (other than arms in respect of which the restriction imposed by rule 14 applies), ammunition or military stores may be granted in Form V by any of the officers specified in the first column of Schedule V when the arms, ammunition or stores are to be exported from a port specified in the corresponding entry of the second column to a port specified in the corresponding entry of the third column thereof, subject in each case to the conditions specified in the fourth column.

(*2*) A copy of every licence issued under this rule for the export of arms, ammunition or military stores to any port in a State in India or to any port in the political charge of the Political Resident at Aden or of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf shall forthwith be sent by the authority granting it to the Political Officer or the Political Resident concerned.

(*3*) The authority granting a licence under this rule shall also send a copy of such licence to the agent or master of the vessel by which it is intended that the arms, ammunition or military stores covered by the licence shall be shipped, and such agent or master shall not receive for despatch any case or package containing arms, ammunition or military stores unless such case or package is accompanied by the original licence, and shall satisfy himself—

(*a*) that the arms, ammunition or stores correspond with the description given in such licence, and

(*b*) that such licence is identical in substance with the copy sent to him.

(*4*) Where in any case referred to in sub-rule (*3*)—

(*a*) the case or package is not accompanied by the original licence, or

(*b*) the arms, ammunition or stores contained therein do not correspond with the description given in such licence, or

(*c*) the licence is not identical in substance with the copy sent to him, such agent or master shall not receive the consignment for despatch, and shall forthwith inform the nearest Magistrate.

17. Export by land or river of arms, ammunition or military stores.— (*1*) A licence for the export by land or river of arms, ammunition or military stores to any place outside British India may be granted in Form VI—

(*a*) by the Governor General in Council, or

(*b*) by any of the officers specified in the first column of Schedule VI when the arms, ammunition or stores are to be exported to a place specified in the corresponding entry of the second column, subject in each case to the conditions specified in the third column.

(*2*) A licence for the export by land or river of arms, ammunition or military stores to a State in India in political relations with a local Government may be granted under the signature of a Secretary to such Government, or by such other officer as may be empowered by the Governor General in Council in that behalf.

(*3*) Where any arms, ammunition or stores are exported to a State in India under a licence granted under this rule by any authority other than the Political Officer for such State, a copy of such licence shall forthwith be sent to such Political Officer.

(*4*) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are exported by road or river, a copy of the licence shall forthwith ,be sent to the District Magistrate of the district out of which they cross the frontier of British India; and such Magistrate may, in his discretion, require the licensee to produce them for his inspection before allowing them to leave the district.

(*5*) (*a*) Where the arms. ammunition or stores are exported by rail, a copy of the licence shall forthwith be sent by the authority granting it,—

(*i*) in the case of a consignment despatched from a Presidency-town or Rangoon—to the Commissioner of Police, and

(*ii*) in all other cases—to the District Magistrate of the district from which the consignment is to be despatched.

(*b*) The Commissioner of Police or District Magistrate shall forthwith send a copy to the railway authorities at the place from which the consignment is to be despatched; and the railway authorities shall not receive for despatch any case or package containing arms. ammunition or military stores unless accompanied by the original licence, and shall satisfy themselves—

(*i*) that the arms, ammunition or stores correspond with the description given in such licence, and

(*ii*) that such licence is identical in substance with the copy sent to them.

(*c*) Where in any case referred to in clause (*b*)—

(*i*) the case or package is not accompanied by the original licence, or

(*ii*) the arms, ammunition or stores contained therein do not correspond with the description given in such licence, or

(*iii*) the licence is not identical in substance with the copy sent to them, such authorities shall not receive the consignment for despatch, and shall forthwith inform the nearest Magistrate.

(*d*) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are exported by rail to Berar, a copy of the licence shall be attached to the way-bill or invoice, as the case may be, and telegraphic advice of every such consignment shall be sent by the railway authorities from the forwarding to the receiving station.

18. Export to Berar. A certified copy of a licence to import from British India into Berar arms, ammunition or military stores, granted under the Berar Arms Rules, 1924, shall be deemed to be a licence for export from British India granted under these rules.

19. Delivery of export licences. (*1*) Where any arms, ammunition or military stores are exported by road or river, the licence shall, within six days of the arrival of the consignment in the district out of which it is to cross the frontier and before it so crosses, be delivered to the District Magistrate of such district, or to such other officer as the District Magistrate may appoint for this purpose.

(2) Every officer to whom a licence is delivered under sub-rule (*1*) shall satisfy himself—

(*a*) that the arms, ammunition or stores correspond with the description given in the licence, and

(*b*) that any deficiency is properly accounted for.

Import and Re-export.

20. Import and re-export by sea of arms, ammunition or military stores.—Where a vessel bound for a port other than a port in British India calls at any port in British India in the course of its voyage, and there remains for a period exceeding forty-eight hours, any arms, ammunition or military stores in the possession of any passenger not exempted from liability to take out a licence in respect of such possession shall be delivered by him to the Customs-collector to be detained until the departure by sea of such passenger, and it shall not be necessary for such passenger to take out any licence in respect of arms, ammunition or military stores so delivered and detained.

Transport.

21. Prohibition of transport by post of arms, ammunition or military stores within the Province of Burma.—The transmission by post within the Province of Burma of arms, ammunition or military stores is prohibited.

22. Prohibition of transport of arms, ammunition or military stores otherwise than under licence.—(*1*) Save as herein otherwise provided, the transport of arms, ammunition or military stores is prohibited over the

whole of British India, except under a licence and to the extent and in the manner permitted by such licence.

(*2*) Nothing in sub-rule (*1*) shall be deemed to apply—

(*a*) to arms, and ammunition transported personally or as personal luggage in reasonable quantities for his own use by any person lawfully entitled to possess arms or go armed ;

or, subject to the provisions of rule 39 and save in the case of arms or ammunition consigned to any place in the province of Ajmer-Merwara from outside the province,

(*b*) to arms, ammunition or military stores which are covered by a licence for their export or import and are being transported by a licensed dealer in accordance with such licence—

(*i*) from the place of despatch in British India to the port or other place of export or from the port or other place of import to the place of destination ; or

(*ii*) by transhipment in the port of import for re-export by sea ; or

(*c*) to arms, ammunition or military stores transported—

(*i*) by any person licenced to possess such articles or exempted from the liability to obtain such licence, where such articles are transported in reasonable quantities for his own use from the premises of a licensed dealer, or are transported for purposes of examination or repair to or from any such premises or are transported to any other person so licensed or exempted as aforesaid.

(*ii*) by a licensed dealer, where such articles are transported in a case or package legibly addressed to such a person as is referred to in sub-clause (*i*), in compliance with an order given by such person for the supply of such articles in reasonable quantities for his own use.

23. Restriction upon transport of cannon and certain other articles.—(*1*) A licence for the transport of—

(*a*) cannon,

(*b*) articles designed for torpedo service,

(*c*) war-rockets, or

(*d*) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition.

may be granted in Form I only by the Governor General in Council.

(*2*) A copy of every licence granted in accordance with sub-rule (*1*) shall forthwith be sent—

(*a*) where the articles are consigned to a Presidency-town or Rangoon —to the Commissioner of Police, or

(*b*) where they are consigned to any other place—to the District Magistrate of the District in which such place is situated.

24. Transport of arms, ammunition or military stores.—(*1*) Save as otherwise provided by rule 23, and subject to the provisions of sub-rule (*2*) rule 39 a licence for the transport of arms, ammunition or military stores may be granted in Form VII—

(*a*) where the arms, ammunition or stores are consigned from a Presidency-town or Rangoon—by the Commissioner of Police;

(*b*) where they are consigned from any other place—by the District Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated;

(*2*) A copy of every licence granted under sub-rule (*1*) for transport beyond the local limits of the authority of the officer granting it shall forthwith be sent—

(*a*) where the arms, ammunition or stores are consigned to a Presidency-town or Rangoon—to the Commissioner of Police, or

(*b*) where they are consigned to any other place—to the District Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated.

(*3*) A copy of every licence granted under sub-rule (*1*) by a District Magistrate for transport within the limits, of his district shall forthwith be sent to the subordinate Magistrate (if any) having authority at the place to which the arms, ammunition or stores are consigned.

(*4*) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are transported by rail, a copy of the licence shall be attached to the way-bill or invoice, as the case may be, and telegraphic advice of every such consignment shall be sent by the railway authorities from the forwarding to the receiving station; and the consignment shall not be taken from the railway premises unless the railway police, or, if there are no railway police, the railway authorities, have satisfied themselves that the arms, ammunition or stores correspond with the description given in the licence.

25. Delivery of transport licences.—(*1*) The consignee of any arms, ammunition or military stores transported by land or river under a licence shall deliver the licence within six days of the arrival of the consignment at its destination—

(*a*) in a Presidency-town or Rangoon—to the Commissioner of Police, or

(*b*) in any other place—to the District Magistrate of the district in which the place of destination is situated, or to such other Magistrate as the District Magistrate may appoint in that behalf.

(*2*) Any officer to whom a licence is delivered under sub-rule (*1*) shall satisfy himself—

(*a*) that the arms, ammunition or military stores correspond with the description given in the licence, and

(*b*) that any deficiency is properly accounted for,

and any subordinate Magistrate, to whom a licence is delivered under clause (*b*) of that sub-rule, shall forward it to the District Magistrate.

Import, Transport and Re-export.

26. Licence for import, transport and re-export of arms, ammunition and military stores.—(*1*) Save as otherwise provided by rules 5, 7 and 23, a comprehensive licence for the import by sea, land or river, of arms, ammunition or military stores and for their re-export may be granted in Form VIII—

(*a*) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are consigned from one Indian State to another separated therefrom by British Indian territory—by the Political Officer for either State.

(*b*) where they are consigned from any place in one Indian State to any other place in the same State separated therefrom by British Indian territory—by the Political Officer of such State :

Provided that nothing in this sub-rule shall apply to import from, or export to, Berar.

(*2*) (*a*) Where under the authority of the licence granted under sub-rule (*1*), the arms, ammunition or stores are to be transported across British Indian territory entirely by rail, a copy of the licence shall forthwith be sent by the Political Officer granting it to the other Political Officer concerned and to the railway authorities at the place from which the consignment is to be despatched.

(*b*) The railway authorities shall not receive for despatch any case or package containing arms, ammunition or military stores unless accompanied by the original licence and shall satisfy themselves—

(*i*) that the arms, ammunition or stores correspond with the description given in such licence, and

(*ii*) that such licence is identical with the copy sent to them—

(*c*) where in any case—

(*i*) the consignment is not accompanied by the original licence, or

(*ii*) the arms, ammunition or stores contained therein do not correspond with the description given in such licence, or

(*iii*) the licence is not identical with the copy sent to them,

the railway authorities shall not receive the consignment for despatch and shall forthwith inform the Political Officer granting the licence.

(*3*) Where under the authority of a licence granted under sub-rule (*1*) arms, ammunition or stores are to be transported across British Indian territory and re-exported by road or river,—

(*i*) a copy of the licence shall forthwith be sent by the Political Officer granting it to the District Magistrate of the district out of which the consignment is to cross the frontier of British India into the State to which it is exported ; and

(*ii*) the licence shall within 6 days of the arrival of the consignment in the district out of which it is to cross the frontier of

British India into the State to which it is exported, and before it so crosses, be delivered to the District Magistrate of such district, or to such other officer as the District Magistrate may appoint for this purpose.

(*4*) Every officer to whom a licence is delivered under clause (*ii*) of sub-rule (*3*) shall satisfy himself—

(*a*) that such licence is identical in substance with the copy sent to him under clause (*i*) of that sub-rule, or to the District Magistrate in case he is not the District Magistrate himself;

(*b*) that the arms, ammunition or stores correspond with the description given in the licence; and

(*c*) that any deficiency is properly accounted for.

Export and re-import.

27. Licence for export and re-import of arms, ammunition and military stores.—(*1*) Save as otherwise provided by rules 5 and 7 a comprehensive licence for the export by sea, land or river of arms, ammunition or military stores and for their re-import where such arms, ammunition or stores, are consigned from any place in British India to any other place in British India separated therefrom by Indian State territory may be granted in Form VIII by the licensing authority of either such place that is to say, by the authority empowered under these rules to grant a licence for the export of such arms, ammunition or military stores when consigned from, or, as the case may be, for their import when consigned to, such place:

Provided that nothing in this sub-rule shall apply to export to, or import from, Berar.

(*2*) A copy of every licence granted under sub-rule (*1*) shall forthwith be sent by the licensing authority granting it to the other licensing authority concerned and also—

(*a*) where the arms, ammunition or stores are to be transported entirely by rail to the railway authorities at the place from which the consignment is to be despatched, and

(*b*) where the arms, ammunition or stores are to be transported by road or river to the District Magistrate of the district into which the consignment is to cross the frontier of British India or re-importation.

(*3*) The railway authorities shall not receive for despatch any case or package containing arms, ammunition or military stores unless accompanied by the original licence and shall satisfy themselves:—

(*a*) that the arms, ammunition or stores correspond with the description given in such licence, and

(*b*) that such licence is idential with the copy sent to them.

(*4*) Where in any case—

(*a*) the consignment is not accompanied by the original licence, or

(*b*) the arms, ammunition or stores contained therein do not correspond with the description given in such licence, or

(*c*) the licence is not identical with the copy sent to them,

the railway authorities shall not receive the consignment for despatch and shall forthwith inform the nearest Magistrate having jurisdiction at the place where the consignment is tendered for despatch.

Manufacture and Sale.

28. Manufacture, conversion, sale and keeping for sale of arms, ammunition or military stores.—(*1*) A licence—

(*a*) in Form IX to manufacture, convert, sell or keep for sale, or

(*b*) in Form X to sell and keep for sale, any arms, ammunition or military stores may, save as otherwise provided by sub-rule (*2*), be granted—

(*i*) in a Presidency-town or Rangoon—by the Commissioner of Police, or

(*ii*) in any other place—by the District Magistrate.

(*2*) A licence—

(*a*) in Form XI to manufacture, convert, sell or keep for sale, or

(*b*) in Form XII to sell or keep for sale,

breech-loading rifles, parts of breach-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles shall be granted only—

(*i*) by the local Government, or

(*ii*) in Sind, by the Commissioner in Sind.

(*3*) The local Government or, in Sind, the Commissioner in Sind may, by licences granted by it or him under this rule, authorise selected dealers to sell and keep for sale a specified amount of ammunition for rifles of ·303 or of ·450 bore and for pistols and revolvers of ·441, ·455 or any intermediate bore:

Provided that the licensee shall not sell from his stock to any person who does not hold—

(*a*) a licence to possess such ammunition, or

(*b*) a licence for the export of balled ammunition to a State in India granted by a Political Officer empowered, under sub-rule (*1*) of rule 16 or sub-rule (*1*) of rule 17, to grant licences for export to such State.

(*4*) Every Magistrate and every Police-officer not below the rank of [Inspector, or, if the local Government so directs, of Sub-Inspector, may, within the local limits of his authority,—

(*a*) enter and inspect any premises in which arms, ammunition or military stores are manufactured, converted, sold, or kept for sale, and

(*b*) examine the stock and accounts of receipts and sales of arms, ammunition or military stores.

Keeping for safe custody.

29. Licence to keep for safe custody firearms and ammunition.—A licence to keep for safe custody firearms and ammunition deposited by their owners for that purpose may be granted in Form XIII to the holder of a licence in Form IX, Form X, Form XI, or Form XII—

(*a*) in a Presidency-town or Rangoon—by the Commissioner of Police, or

(*b*) in any other place—by the District Magistrate or by any Sub-divisional Magistrate specially empowered by the local Government in that behalf.

Possession.

30. Restriction upon possession of cannon and certain other articles.—(1) A licence for the possession of—

(*a*) cannon,

(*b*) articles designed for torpedo service,

(*c*) war-rockets, or

(*d*) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition,

may be granted in Form I only by the Governor General in Council.

(*2*) A copy of every licence granted under sub-rule (*1*) shall forthwith be sent—

(*a*) where the articles are to be kept in a Presidency-town or Rangoon—to the Commissioner of Police, or

(*b*) where they are to be kept in any other place—to the District Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated.

31. Possession of arms, ammunition or military stores.—Save as otherwise provided by rule 30, a licence for the possession only of arms (other than pistols or revolvers), ammunition or military stores may be granted in Form XIV—

(*a*) in a Presidency-town or Rangoon—by the Commissioner of Police ; or

(*b*) in any other place—by the District Magistrate or by any Sub-divisional Magistrate specially empowered by the local Government in that behalf.

32. Licence for the possession and use of firearms for purposes of target practice.—A licence for the possession and use of firearms, for the purposes

of target practice, by the members of any military mess or of any club or association may, with the sanction of the local Government, be granted in Form XV in the name of the mess, club or association—

(*a*) in a Presidency-town or Rangoon—by the Commissioner of Police; or

(*b*) in any other place, by the District Magistrate or by any Sub-divisional Magistrate specially empowered by the local Government in that behalf.

Possession and Going Armed.

33. Possession of arms and ammunition and going armed for sport, protection or display.—(*1*) Save as otherwise provided by rule 30, a licence for the possession of arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities and for going armed for the purposes of sport, protection or display may be granted in Form XVI or Form XVIA.—

(*a*) in Madras and Bombay—by the Commissioner of Police, in Calcutta by the Deputy Commissioner of Police at headquarters; and in Rangoon—by the Assistant Commissioner of Police, Rangoon.

(*b*) in any other place, by the District Magistrate or by any Sub-divisional Magistrate specially empowered by the local Government in that behalf, and

(*c*) in the case of a person residing in a State in India—by the Political Officer for such State:

Provided that—

(*i*) no license shall be granted for the possession of such rifles, pistols or revolvers as are specified in clause (*a*) of sub-rule (*1*) of rule 7, or of ammunition for rifles of ·303 or ·450 bore or for pistols or revolvers of ·441, ·455 or any intermediate bore or for going armed with such rifles, pistols or revolvers unless such rifles, pistols or revolvers or such ammunition have been lawfully imported into British India; and

(*ii*) no license shall be granted in respect of balled ammunition for rifles of ·303 or ·450 bore or for pistols or revolvers of ·441, ·455 or any intermediate bore, unless the authority granting the license is satisfied that such rifle is lawfully possessed by the owner thereof for sporting purposes or that such pistol or revolver has been lawfully imported into British India, as the case may be, and the amount of balled ammunition which such license may possess during the period of twelve months next ensuing shall be entered in the license.

(*2*) Any licence granted under sub-rule (*1*) may be made valid by the licensing authority as follows:—

(*a*) throughout the Province in which it is granted or any specified part thereof, or throughout British India, and

(*b*) when granted by a Political Officer under clause (*c*) of that sub-rule, throughout the whole or any specified part of British India.

(*3*) Any such licence having effect outside the Province in which it is granted shall be granted subject to any restrictions which may be imposed by any general or special order of a local Government in regard to its own Province.

(*4*) The District Magistrate, South Arcot, may, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of the French Settlements in India endorse a licence granted in Pondicherry for the possession of arms and ammunition or for going armed as valid for a period not exceeding one year throughout British India or any specified part thereof, and such licence, shall, when so endorsed, be deemed for such period to be a licence granted under sub-rule (*1*).

(*5*) A licence granted under rule 20 of the British Baluchistan Arms Rules 1927, may be countersigned by the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Baluchistan, as valid throughout the whole or any specified part of British India and, if so countersigned, shall be deemed to be a licence granted under this rule.

34. (*1*) **Temporary license for possession of arms and for going armed by** ***bonâ fide*** **travellers.**—Save as otherwise provided by rule 30, a licence may be granted in Form XVII to a *bonâ fide* traveller proceeding from a port of arrival in British India to his place of destination and for the possession of arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities during the period occupied in so proceeding and for going armed during such period—

(*a*) if the port of arrival is a Presidency-town or Rangoon—by the Commissioner of Police, and

(*b*) in other cases by the District Magistrate, or by any other officer specially empowered by the local Government in that behalf:

Provided that—

(*a*) no licence shall be granted for the possession of such rifles, pistols or revolvers as are specified in clause (*a*) of sub-rule (*1*) of rule 7, or of ammunition for rifles of ·303 or ·450 bore or for pistols or revolvers of ·441, ·455 or any intermediate bore or for going armed with such rifles, pistols, or revolvers unless such rifles, pistols, revolvers or ammunition have been lawfully imported into British India ; and

(*b*) no licence shall be granted in respect of balled ammunition for rifles of ·303 or ·450 bore or for pistols or revolvers of ·441, ·455 or any intermediate bore unless the authority granting the licence is satisfied that such rifle is lawfully possessed by the owner thereof for sporting purposes or that such pistol or revolver has been lawfully imported into British India, as the case may be.

(*2*) A copy of every licence granted under sub-rule (*1*) shall forthwith be sent—

(*a*) where the licensee's place of destination is a Presidency-town or Rangoon—to the Commissioner of Police.

(*b*) where his place of destination is elsewhere in British India or Berar—to the District Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated.

(*c*) where his place of destination is in an Indian State—to the Political Officer for such State.

(*3*) Any officer to whom a copy of such licence has been sent under sub-rule (*2*), shall satisfy himself when necessary that the licensee has complied with condition 6 entered on the form of licence.

35. **Possession of arms and ammunition, and going armed for the destruction of wild animals.**—A licence for the possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed for the destruction of wild animals which do injury to human beings or cattle may be granted in Form XVIII by the District Magistrate or by any Sub-divisional Magistrate specially empowered by the local Government in that behalf.

36. **Possession of arms and ammunition, and going armed for the protection of crops.**—A licence for the possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed for the destruction of wild animals which do injury to crops or cattle may be granted in Form XIX by the District Magistrate or by any Sub-divisional Magistrate specially empowered by the local Government in that behalf :

Provided that such licence—

(*a*) shall only be granted to *bonâ fide* cultivators ; and

(*b*) shall be valid only in the place or area specified in the licence by the licensing officer.

37. **Going armed on a journey.**—A licence for going armed on a journey in or through any Province may be granted in Form XX—

(*a*) in a Presidency-town or Rangoon—by the Commissioner of Police ;

(*b*) in any other place—by the District Magistrate or by any Sub-divisional Magistrate specially empowered by the local Government in that behalf, or

in the case of a person residing in a State in India—by the Political Officer for such State.

(*2*) Where a Commissioner of Police or District or Sub-divisional Magistrate receives an application for a licence of the nature referred to in sub-rule (*1*) from any person who—

(*a*) is not resident within the local limits of his authority, or

(*b*) is not personally known to him,

he shall, before granting the licence, ascertain—

(*i*) when the applicant resides in a Presidency-town or Rangoon—from the Commissioner of Police ;

(*ii*) when the applicant resides in any other place in British India or Berar—from the District Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated, or

(*iii*) when the applicant resides in a State in India—from the Political Officer for such State,

whether there is any objection to the grant of the license unless, for reasons to be recorded, he considers this precaution to be unnecessary.

(*3*) A licence granted under rule 21 of the British Baluchistan Arms Rules, 1927, may be countersigned by the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Baluchistan, as valid throughout the whole or any specified part of British India and, if so countersigned, shall be deemed to be a licence granted under this rule.

Possession and Import or Transport.

38. **Possession by dealers of certain balled ammunition with liberty to import.**—(*1*) A licensed dealer authorized by the local Government or the Commissioner in Sind under sub-rule (*3*) of rule 28 to sell and keep for sale a specified amount of balled ammunition for rifles of ·303 or of ·450 bore and for pistols and revolvers of ·441, ·455 or any intermediate bore may be permitted—

(*a*) in a Presidency-town or Rangoon—by the Commissioner of Police, or

(*b*) in any other place—by the District Magistrate,

to import such ammunition up to such amount.

(*2*) Where application is made under sub-rule (*1*) for permission to import balled ammunition, the dealer shall produce his licence and, if permission is granted, the authority granting it shall endorse on the licence the quantity of balled ammunition for which, and the date on which, such permission was granted.

Application for, and grant of, Licenses.

39. **Previous sanction in certain cases.**—(*1*) Save as provided by rule 26, a licence, having effect beyond the local limits of the authority of the officer granting it, shall not be granted—

(*a*) for the export of any arms, ammunition or military stores to a State in India without the previous sanction of the Political Officer for such State, or to any place in Berar without the previous sanction of the Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated :

Provided that the previous sanction of such Political Officer shall not be necessary in cases where the consignee is—

(*i*) a Ruling Prince or Chief ;

(*ii*) a gazetted officer in civil employ or an officer holding His Majesty's commission in His Majesty's naval, military or air forces ;

(*iii*) a member of the family of a Ruling Prince or Chief or a noble or an official of a State in India who has been designated in this behalf by the local Government or Political Officer concerned or

(*iv*) one of the persons or a person belonging to one of the classes of persons specified in Schedule I,

and the consignment is intended for the personal use only of the consignee ; or

(*b*) for the import or transport of any arms, ammunition or military stores—

(*i*) to a Presidency-town or Rangoon without the previous sanction of the Commissioner of Police ; or

(*ii*) to any other place in British India, without the previous sanction of the District Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated ; or

(*iii*) to any port within the political charge of the Political Resident at Aden or the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, without the previous sanction of such Political Resident.

(*2*) Save by the Commissioner of Police in a Presidency-town or Rangoon, a licence shall not be granted under rule 24 for the transport of any breech-loading rifle or balled ammunition to any place in—

(*a*) the North-West Frontier Province, or

(*b*) the Rawalpindi, Dera Ghazi Khan, Mianwali or Attock Districts of the Punjab, without the previous sanction of the local Government.

(*3*) The previous sanction referred to in this rule may be obtained either—

(*a*) by the applicant for the licence, or,

(*b*) by the officer to whom application for the grant of such licence is made.

(*4*) Where the previous sanction is sought by the officer to whom application for the grant of the licence is made, he shall send a copy of the proposed licence to the authority whose previous sanction is required ; and, on receipt of the reply of such authority, he shall either grant the licence or inform the applicant that his application is refused.

40. Applications for licences.—(*1*) Every person who wishes to obtain a licence under these rules shall apply in writing, through the medium of the

post office or otherwise at his option, to the nearest authority empowered to grant such licence, and shall in such application furnish all such particulars as may be necessary to enable such licence to be granted :

Provided that an application on behalf of a person subject to the provisions of the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), shall be made to the authority so empowered in respect of the place where such person permanently resides. Where, however, such person has his permanent home outside British India, the application shall be made through his Commanding Officer to the licensing authority of the district in which he is for the time being serving.

(*2*) Without prejudice to the generality of sub-rule (*1*) every person applying for a licence—

(*a*) for the import by land or river,

(*b*) for the export, or

(*c*) for the transport,

of any arms, ammunition or military stores shall specify in his application—

(*i*) the place of destination,

(*ii*) the route,

(*iii*) the time likely to be occupied in the journey, and

(*iv*) the quantity, description and price of each kind of arms, ammunition or stores in respect of which the licence is required and the purpose for which they are intended.

(*3*) Where the grant of the licence requires the previous sanction of some other authority specified in rule 39, the application shall state whether such previous sanction has been obtained and, if so, shall be supported by evidence thereof.

41. Form and language of licences. (*1*) Every licence shall be granted or renewed in the appropriate Form, and subject to the conditions set forth in such Form, and, save as therein otherwise expressly provided, the arms, ammunition or military stores specified and the persons named in the licence shall alone be covered thereby.

(*2*) Every such licence shall be written or printed—

(*a*) where it is granted in a Presidency-town or Rangoon, or where it is granted in a district and is intended for use beyond the limits of such district, in English and, if the licensing officer so directs, in the vernacular, or

(*b*) where it is granted in a district and is intended for use only within the limits of such district, in English or in the vernacular as the licensing officer may direct.

42. Duration and renewal of licences.—(*1*) Save as herein otherwise provided, every licence under these rules shall, unless previously cancelled,

be in force for such period and expire on such day as, subject to any restrictions or limitations provided in the appropriate Form, the authority granting it may enter thereon.

(*2*) A licence for the transport of arms, ammunition or military stores shall not, save for special reasons to be recorded by the authority granting it be granted for a period longer than twice the time likely to be occupied in the journey to the place of destination by the route indicated in the licence.

(*3*) Every licence may, at its expiration and subject to the same conditions (if any) as to previous sanction as would apply in the granting thereof, be renewed by the authority who granted it, or by any other authority empowered to grant a licence of the description in question :

Provided as follows—

(*a*) licences in Form XI or Form XII may, where the local Government so directs, be renewed by the Commissioner of the division in which the licensee resides or carries on business ;

(*b*) any Sub-divisional Magistrate may renew a licence in Form XVI ; and

(*c*) where a licence is renewed by an authority other than the authority who granted it, the former shall forthwith inform the latter of the fact of renewal and the period for which such renewal is valid.

43. Discretion and control of authorities empowered to grant licences.—(*1*) Every authority empowered to grant or renew a licence or to give his previous sanction to such grant or renewal may, in his discretion,—

(*a*) refuse to grant or renew such licence or to give such sanction, or

(*b*) where the authority is subordinate to a local Government, refer the application for orders to such local Government.

Provided that in any case in which such authority refuses to grant or renew a licence, the applicant for such grant or renewal may appeal to the immediate official superior of the authority so refusing.

(*2*) Every such authority shall exercise all powers and perform all duties conferred or imposed by these rules, subject to the control of the executive authorities to whom he is subordinate.

44. Obligation to produce licences.—(*1*) Any person who—

(*a*) holds a licence granted or renewed or a pass granted under these rules, or

(*b*) is acting under colour of such licence or pass,

shall forthwith produce such licence or pass upon the demand of any Magistrate or of any Police-officer of a rank not below that of officer in charge of a police-station.

(*2*) Nothing in sub-rule (*1*) shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect the power of any authority empowered to grant or renew a licence to grant

or renew it upon any condition, not inconsistent with that sub-rule, with respect to the production of such licence.

45. Production of arms.—The authority by whom any licence has been granted under rule 31, rule 32, rule 33, rule 35 or rule 36 or by whom any such licence has been renewed under sub-rule (*3*) of rule 42 may, for the purpose of satisfying himself that any arms covered by such licence are still in the possession of the licensee, at any time while the licence is in force, by order in writing require the licensee to produce the arms at such time and place and for the inspection of such person as may be specified in the order.

Fees.

46. Fees payable for licences.—(*1*) Every licence granted or renewed under these rules shall, save as herein otherwise expressly provided, be chargeable with the fee (if any) indicated in the Form in which it is granted or renewed.

(2) Where any arms, other than—

(*a*) cannon, or

(*b*) rifles, revolvers or pistols in respect of which the prohibition imposed by rule 7 applies,

or any ammunition or military stores are imported under a license into any British port and re-exported thence and re-imported into any of the ports specified in rule 8 or in rule 9, the necessary licences for such re-export under rule 15 and for such re-import under rule 8 or rule 9 shall be respectively chargeable with a fee of one rupee only.

(*3*) The Governor General in Council may, by general or special order, grant exemption from, or reduction of, the fee payable in respect of any licence.

(*4*) The local Government may, by general or special order, remit or reduce the fee payable in respect of the grant or renewal of any licence—

(*a*) for the import, transport or possession of sulphur in reasonable quantities proved to the satisfaction of the local Government to be required in good faith for medicinal, agricultural, manufacturing or industrial purposes other than the manufacture of ammunition ; or

(*b*) granted under rule 10 to any person for the import of any arms, ammunition or military stores in reasonable quantities proved to the satisfaction of the authority granting the licence to be required in good faith for the protection of persons or property.

(*5*) Any political Officer authorised under rule 17 to grant licences in Form VI may remit the fee payable in respect of the grant or renewal of any such licence in the case of arms and ammunition exported for personal use, or in the case of ammunition exported for the use for blasting purposes, whether on a public work or not, of the Government of the State for which he is the Political Officer.

(6) The fee payable in respect of the grant or renewal of any licence in Form VI shall be remitted in the case of all licences in that Form granted under rule 17 by the Commissioner of Police in Madras or Bombay, the Deputy Commissioner of Police in Calcutta, or by the District Magistrate of Delhi, Meerut, Lahore, Rawalpindi or Karachi.

(7) The fee payable in respect of a licence in Form VI granted under rule 17 by the District Magistrate of Malabar for export to Mahe shall be reduced to one rupee in every case in which the value of the consignment does not exceed twenty rupees.

(8) No fee shall be chargeable in respect of the grant or renewal or any licence in Form XVI to any member of any of the classes of persons specified in the first column of Schedule VII for possession of and going armed with the arms and ammunition specified in the corresponding entry in the second column thereof; provided that if application for renewal is not made within one month of the date on which the licence expires, the licensing authority may, in his discretion, levy renewal fees at the rates specified in Form XVI.

(9) No fee shall be chargeable in respect of the endorsement under [sub-rule (4) of rule 33 of a licence granted in Pondicherry.

47. Fees payable for duplicates.—Where a licence granted or renewed under these rules is lost or accidentally destroyed, the authority empowered to grant such licence may grant a duplicate—

(a) where the original licence was granted without the payment of any fee, free of all fee; or

(b) in any other case, on payment of a fee of one rupee or of the fee with which the original licence was chargeable, whichever is less.

48. Collection and refund of fees.—(1) All fees payable under rule 46 or rule 47 shall be paid by means of non-judicial stamps or in cash at the option of the applicant.

(2) Where a fee of not less than one rupee payable under these rules has been realised, and the application for the grant or renewal of a licence or duplicate is refused, the value of the fee shall be refunded upon application for the same being made within two months from the date of such refusal.

Cancellation and Savings.

49. Cancellation of the Indian Arms Rules 1920.—The Indian Arms Rules 1920, are hereby cancelled:

Provided that all exemptions, exclusions and withdrawals made, all licences or duplicates granted or renewed, all fees imposed, levied, remitted or reduced, and all powers conferred, by or under those rules shall, so far as they are consistent with these rules, be deemed to have been respectively made, granted, renewed, imposed, levied, remitted, reduced or conferred hereunder.

SCHEDULE I.

(See rule 3.)

PERSONS EXEMPTED.

The persons or classes of persons specified or described in the first column of the sub-joined table are, subject to the provisions of provisos (*b*) and (*c*) to rule 3, exempted, in respect of the arms and ammunition described in the second column, when carried or possessed (save where otherwise expressly stated) for their own personal use, from such prohibitions and directions contained in the Act as are indicated in the fourth column, subject to the provisos and restrictions entered in the third column.

THE TABLE.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
(1) (*a*) The Viceroy and Governor General of India, the Commander-in-Chief in India, the Governors of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, Burma, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, and Assam, the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, the Commissioner in Sind, Privy Councillors, Members of the Council of India when visiting India during their term of office, members of the Executive Councils of the Governor General and Governors, Ministers in Governors' Provinces and Members of the Indian Legislature during their tenure of office and for six months thereafter, Residents of the First Class, Chief Justices and Puisne Judges of High Courts, Judges of Chief Courts, Judicial and Additional Judicial Commissioners, Members of Boards of Revenue, Financial Commissioners.	All except— (*a*) cannon; (*b*) articles designed for torpedo service; (*c*) war-rockets; (*d*) such rifles, pistols or revolvers as are specified in clause (*a*) of sub-rule (1) of rule 7 (and ammunition which can be fired from a rifle of ·303 or ·450 bore or from a pistol or revolver of ·441, ·455 or any intermediate bore) not lawfully imported into British India; (*e*) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition; and (*f*) appliances the object of which is the silencing of firearms.	....	Those contained in sections 13 to 15.

SCHEDULE I—*contd.*

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
(*b*) Every Ruling Prince or Chief having a salute of guns, and every legitimate son of such Ruling Prince or Chief who is not less than 16 years of age and has been nominated by such Ruling Prince or Chief.	All except— (*a*) cannon ; (*b*) articles designed for torpedo service ; (*c*) war-rockets ; (*d*) such rifles, pistols or revolvers as are specified in clause (*a*) of sub-rule (1) of rule 7 (and ammunition which can be fired from a rifle of ·303 or ·450 bore or from a pistol or revolver of ·441, ·455 or any intermediate bore) not lawfully imported into British India ; (*e*) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition ; and (*f*) appliances the object of which is the silencing of firearms.	....	Those contained in sections 13 to 15.
(*c*) The retinues of any Prince or Chief having a salute of guns when such Prince or Chief is entering, passing through or residing in British India.	Ditto	....	Ditto.
(*d*) Servants of a Ruling Prince or Chief having a salute of guns when carrying arms for, but not accompanying, their masters.	Ditto	This exemption shall be subject to the following conditions :— (*i*) the number of servants entitled to the exemption in the case of each such Prince or Chief shall not exceed 4, and (*ii*) their names shall be specified in a general authorisation to be issued by the Political Officer concerned to the Prince or Chief.	Ditto.

SCHEDULE I—*contd.*

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
(2) (*a*) Every Ruling Chief not having a salute of guns;	All except— (*a*) cannon; (*b*) articles designed for torpedo service; (*c*) war-rockets; (*d*) such rifles, pistols or revolvers as are specified in clause (*a*) of sub-rule (1) of rule 7 (and ammunition which can be fired from a rifle of ·303 or ·450 bore or from a pistol or revolver of ·441, ·455 or any intermediate bore) not lawfully imported into British india; (*e*) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition; and (*f*) appliances the object of which is the silencing of firearms.	This exemption shall be subject to such conditions (if any) as may be prescribed by the local Government or the Political Officer, as the case may be, and may, where necessary, be of a general nature dispensing with the necessity of a fresh order on each occasion.	Those contained in sections 13 to 15.
(*b*) such members of the families of Ruling Princes or Chiefs and such nobles, officials, or accredited agents of a State in India as may be designated by the local Government or Political Officer concerned;			
(*c*) The retinues of any Ruling Chief or other person referred to in sub heads (*a*) and (*b*) when such Ruling Chief or person is entering, passing through or residing in British India subject to such limitation of numbers as may be fixed by the Political Officer concerned under the special or general orders of—			
(*i*) the Governor-General in Council, or			
(*ii*) in respect of Ruling Chiefs not having a salute of guns whose political relations are with a local Government, the local Government concerned.			
(*d*) all officials of States in India passing through British India on duty.			

SCHEDULE I—*contd.*

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
(3) Every Maharaja, Raja or Nawab whose title has been conferred or recognized by Government, every Peer, Baronet, Knight Bachelor, and Knight of any Order established by the Crown, and the Khans of Teri and Phulera in the North-West Frontier Province.	All except— (*a*) cannon; (*b*) articles designed for torpedo service; (*c*) war-rockets; (*d*) such rifles, pistols or revolvers as are specified in clause (a) of sub-rule (1) of rule 7 (and ammunition which can be fired from a rifle of ·303 or ·450 bore or from a pistol or revolver of ·441, ·455 or any intermediate bore) not lawfully imported into British India; (*e*) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition; and (*f*) appliances the object of which is the silencing of firearms.	The arms or ammunition carried or possessed by any person herein exempted shall be of such descriptions only and shall not exceed such quantities, if any, as— (*a*) the Governor General in Council, or (*b*) a local Government in respect of the territories administered by it or subject to its control, may declare to be reasonable for such person to carry or possess.	Those contained in sections 13 to 15.
(4) Every Consul and Consular Agent.	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto.
(5) Every person of Coorg race and every Jumma tenure holder in Coorg, who, by his tenure, is liable to perform military or police duties.	Ditto . .	The arms or ammunition carried or possessed by any person herein exempted whilst residing or travelling outside the province of Coorg shall not exceed one rifle with 100 rounds of ammunition for the same and one smooth bore breech or muzzle loading gun with 500 cartridges or the equivalent in leaden shot and gun powder.	Ditto.

SCHEDULE I—*contd.*

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
(6) The following persons and their retainers namely:— (*a*) the ancient Zamindars and Poligars of the Madras Presidency; every Malikana holder in the Malabar District; the Prince of Arcot; M. R. Ry. A. L. A. R. R. M. Arunachalum Chettiar Avargal, Zamindar of Devakottai in the Ramnad district; the Mahant of Tirupati in the North Arcot district and Shaik Mushtak Shaha, the present Valiya Thangal of Kundotti in the Ernad Taluk, Malabar district of the Madras Presidency; (*b*) the first class Sardars of the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country States; the first class Sardars of Gujarat; and such members of the Talpur family and Jagirdars and Zamindars in Sind as the Government of Bombay may designate; (*c*) such Zamindars of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam as the local Government may designate in this behalf; (*d*) such Sardars and Jagirdars of the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province as the local Government may designate in this behalf; (*e*) Shan Sawbwas and other Chiefs in Burma;	All except— (*a*) cannon; (*b*) articles designed for torpedo service; (*c*) war-rockets; (*d*) such rifles, pistols or revolvers as are specified in clause (a) of sub-rule (1) of rule 7 (and ammunition which can be fired from a rifle of ·303 or ·450 bore or from a pistol or revolver of ·441, ·455, or any intermediate bore) not lawfully imported into British India; (*e*) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition; and (*f*) appliances the object of which is the silencing of firearms.	This exemption shall be subject to— (*a*) the orders of the local Government regarding the persons to be included in this category, the number of retainers and the quantity and description of arms and ammunition to be permitted in each case, the purposes for which such arms may be carried, and (*b*) the annual registration of the retainers' weapons exempted, the number and description only being specified.	Those contained in sections 13 to 15.

SCHEDULE I—*contd.*

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
(*f*) (*i*) the Zaminders of the Scheduled Districts of the Central Provinces; (*ii*) the Dewan of Seoni; (*iii*) the Bhuskute of Tumarni and Burhanpur; (*iv*) the senior representative of the family of the Rao of Saugor; (*v*) the head of the junior branch of the Bhonsla family known as the Kuar Sahib; (*vi*) the representative of the family of the former Rajas of Saugor;			
(*g*) the Taluqdars of Oudh; Rao Udai Bir Singh of Gopalpura, Jalaun; Raja Bahadur Bijai Bahadur Singh of Katehra; and such other Zamindars of the United Provinces as the local Government may designate in this behalf; and			
(*h*) (*i*) the Tazimi Istimrardars and the non-Tazimi Istimrardars of Ajmer-Merwara; (*ii*) the Nawab of Boraj; (*iii*) the Diwan of Durgah Khwaja Sahib; (*iv*) the Jagirdar of Gangwana; (*v*) the Jagirdar of Dodiana; (*vi*) the Jagirdar of Jharwasa.			

SCHEDULE I—*contd.*

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and Ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
(7) Any of the undermentioned persons, not being members of trans-border tribes, namely :— (*a*) armed guards accompanying sheep, goats, asses and cattle under the provisions of the Frontier Grazing Regulation, 1874 (I of 1874); or (*b*) villagers residing in the North-West Frontier Province.	All arms except rifles, pistols, revolvers and daggers.	.....	Those contained in section 13.
(8) Every officer holding a Commission from His Majesty, every officer of His Majesty's Indian Forces or of Indian State Forces or of the Indian Territorial Force, every person enrolled under the Auxiliary Force Act, 1920 (XLI of 1920), and every Warrant Officer or Staff Sergeant of a British Unit of His Majesty's Regular Forces including a Warrant Officer or Staff Sergeant who is an instructor of the Auxilairy Force, India, or of the Indian Territorial Force.	Single-barrel rifles of ·303 bore required for match-shooting purposes.	1. Only one such rifle at a time shall be imported or used by any person hereby exempted. 2. The rifle shall be sighted to a range of over 1,000 yards. 3. The rifle shall, in the case of regimental officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and persons appointed to Corps of the Auxiliary Force, India, or of the Indian Territorial Force, become part of the equipment of the Corps to which the owner for the time being belongs. 4. The owner shall, at the time of importation, produce a certificate from the Commanding Officer of the Corps, senior officer or Head of Department to which he belongs, to the effect that, in the case of regimental officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and persons appointed to Corps of the Auxiliary Force, India, or of the Indian Territorial Force, the weapon will be brought on to the equipment ledger of the Corps, and in the case of Staff and Departmental officers, will be brought on to the equipment ledger	All.

SCHEDULE I—*concld.*

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
		of a Corps, in the officer's command or office inventory of stores, and will be accounted for in the same manner as other equipment. 5. This exemption shall, in the case of persons appointed to a Corps of the Auxiliary Force, India, or of the Indian Territorial Force, cease to have effect on removal of the owner from the force. 6. Any person hereby exempted may dispose of his rifle to another person so exempted: Provided that the rifle becomes part of the equipment of the Corps to which the latter belongs and is accounted for as such.	
(9) The Officer Commanding a unit in His Majesty's Regular Forces or in any Indian State Forces, and when he is in possession of a pass granted and signed by his Officer Commanding, every warrant officer, non-commissioned officer and soldier in His Majesty's Regular Forces or in any Indian State Forces.	Such arms and ammunition as are provided for sporting purposes by Government or from a regimental fund under the authority of the Officer Commanding the unit.	This exemption shall apply in the case of warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers only in respect of weapons and ammunition entered in the pass and to the areas and for the dates specified in the pass and in the case of officers Commanding only in respect of the purchase and stocking of arms and ammunition which are provided for sporting purposes by Government or from a regimental fund.	Those contained in sections 13 to 15.
(10) Persons holding swords or other arms received by them as gifts from the Governor General in Council or a local Government or the Commander-in-Chief.	Such swords or other arms as have been so received, together with ammunition for any fire-arms so received.	The ammunition in respect of which any person is herein exempted shall be of such description only and shall not exceed such quantities as— (*a*) the Governor General in Council, or (*b*) a local Government in respect of the territories administered by it or subject to its control, may direct.	All.

SCHEDULE II.

(See Rule 3).

ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES EXCLUDED.

Within the areas specified in the first column of the sub-joined table, the arms, ammunition and military stores described in the second column are excluded from the operation of such prohibitions and directions contained in the Act as are indicated in the third column.

THE TABLE.

Area.	Arms, ammunition or military stores.	Prohibitions and directions.
1. British India except the Punjab, Burma and the Delhi Province.	All arms except— (*a*) cannon other than of the kind specified in head (*i*) of entry 2, (*b*) firearms, (*c*) air guns and air-pistols other than of the kind specified in head (*iii*) of entry 2, (*d*) article designed for torpedo service, (*e*) war-rockets, (*f*) machinery for the manufacture of arms, and (*g*) appliances the object of which is the silencing of firearms:	All; provided that the local Government may, by notification in the local official gazette, retain all or any of the prohibitions and directions contained in the Act in respect of any arms in the case of any class of persons or of any specified area.
	Provided that the exceptions in respect of cannon and firearms shall not apply in the case of arms of these classes which are obsolete and unserviceable and of purely antiquarian value or which are in the possession of a regiment or military mess as trophies or curiosities or otherwise solely for purposes of ornament or display.	Ditto.

SCHEDULE II—*contd.*

Area.	Arms, ammunition or military stores.	Prohibitions and directions.
2. British India . . .	(*i*) Toy cannon weighing less than 56 lbs. and having (*a*) a calibre of less than one inch, (*b*) a length of bore of less than 24 inches, and (*c*) the interior of the bore unrifled.	All.
	(*ii*) Sights for rifles imported for the use of, or for sale to, the persons enumerated in entry 8 of Schedule I or non-commissioned officers and soldiers of His Majesty's regular forces on a written permit from the officer commanding the regiment to which they belong.	All.
	(*iii*) Air guns and air-pistols which satisfy the following test, namely, that projectiles discharged from such guns or pistols do not perforate a target 12 inches square formed by five strawboards of foolscap size, each board being 3-64ths of an inch thick and closely held together in a frame: Provided that in making and estimating the test the following conditions shall be observed, namely— (1) the gun or pistol shall be held horizontally with the muzzle at a distance of five feet from the target, (2) the test shall be repeated twenty times for each class of projectile which can be discharged from the gun or pistol, and (3) perforation shall be deemed to be effected in a case where the projectile is a dart, if the point of the dart pierces the back of the target and in any other case if the projectile passes completely through the back of the target.	All; provided that the local Government may, by notification in the local official gazette, retain all or any of the prohibitions and directions contained in the Act in respect of air pistols or of any class thereof in the case of any class of persons or of any specified area.

SCHEDULE II—*contd.*

Area.	Arms, ammunition or military stores.	Prohibitions and directions.
2. British India—*contd.*	(*iv*) Explosives made in small quantities for the purpose of chemical experiment and not for practical use or for sale; and the following classes of explosives when intended *bonâ fide* for private blasting purposes:—	Those contained in sections 5 and 14.
	(1) gunpowder in any quantity not exceeding 30 pounds,	
	(2) cartridges made with gunpowder and not containing their own means of ignition, and containing in all not more than 30 pounds of gunpowder,	Those contained in section 14.
	(3) percussion caps,	
	(4) safety fuses.	
	(*v*) Gun-wads and wire cartridges .	Those contained in section 6.
	(*vi*) All arms, ammunition and military stores covered by any licence or exemption granted in Berar under the law for the time being in force relating to arms, ammunition and military stores: provided that the conditions of such licence or exemption are observed.	All.
3. Punjab, Burma and the Delhi Province.	(*i*) Bows and arrows	All.
	(*ii*) Uniform swords and dirks manufactured in Europe of recognised military or official patterns, when possessed by, or intended to be supplied to, persons entitled to wear them as part of their uniforms.	All.
	(*iii*) Swords imported for presentation as prizes for members of the regular or auxiliary force.	All.
	(*iv*) In Burma and the Punjab, ornamental arms, and arms of an obsolete pattern possessing only antiquarian value, masonic swords, and theatrical and fancy dress swords: provided that they are virtually useless for offensive and defensive purposes.	All.

SCHEDULE II—*contd.*

Area.	Arms, ammunition or military stores.	Prohibitions and directions.
3. Punjab, Burma and the Delhi Province—*contd.*	(*v*) Arms which are in the possession of a regiment or military mess as trophies or curiosities or otherwise solely for purposes of ornament or display.	All.
	(*vi*) Kirpans possessed or carried by Sikhs: provided that in Burma the length of the blade thereof does not exceed nine inches.	All.
	(*vii*) Swords of honour possessed or carried by persons or by the heirs of persons to whom they were awarded by the Governor General in Council or a local Government.	All.
	(*viii*) Kukris possessed or carried by pensioned Gurkha officers, non-commissioned officers or soldiers of His Majesty's Indian Forces, residing in British India.	All.
3A. Punjab— (*a*) The districts of Mianwali, Dera Ghazi Khan, Muzaffargarh, Jhang, Gurgaon, Hissar, Ambala, Simla, Kangra, Rohtak, Jullundar, Gurdaspur, Sialkot, Jhelum, Ludhiana, Gujranwala, Gujrat, Attock, Shahpur, Hoshiarpur, Sheikhupura, Montgomery and Lyallpur.	Swords other than swordsticks . .	Those contained in sections 13 and 15.
(*b*) The remainder of the Punjab.	Swords other than swordsticks possessed or carried by the following classes of persons:— (*a*) Jagirdars enjoying a Jagir of Rs. 50 or more per annum. (*b*) persons paying Rs. 50 or more per annum as land revenue. (*c*) income-tax payers. (*d*) title holders, and (*e*) retired military officers of and above the rank of Jemadar.	Ditto.

SCHEDULE II—*contd.*

Area.	Arms, ammunition or military stores.	Prohibitions and directions.
4. British India, excepting Burma, Aden, the Mianwali and Muzaffargarh districts in the Punjab, and all districts on the external land frontier of British India.	(*i*) Lead required in good faith for industrial and manufacturing purposes (other than the manufacture of bullets and bird-shot) up to any quantity.	All.
	(*ii*) Leaden bullets and bird-shot in quantity not exceeding such limits as the local Government may fix.	All.
5. British India excluding the Burma. Aden and all the districts on the external land frontier of British India except the Karachi, Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier districts in the Bombay Presidency.	(*i*) Saltpetre	All.
	(*ii*) Sulphur in quantities not exceeding such limits as the local Government may fix.	All.
6. Aden, the Mianwali and Muzaffargarh districts in the Punjab and all the districts on the external land frontier of British India, outside Burma.	(*i*) Lead required in good faith for industrial and manufacturing purposes (other than the manufacture of bullets and bird-shot) in quantities not exceeding such limits as the local Government may fix.	All.
	(*ii*) Leaden bullets and bird-shot in quantities not exceeding such limits as the local Government may fix.	All.
6A. Aden, the Mianwali and Muzaffargarh districts in the Punjab and all districts on the external land frontier of British India, outside Burma, except the Karachi, Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier districts in the Bombay Presidency.	Sulphur in quantities not exceeding 10 seers.	All.
7. Burma and all districts on the external land frontier of British India, except the Karachi, Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier districts in the Bombay Presidency.	Saltpetre required for medicinal or goldsmith's purposes in quantities not exceeding 10 lbs.	All.

SCHEDULE II—*concld.*

Area.	Arms, ammunition or military stores.	Prohibitions and directions.
8. That part of the Bhavnagar railway which lies in the Ahmedabad district in the Bombay Presidency.	All arms, ammunition and military stores covered by any exemption or *parwana* granted under the Kathiawar State Arms Rules or the Kathiawar Agency Arms Rules, provided that the conditions of such exemption or *parwana* are observed.	Those contained in sections 13 to 15.
9. Burma—		
(*a*) generally . .	(*i*) Lead, except lead in the form of bullets and bird-shot.	Those contained in section 6.
	(*ii*) Lead required in good faith for industrial or manufacturing purposes (other than the manufacture of bullets and bird-shot) in quantities not exceeding such limits as the local Government may fix.	All.
	(*iii*) Leaden bullets and bird-shot, in quantities not exceeding such limits as the local Government may fix, when possessed by persons entitled to possess firearms.	All.
	(*iv*) Sulphur in quantities not exceeding one seer.	All.
	(*v*) Dahs intended exclusively for domestic, agricultural or industrial purposes.	All.
(*b*) In the Arakan Hill Tracts.	Spears	All.

SCHEDULE III.

(See rule 3.)

ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES EXCLUDED.

The arms, ammunition and military stores described in the first column of the sub-joined table are excluded from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in section 6 of the Act to the extent entered in the second column.

THE TABLE.

Arms, ammunition and military stores. 1	Prohibitions and directions. 2
I. Any arms, ammunition or military stores brought into and landed in bond at, or brought into any port in British India and declared under manifest to be consignments for, any port (other than a port specified in entry II of this Schedule) to which export is permitted.	All.
II. Any arms, ammunition or military stores brought into any port in British India and declared under manifest to be consignments for any port within the political charge of the Political Resident at Aden or the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf to which export is permitted.	Those relating to import.
III. Any arms, ammunition or military stores brought into the port of Aden and consigned, whether with or without transhipment, from any other British port to any other port, other than a port on the eastern sea-board of Africa to which the shipment of arms is for the time being forbidden by an order of the Political Resident at Aden.	All.

SCHEDULE IV.

(See rule 3.)

PARTS OF BRITISH INDIA WITHDRAWN.

The areas specified in the first column of the sub-joined table are withdrawn, in respect of the arms and ammunition described in the second column, from such prohibitions and directions contained in the Act as are indicated in the third column.

THE TABLE.

Areas.	Arms and ammunition.	Prohibitions and directions.
(1) All Scheduled Districts in the Madras Presidency.	All, except cannon and breech loading arms.	All, except those contained in sections 12 and 25.
(2) The Chittagong Hill Tracts in Bengal.	All	Those contained in sections 13 and 14.
(3) Ajmer-Merwara, except the Ajmer City Municipality and all places situate within three miles of any part thereof, and those parts of the Mirzapur district in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh which are situated on the right bank of the river Sone.	All, except cannon .	Ditto.
(4) The lands which are for the time being occupied by the Rajputana-Malwa Railway in the Nimar district of the Central Provinces (including the lands occupied as stations, outbuildings and for other railway purposes) between the stations of Mortakka and Nimar Kheri.	All	Those contained in sections 14 to 15: Provided that a person who refuses or omits to comply with any regulation or rule of the Railway for the time being in force relating to the custody of arms while in passenger trains shall not be entitled to the benefit of this exemption.
(5) The lands to which the Indus Valley State Railway Lands Act, 1873, extends.	All	Ditto.
(6) The following parts of the Punjab, namely:— (*a*) The pargana of Lahaul; (*b*) the Dera Ghazi Khan district; and (*c*) the Isakhel tahsil of the Mianwali district.	All (not being possessed by members of trans-border tribes) except rifles, pistols, revolvers and daggers, and rifle, pistol and revolver ammunition.	Those contained in sections 13, 14 and 15.

SCHEDULE IV—*contd.*

Areas.	Arms and ammunition.	Prohibitions and directions.
(7) The following parts of the North-West Frontier Province, namely :— (*a*) The Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan districts excluding any area included in a Cantonment or Municipality ; and (*b*) the villages in the Hazara district enumerated in the Appendix* annexed to this Schedule excluding any area included in the Municipality of Baffa.	All (not being carried by members of trans-border tribes) except rifles, pistols, revolvers and daggers.	Those contained in section 13.
(8) The following parts of the North-West Frontier Province, namely :— The whole of the North-West Frontier Province, with the exception of those villages of the Hazara district which are not enumerated in the Appendix* annexed to this Schedule.	All (not being possessed by members of trans-border tribes) except rifles, pistols, revolvers and daggers, balled ammunition and ammunition for rifles, pistols and revolvers.	Those contained in sections 14 and 15.

* *Vide* page 78 *et seq.*

SCHEDULE V.

(*See rule 16.*)

Officers empowered to grant licences for export by sea to ports in States in India or to Foreign Territory.

Officers.	Ports from which they may grant licences to export.	Ports to which they may grant licences to export.	Conditions.
1	2	3	4
(1) The Secretary to the Government of Madras in the Judicial Department.	Any port in British India.	Ports in foreign settlements within the political jurisdiction of the Government of Madras.	
(2) The Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Political Department.	Ditto	(*i*) Ports in Indian States in Bombay or foreign settlements within the political jurisdiction of the Government of Bombay; (*ii*) ports within the territories of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda; (*iii*) ports within the political jurisdiction of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf; (*iv*) any ports on the coast of Africa; and (*v*) ports within the political jurisdiction of the High Commissioner, Iraq.	For sporting rifles (other than sporting rifles taking ammunition of ·303 or of ·450 bore), sporting shot guns and sporting ammunition (other than ammunition which can be used in rifles of ·303 or of ·450 bore) not intended for sale or for military purposes, but for the personal use of the consignee and for explosives required for commercial purposes.

SCHEDULE V—*contd.*

Officers.	Ports from which they may grant licences to export.	Ports to which they may grant licences to export.	Conditions.
1	2	3	4
(3) The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.	Calcutta . .	(*i*) Ports within the political jurisdiction of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf; and	
		(*ii*) ports within the political jurisdiction of the High Commissioner, Iraq.	For sporting rifles (other than sporting rifles taking ammunition of ·303 or of ·450 bore), sporting shot guns and sporting ammunition (other than ammunition which can be used in rifles of ·303 or of ·450 bore) not intended for sale or for military purposes, but for the personal use of the consignee.
(4) The Commissioner in Sind.	Karachi . .	(*i*) Ports within the territory of His Highness the Maharao of Kutch;	
		(*ii*) ports within the political jurisdiction of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf; and	
		(*iii*) ports within the political jurisdiction of the High Commissioner, Iraq.	For sporting rifles (other than sporting rifles taking ammunition of ·303 or of ·450 bore), sporting shot guns and sporting ammunition (other than ammunition which can be used in rifles of 303 or of ·450 bore) not intended for sale or for military purposes, but for the personal use of the consignee.

SCHEDULE V—*concld.*

Officers.	Ports from which they may grant licences to export.	Ports to which they may grant licences to export.	Conditions.
1	2	3	4
(5) The Political Resident at Aden.	Aden . . . . „	(*i*) Any port on the coast of Africa or Arabia (other than a port on the latter coast which is within the political jurisdiction of the High Commissioner, Iraq); and	
		(*ii*) any port on the coast of Arabia which is within the political jurisdiction of the High Commissioner, Iraq.	For sporting rifles (other than sporting rifles taking ammunition of ·303 or of ·450 bore), sporting shot guns and sporting ammunition (other than ammunition which can be used in rifles of ·303 or of ·450 bore), not intended for sale or for military purposes, but for the personal use of the consignee.
(6) The Agent to the Governor General in the States of Western India.	Bombay and Karachi.	Any port in any State in Kathiawar or in the Kutch State.	
(7) The Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, and the Political Officer, Kalat.	Any port in British India.	Any port on the Makran Coast which is within their respective political jurisdiction.	
(8) The Agent to the Governor General, Madras States.	Any port in British India.	Any port in the Madras States.	

SCHEDULE VI.

[*See rule 17 (1).*]

Officers empowered to grant licences for export by land or river to any place beyond the Frontier of British India.

Officers.	Place.	Conditions.
1	2	3
(1) A Secretary to the Government of— (*a*) Madras, (*b*) Bombay, or (*c*) Bengal.	Any State in India .	For the export of ammunition intended solely for the use of a public railway or other public work.
(2) The Commissioner of Police in Madras.	Any of the French Settlements in the Madras Presidency.	To persons who would be exempted in British India from the ordinary prohibitions of the Act and subject to the following conditions so far as those conditions apply to the circumstances of the case, namely:— (*a*) the consignment for export shall consist only of arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities and for personal use; (*b*) the consignee shall be one of the persons, or shall belong to one of the classes of persons, mentioned in Schedule I; and (*c*) the Commissioner shall keep a list of such licences.
(3) (*i*) The Commissioner of Police in the towns of— (*a*) Madras, (*b*) Bombay, (*c*) Calcutta, and (*d*) Rangoon.	Any place in Berar .	For the export of arms, ammunition or military stores, except— (*i*) cannon, (*ii*) articles designed for torpedo service, (*iii*) war-rockets, or (*iv*) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition.
(*ii*) The District Magistrate in other places.		subject to the condition that a copy of the licence shall forthwith be sent to the District Magistrate of the district in Berar to which the arms, ammunition or military stores are consigned.

SCHEDULE VI—*contd.*

Officers.	Place.	Conditions.
1	2	3
(4) (*i*) The Commissioner of Police in the towns of— (*a*) Madras, and, (*b*) Bombay; and (*ii*) the Deputy Commissioner of Police in Calcutta.	Any State in India .	(*a*) The consignment for export shall consist only of arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities and for personal use; (*b*) the consignee shall be one of the persons or shall belong to one of the classes of persons specified in the proviso to clause (*a*) of sub-rule (1) of rule 39. (*c*) the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner shall keep a list of such licences; (*d*) no such officer may grant a licence for the export to a State in India of any arms in respect of which the prohibition imposed by rule 7 applies unless such arms have been lawfully imported into British India, and are required for the personal use of persons or members of the classes specified in Schedule I.
(5) The District Magistrate of Malabar.	Mahé	
(6) The Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Political Department.	Portuguese India.	
(7) (*a*) The Secretary to the Government of Madras in the Judicial Department.	Pondicherry and the other French Settlements in the Madras Presidency.	
(*b*) The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.	Chandernagore.	
(8) The District Magistrate of Meerut.	(*i*) Any State in India, and (*ii*) Kurram Chitral add Waziristan.	For the export of ammunition only to States in India; and for the export of arms and ammunition to Kurram, Chitral and Waziristan, subject to the following conditions, namely:— (*a*) the consignment for export shall consist only of sporting ammunition or sporting arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities for the personal use of the consignee; (*b*) the consignee shall be one of the persons or shall belong to one of the classes of persons specified in the proviso to clause (*a*) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 39;

SCHEDULE VI—*contd.*

Officers.	Place.	Conditions.
1	2	3
		(*c*) the Magistrate shall keep a list of all licences issued by him ; and (*d*) copies of licences covering consignments to States in Central India or Rajputana shall be sent to the Agents to the Governor General in Central India and Rajputana, respectively. In the case of Chitral, when the ammunition is to be exported by way of Peshawar, the Magistrate shall send a copy of the licence to the Political Officer for Dir, Swat and Chitral for communication, when necessary, to the Assistant Political Officer in Chitral. If the consignment is forwarded by way of Kashmir, a copy of the licence shall be sent to the Resident. In the case of Waziristan, the Magistrate shall refer to the Political Officer, Tochi, or the Political Officer, Wana, according as the consignment is for Tochi or for elsewhere in Waziristan.
(9) The District Magistrate of Rawalpindi.	Kashmir ..	(*a*) The consignment for export shall consist only of sporting ammunition in reasonable quantities for the personal use of the consignee ; (*b*) the consignee shall be one of the persons or shall belong to one of the classes of persons specified in the proviso to clause (*a*) of sub-rule (1) of rule 39 ; and (*c*) the Magistrate shall keep a list of all licences issued by him.
(10) The District Magistrates of Delhi, Karachi and Lahore.	Any State in India.	Ditto.
(11) (*a*) The Residents in— (1) Hyderabad, (2) Mysore, (3) Baroda, (4) Kashmir, and (5) Gwalior.	The States with which they are in political relations and any territory within their administrative control.	(*a*) No licence shall be granted for the export of— (*i*) cannon, or (*ii*) military stores of any kind other than sulphur, or (*iii*) save as hereinafter provided, such rifles, pistols or revolvers as are specified in clause (*a*) of sub-rule (1) of rule 7, or

SCHEDULE VI—*contd.*

Officers.	Place.	Conditions.
1	2	3
(*b*) the Agents to the Governor General in—		(*iv*) save as hereinafter provided, ball ammunition which can be fired from rifles of ·303 or ·450 bore or from pistols or revolvers of ·441, ·455 or any intermediate bore.
(1) Baluchistan, and		(*b*) licences for the export of rifles, revolvers or pistols of the bores specified in sub-head (*iii*) of head (*a*) may be granted to persons, or members of the classes, specified in Schedule I who are exempted in respect thereof;
(2) North-West Frontier Province;		
(*c*) all Political Officers in—		(*c*) licences for the export of cartridges may be granted to persons, or members of the classes specified in Schedule I who are exempted in respect thereof, subject to the following conditions, namely:—
(1) Rajputana,		(*i*) that, save in the case of cartridges for use with rifles of ·577/·450 and ·500/·450 bores, the number of such cartridges shall not exceed two hundred in any one year; and
(2) Central India, and		(*ii*) that the cartridges are for the personal use of the licensees.
(3) Kathiawar.		
(*d*) the Commissioner in Sind;		
(*e*) The Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division;		
(*f*) The Political Officers in—		
(*i*) Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country,		
(*ii*) Kutch,		
(*iii*) Rewa Kantha,		
(*iv*) Mahi Kantha,		
(*v*) Savantvadi, and		
(*vi*) Palanpur;		
(*g*) all Political Officers in the Punjab;		
(*h*) the Political Agent, Tripura State;		
(*i*) the Political Officer, Orissa Feudatory States;		
(*j*) the Agent to the Governor General, Madras States;		

SCHEDULE VI—*contd.*

Officers.	Place.	Conditions.
1	2	3
(*k*) the Political Officers for—		
(*i*) Pudukota,		
(*ii*) Banganapalle, and		
(*iii*) Sandur;		
(*l*) the Political Officers in—		
(*i*) Quetta-Pishin,		
(*ii*) Sibi. and		
(*iii*) Kalat;		
(*m*) the Collectors and Political Officers in—		
(*i*) Surat,		
(*ii*) Satara,		
(*iii*) Thana,		
(*iv*) Kolaba,		
(*v*) Dharwar,		
(*vi*) Kaira,		
(*vii*) Sholapur,		
(*viii*) Poona,		
(*ix*) Nasik,		
(*x*) Bijapur, and		
(*xi*) Sukkur;		
(*n*) the Political Officer in Manipur;		
(*o*) the Deputy Commissioner in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills;		
(*p*) the Political Officer in Sikkim;		

SCHEDULE VI—*concld.*

Officers.	Place.	Conditions.
1	2	3
(*q*) all Political Officers and Deputy Commissioners in the North-West Frontier Province;		
(*r*) the Political Officer, Chhattisgarh Feudatories, and all Civil Officers in the Central Provinces who may have States in India within their political charge; and		
(*s*) the Agents to the Governor for Rampur, Benares and Tehri States.		
(12) (*a 1*) The Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.	Any place within the political jurisdiction of His Britannic Majesty's Consul General and Agent of the Government of India in Khorasan or of His Britannic Majesty's Consul for Sistan and Kain.	
(*a*) The Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Political Department; and		
(*b*) the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.		
(13) The Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma.	Any State in India within the political charge of the Government of Burma, and any place in Siam or China.	Subject, in the case of export to Siam or China, to the condition that the consignee has obtained sanction to the import of the consignment from the Siamese or Chinese authorities concerned.
(14) The Commanding Officer of a Gurkha Battalion.	Nepal . . .	For the export of kukris in the possession of discharged Gurkha sepoys on their departure from the battalion to Nepal.
(15) The British Envoy at the Court of Nepal.	Nepal . . .	For the export of shot gun ammunition to discharged or pensioned officers, non-commissioned officers or men of Gurkha Regiments.

SCHEDULE VII.

[*See rule 46 (8).*]

Persons to whom no fee is chargeable for a licence in Form XVI in respect of certain arms.

Persons.	Arms and Ammunition.
(1) (*a*) Any Warrant Officer, Non-commissioned Officer, or soldier in His Majesty's Military Forces, British or Indian, or in the Auxiliary Force, India, or in the Indian Territorial Force, and any Warrant Officer of the Royal Indian Marine.	All.
(*b*) any Indian Officer within the meaning of section 7(2) of the Indian Army Act, 1911, (VIII of 1911), whether in service or retired and in receipt as such of a pension, or	
(*c*) any person who was enrolled as a member of a corps of volunteers under the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869 (XX of 1869), or who was a member of the Indian Defence Force and who has been awarded the Volunteer Officer's Decoration or the Long Service Medal.	
(*d*) Indian Officers of the Burma Military Police, Assam Rifles and Eastern Frontier Rifles whether in service or retired and in receipt as such of a pension, and	
(*e*) non-commissioned officers and men of the Burma Military Police, Assam Rifles and Eastern Frontier Rifles nominated in this behalf by Commandants of Battalions to a number not exceeding five in each Company.	
(2) (*a*) Any person, below the rank of commissioned officer who has been discharged from His Majesty's naval, military or air forces and who is in receipt as such of a pension or has been transferred to the Army Reserve or the Indian Army Reserve and who is designated in this behalf by the officer commanding his unit or department, or	Such arms as were actually in a person's possession at the time of his discharge, together with a reasonable quantity of ammunition for the same.
(*b*) any person below the rank of commissioned officer who has been discharged from any unit of the Imperial Service Troops or Indian State Forces and who is in receipt as such of a pension and who is designated in this behalf by the officer commanding the unit.	
(3) Any ex-officer of His Majesty's naval, military or air forces, so long as he is entitled to wear the uniform of such force or by any officer of the Indian Army Reserve after release from army service.	Revolvers or automatic pistols which formed part of equipment when in employment as such officer together with a reasonable quantity of ammunition for the same.

SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*

Persons.	Arms and Ammunition.
(4) Any officer of a Volunteer Corps, the Indian Defence Force, the Auxiliary Force, India, or the Indian Territorial Force, who has been granted honorary rank on retirement and permitted to wear the uniform of such corps or force.	Arms which formed part of equipment when in employment as such officer, together with, where necessary, a reasonable quantity of ammunition for the same.
(5) Retired police officers who are permitted to wear on ceremonial occasions or when calling on Government officials the uniform of the rank which they held in the force at the time of retirement.	Revolvers which formed part of equipment as a police officer, together with a reasonable quantity of ammunition for the same.
(6) The heirs or successors of persons holding swords or other arms received by them as gifts from the Governor General in Council or a local Government.	Such arms as were received as gifts, together with, where necessary, a reasonable quantity of ammunition for the same.
(7) Government servants whose possession of arms—such possession not being exempt from the provisions of the Act under section 1(*b*) thereof—is declared by the local Government to be in the public interest.	Such arms and ammunition as are specified in the declaration.

SCHEDULE VIII.

(See rule 2.)

FORM I.

(See rules 5, 23 and 30.)

FREE OF ALL FEE.

Licence for the import, transport/ possession of cannon, articles designed for torpedo service, war rockets or machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition.

Name, description, and residence of licensee and agent (if any).	Number of packages.	Description, with specification of calibre of cannon or other articles.	Number of articles.	COLUMNS TO BE FILLED IN CASE OF IMPORT OR TRANSPORT.			Period for which the licence is valid.	Use to which the articles are to be put.
				Place of despatch and route.	Place of destination.	Name, description and residence of consignee.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
							From the —— To the —— ——19 .	

The *of* *19* . { Date on which a copy is sent to the Commissioner of Police——— ——— / District Magistrate of the ——— district. } Seal. (*Signature*).

Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department.

The *of* *19* .

Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.

2. In cases of import or transport—

(*a*) bulk shall not be broken before the articles reach the place of destination, and

(*b*) the articles shall be delivered only to a person lawfully entitled to receive them.

3. In cases of import by land or river, or of transport, an account of the contents of each package shall be legibly written thereon.

4. In cases of transport by rail, each package shall be marked with the word "cannon," or as the case may be, in such a manner as to be readily recognizable by the railway authorities.

SCHEDULE VIII—*contd.*

FORM II.

(See rules 8 and 9.)

FEE—

(*a*) where granted under rule 8(*d*), FREE OF ALL FEE ;

(*b*) where granted under rule 9, ONE RUPEE ;

(*c*) in any other case, TEN RUPEES.

Licence for the import of arms, ammuniton or military stores into the port of

Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any).	Number of packages.	ARMS.		AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES.		Purpose for which required.	Value of the firearms per piece.	Place where articles are to be deposited or to which they are to be despatched.	Period for which the licence is valid.
		Description.	Number.	Description.	Weight in seers or number.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
									From the to the 19 .

The of 19 . { Seal. } (*Signature*)
Commissioner of Police,
District Magistrate of the district
Secretary to the Government of Madras.

Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.

2. An account of the contents of each package shall be legibly written thereon.

3. The articles shall be either—

(*a*) deposited at Aden in such Government warehouse as the Political Resident may from time to time appoint in this behalf, and elsewhere—

(*i*) in a warehouse appointed under section 15 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, or

(*ii*) subject to the general or special sanction of the local Government under section 7 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, in a warehouse licensed under section 16 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, or

(*b*) forthwith despatched to their place of destination.

SCHEDULE VIII—*contd.*

FORM III.

(*See rule 10.*)

FEE—

(*a*) where granted under rule 10 (*1*), FIVE RUPEES ;

(*b*) where granted under rule 10 (*2*), FREE OF ALL FEE.

Licence for the import of arms, ammunition or military stores by land or river.

Name, description, and residence of licensee and agent (if any).	Number of packages.	ARMS.		AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES.		Place of despatch and route.	Purpose for which required	Place of destination.	Name, description and residence of consignee.	Period for which the licence is valid.
		Description.	Number.	Description.	Weight in seers or number.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
										From the 19 .

(*Signature*)
Commissioner of Police
Seal. *District Magistrate of the* *district*
Political Officer for the *State.*

Date on which a copy is sent to the

The *of* *19* . { *Political Officer for the* *State* [*rule 10* (3)].
District Magistrate of *district* [*rule 10* (4)].
Station Master at the *station* [*rule 10* (6)],

The *of* *19* .

Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.

2. The articles shall not be conveyed by any route other than that specified in column 7 ; and bulk shall not be broken, nor shall the consignment be stopped, before the articles reach the place of destination.

3. An account of the contents of each package shall be legibly written thereon ; and where the articles are conveyed by rail, each package shall be marked with the word or expression "Arms," "Ammunition" or "Military Stores," as the case may be, so as to be readily recognizable by the railway authorities.

SCHEDULE VIII—*contd.*

FORM IV.

(*See rule 15.*)

FEE—

(*a*) where granted under rule 15(*2*) (*a*) to (*d*), TEN RUPEES, or, in the case referred to in rule 46(*2*), ONE RUPEE.

(*b*) where granted under rule 15(*2*) (*e*), FREE OF ALL FEE.

Licence for the export by sea of arms, ammunition or military stores from the port of to the port of

Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any).	Number of packages.	ARMS.		AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES.		Port to which consignment is to be despatched.	Period for which the licence is valid.
		Description.	Number.	Description.	Weight in seers or number.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							From the to the

The *of* *19* . Date on which the previous sanction of the Commissioner of Police / District Magistrate of the district is obtained [rule 39 (*1*)]. (*Signature*).

The *of* *19* . Date on which a copy is sent to the Commissioner of Police, / District Magistrate of the district [rule 15 (*4*)]. Seal.

The *of* *19* . *Commissioner of Police, District Magistrate of the district.*

Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.

2. Where the consignment is to be despatched to an Indian port, the licence shall not be valid for export to any port other than that entered in column 7.

SCHEDULE VIII—*contd.*

FORM V.

(See rule 16.)

FEE—FIVE RUPEES.

Licence for the export by sea of arms, ammunition or military stores from the port of to the port of ,

Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any).	Number of packages.	ARMS.		AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES.		Place of despatch and route.	Purpose for which required.	Place of destination	Name, description and residence of consignee.	Period for which the licence is valid.
		Description.	Number.	Description.	Weight in seers or number.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
										From the to the 19 .

(*Signature.*)

Secretary to the Govt. of India, Foreign and Political Dept.

Officer specially empowered under rule 16.

The of 19 . { Date on which a copy is sent to the (1) Political Officer or Political Resident [rule 16 (*2*)]. (2) Agent or Master of vessel at the.....port [rule 16(*3*)].

The of 19 .

Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.

2. The articles shall not be conveyed by any route other than that specified in column 7 ; and bulk shall not be broken, or the consignment stopped, before the articles reach the place of destination.

3. An account of the contents of each package shall be legibly written thereon ; and where the articles are conveyed by rail, each package shall be marked with the word or expression " Arms," " Ammunition " or " Military Stores," as the case may be, so as to be readily recognizable by the railway authorities.

SCHEDULE VIII—*contd.*

FORM VI.

(See rule 17.)

FEE—FIVE RUPEES.

Licence for the export by land or river of— { *arms, ammunition or military stores to in the State.* / *arms, ammunition or military stores to the State in political relations with the Government of*

Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any).	Number of packages.	ARMS. Description.	ARMS. Number.	AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES. Description.	AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES. Weight in seers or number.	Place of despatch and route.	Purpose for which required.	Place of destination.	Name, description and residence of consignee.	Period for which the licence is valid.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
										From the ——— to the ——— ———19 .

The of 19 . { Date on which the previous sanction of the Political Officer for the— State / Commissioner of Police——— / District Magistrate of the——district is obtained [rule 39 (*1*)]. } (*Signature.*)

The of 19 . { Date on which a copy is sent to the Political Officer for the——State [rule 17 (3).] / District Magistrate of the——district [rule 17 (*4*)]. / Commissioner of Police,——[rule 17 (*5*) (*a*)]. / District Magistrate of the——district [rule 17 (5) (*a*)]. / Station Master at the ——Rly. Station [rule 17 (5) (*b*)]. } *Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign and Political Dept.* / *Officer specially empowered under rule 17.* / *Secy. to the Govt. of*

The of 19 .

Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.

2. The articles shall not be conveyed by any route other than that specified in column 7 ; and bulk shall not be broken, nor shall the consignment be stopped, before the articles reach the place of destination.

3. An account of the contents of each package shall be legibly written thereon ; and where the articles are conveyed by rail, each package shall be marked with the word or expression "Arms", "Ammunition" or "Military Stores", as the case may be, so as to be readily recognizable by the railway authorities.

SCHEDULE VIII—*contd.*

FORM VII.

(See rule 24.)

FEE.—TEN RUPEES.

Licence for the transport of arms, ammunition or military stores.

Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any) authorised for the purpose of this consignment.	Licensee's place of business, if any.	Number of packages.	ARMS.		AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES.		Place of despatch, route and mode of transit.	Place of destination.	Name, description and residence of consignee.	Period for which the licence is valid.
			Description.	Number.	Description.	Weight in seers or number.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
										From the———— to the———— ————19 .

The *of* *19* . { Date on which the previous sanction of the Commissioner of Police, District Magistrate of the————district is obtained [rule 39 (*1*)].

The *of* *19* . { Date on which a copy is sent to the Commissioner of Police—[rule 24 (*2*) (*a*)]. District Magistrate of the————district [rule 24 (*2*) (*b*)]. Magistrate at——[rule 24 (*3*)].

Seal. (*Signature.*)

Commissioner of Police
District Magistrate of the district.

The *of* *19* .

Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.

2. The articles shall not be conveyed by any route other than that specified in column 8; and bulk shall not be broken, nor shall the consignment be stopped before the articles reach the place of destination.

3. An account of the contents of each package shall be legibly written thereon; and, where the articles are conveyed by rail, each package shall be marked with the word or expression "Arms", "Ammunition" or "Military Stores", as the case may be, so as to be readily recognizable by the railway authorities.

4. The articles shall be delivered only to a person lawfully entitled to receive them.

SCHEDULE VIII—*contd.*

FORM NO. VIII.

(See rules 26 and 27.)

FEE—TEN RUPEES.

Licence for the *import, transport and re-export* / *export and re-import* *of arms, ammunition or military stores.*

Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any) authorised for the purpose of this consignment.	Licensee's place of business, if any.	Number of packages.	ARMS.		AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES.		Place of despatch, route and mode of transit.	Place of destination.	Name, description and residence of consignee.	Period for which the licence is valid.
			Description.	Number.	Description.	Weight in seers or number.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
										From the to the 19 .

Date on which copy is sent to the—

(*a*) other Political Officer / licensing authority concerned (Rule 26 (2) (*a*) / 27 (2)).

(*b*) District Magistrate of——— District (Rule 26 (3) / 27 (2) (*b*)).

(*c*) Station Master at the———railway station (Rule 26 (2) (*a*) / 27 (2) (*a*)).

The———

of———

——— *19* .

The——— ——— *193* .

(*Signature*)

———

Political Officer ——— Officer specially empowered under Rule 27.

———*State*.

Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.

2. The articles shall not be conveyed by any route other than that specified in column 8 ; and bulk shall not be broken, nor shall the consignment be stopped, before the articles reach the place of destination.

3. An account of the contents of each package shall be legibly written thereon ; and where the atricles are conveyed by rail, each package shall be marked with the word or expression " Arms ", " Ammunition " or " Military Stores ", as the case may be, so as to be readily recognizable by the railway authorities.

4. The articles shall be delivered only to a person lawfully entitled to receive them.

SCHEDULE VIII—*contd.*

FORM IX.

[*See rule 28 (1) (a).*]

FEE—TWENTY RUPEES.

Licence to manufacture, convert, sell or keep for sale, arms, ammunition or military stores (other than breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles).

Serial number of licence.	Name, description and residence of licensee, and of duly authorised agent or agents, if any.	Place of business, factory or shop.	Description and number of arms.		Description and quantity of ammunition or Military Stores.		Date on which the licence expires.
			To be manufactured or converted.	To be sold or kept for sale.	To be manufactured.	To be sold or kept for sale.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							In Burma— The 31st March, 19 . *Elsewhere*— The 31st December, 19 .

Seal.

(Signature.) Commissioner of Police.

The of 19 .

District Magistrate of the district.

Form for renewal of the Licence.

Date and year of renewal.	Date on which the renewed licence expires.	Signature of Commissioner of Police or District Magistrate.

SCHEDULE VIII—*contd.*

FORM IX—*contd.*

Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.

2. The licensee shall maintain registers of all arms manufactured or converted, of all ammunition and military stores manufactured, of all stock in hand, and of all sales in such form as the Local Government may direct.

3. He shall exhibit his stock and his registers on the demand of any Magistrate or any Police officer of a rank not below that of Inspector, or, if the local Government so directs, of Sub-Inspector.

4. (*1*) He shall affix on a conspicuous part of his place of business, factory or shop a signboard, on which shall be painted in large letters in English and in the vernacular of the district his name and the words "Licensed to manufacture (or "Licensed to deal in", as the case may be) arms, ammunition and military stores."

(*2*) He shall also affix in his place of business, factory or shop a copy of section 28 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, either in English or in the vernacular of the district.

5. He shall at the time of purchase of arms, in the North-West Frontier Province at the time of purchase of all ammunition and elsewhere at the time of purchase of ammunition for rifles other than ·22 bore, revolvers or pistols, endorse upon the licence of every purchaser holding a licence in Form XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX, or XX—

(*a*) the name, description and residence of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold,

(*b*) the nature and quantity of the articles sold, and

(*c*) the date of sale,

and shall sign the endorsement.

6. He shall at the time of the sale of a weapon enter in his register the number and marks, if any, stamped on the weapon at the time of manufacture.

7. He shall give information of all sales of arms, ammunition and military stores to such person and in such manner as the local Government may direct.

8. He shall not sell to any person, licensed to possess or carry arms, ammunition in excess of the maximum which may be fixed by the local Government for such person and which is endorsed on such person's licence.

9. He shall not sell arms, ammunition or military stores elsewhere than at the place of business, factory or shop specified in column 3.

SCHEDULE VIII—*contd.*
FORM IX—*contd.*
Conditions—contd.

10. He shall not sell arms, ammunition or military stores to an Indian officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of His Majesty's Indian Forces, unless such person produces a written pass or permit signed by his Commanding Officer, and then only to the extent and on the conditions specified in such pass or permit.

11. He shall not keep Government arms, ammunition or military stores, or, unless he is specially authorized in this behalf by the local Government or, in Sind, by the Commissioner in Sind, keep or sell revolvers manufactured out of India or magazine pistols.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition—

(*a*) "Government arm" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government; and

(*b*) "Government ammunition," and "Government military stores," mean, respectively, ammunition and military stores manufactured in any Government factory, or prepared for and supplied to the Government.

12. Where the licence is granted in and for any local area in Bengal or Assam, the licensee shall not sell arms or ammunition, without a special permit from a Magistrate, to any member of a hill-tribe to which the local Government may from time to time by notification apply this condition.

13. (*1*) Where the licence is granted in and for any local area in Burma, the licensee shall not, save as herein otherwise provided, sell arms, ammunition or military stores to, or for the use of, any person without the sanction in writing of the District Magistrate of the district in which such person resides, or of the Commissioner of Police if the person resides in Rangoon.

(*2*) Nothing in this condition shall be deemed to apply to sales to, or for the use of—

(*a*) any person who is exempted under entry (1), (4) or (6) (*e*) of the table appended to Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, from the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 15 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, or

(*b*) any person whose name is included in a list compiled by the District Magistrate for this purpose, and who declares that he purchases for his own use.

14. (*1*) Where the licence is granted in and for any local area in the North-West Frontier Province or the Dera Ghazi Khan district or the Isakhel tahsil of the Mianwali district of the Punjab, the licensee shall not, save as herein otherwise provided, sell arms, ammunition or military stores to, or for the use of, any person without the sanction in writing of the District Magistrate of the district in which such person resides.

SCHEDULE VIII—*contd.*

FORM IX—*concld.*

Conditions—concld.

(*2*) Nothing in this condition shall be deemed to apply to sales to, or for the use of,—

(*a*) any person who is exempted under entry (1), (2), (3), (4), or 6(*d*) of the table appended to Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, from the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 15 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, or

(*b*) any villagers residing in those portions of the North-West Frontier Province which are specified in entries (8) and (9) of Schedule IV to those Rules as withdrawn from the operation of certain sections of that Act, or

(*c*) any person whose name is included in any list compiled by the District Magistrate for this purpose, and who declares that he purchases for his own use.

15. The licensee shall forthwith give information at the nearest police-station of the loss or theft of any arms, ammunition or military stores covered by the licence.

SCHEDULE VIII—*contd.*

FORM X.

[*See rule 28 (1) (b).*]

FEE—TEN RUPEES.

Licence to sell and keep for sale arms, ammunition or military stores (other than breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles).

Serial number of licence.	Name, description and residence of licensee and of duly authorised agent or agents, if any.	Place of business or shop.	Description and number of arms.	Description and quantity of ammunition or military stores.	Date on which the licence expires.
1	2	3	4	5	6
					In Burma— The 31st March 19 , *Elsewhere*— The 31st December 19 .

The *of* *19* . (Seal.) (*Signature.*)

Commissioner of Police,

District Magistrate of the *district.*

Form for renewal of the Licence.

Date and year of renewal.	Date on which the renewed licence expires.	Signature of Commissioner of Police or District Magistrate.

SCHEDULE VIII—*contd.*

FORM X—*contd.*

Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.

2. The licensee shall maintain registers of all arms, ammunition and military stores in stock, and of all sales, in such form as the local Government may direct.

3. He shall exhibit his stock and his registers on the demand of any Magistrate or any Police officer of a rank not below that of Inspector, or, if the local Government so directs, of Sub-Inspector.

4. (*1*) He shall affix on a conspicuous part of his place of business or shop a signboard, on which shall be painted in large letters in English and in the vernacular of the district his name and the words " Licensed to deal in arms, ammunition and military stores."

(*2*) He shall also affix in his place of business or shop a copy of section 28 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, in English or in the vernacular of the district.

5. He shall at the time of purchase of arms, in the North-West Frontier Province at the time of purchase of all ammunition and elsewhere at the time of purchase of ammunition for rifles other than ·22 bore, revolvers or pistols, endorse upon the licence of every purchaser holding a licence in Form XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX or XX—

(*a*) the name, description and residence of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold,

(*b*) the nature and quantity of the articles sold, and

(*c*) the date of sale,

and shall sign the endorsement.

6. He shall at the time of the sale of a weapon enter in his register the number and marks, if any, stamped on the weapon at the time of manufacture.

7. He shall give information of all sales of arms, ammunition and military stores to such person and in such manner as the local Government may direct.

8. He shall not sell to any person licensed to possess or carry arms, ammunition in excess of the maximum which may be fixed by the local Government for such person and which is endorsed on such person's licence.

9. He shall not sell arms, ammunition or military stores elsewhere than at the place of business, factory or shop specified in column 3.

10. He shall not sell arms, ammunition or military stores to an Indian officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of His Majesty's Indian Forces,

SCHEDULE VIII—*contd.*

FORM X—*contd.*

Conditions—contd.

unless such person produces a written pass or permit signed by his Commanding Officer, and then only to the extent and on the conditions specified in such pass or permit.

11. He shall not keep Government arms, ammunition or military stores or, unless he is specially authorised in this behalf by the local Government or, in Sind, by the Commissioner in Sind, keep or sell revolvers manufactured out of India or magazine pistols.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition—

(*a*) " Government arm " means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government ; and

(*b*) " Government ammunition " and " Government military stores " means, respectively, ammunition and military stores manufactured in any Government factory or prepared for and supplied to Government.

12. Where the licence is granted in and for any local area in Bengal or Assam, the licensee shall not sell arms or ammunition, without a special permit from a Magistrate, to any member of a hill-tribe to which the local Government may from time to time by notification apply this condition.

13. (*1*) Where the licence is granted in and for any local area in Burma, the licensee shall not, save as herein otherwise provided, sell any arms, ammunition or military stores to, or for the use of, any person without the sanction in writing of the District Magistrate of the district in which such person resides, or of the Commissioner of Police if the person resides in Rangoon.

(*2*) Nothing in this condition shall be deemed to apply to sales to, or for the use of,—

(*a*) any person who is exempted under entry (1), (4) or 6 (*e*) of the table appended to Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, from the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 15 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, or

(*b*) any person whose name is included in any list compiled by the District Magistrate for this purpose, and who declares that he purchases for his own use.

14. (*1*) Where the licence is granted in and for any local area in the North-West Frontier Province, or the Dera Ghazi Khan district or the Isakhel tahsil of the Mianwali district of the Punjab, the licensee shall not, save as herein otherwise provided, sell arms, ammunition or military stores to, or for the use of, any person without the sanction in writing of the District Magistrate of the district in which such person resides.

SCHEDULE VIII—*contd.*

FORM X—*concld.*

Conditions—concld.

(2) Nothing in this condition shall be deemed to apply to sales to, or for the use of,—

(*a*) any person who is exempted under entry (1), (2), (3), (4) or 6 (*d*) of the table appended to Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, from the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, or

(*b*) any villagers residing in those portions of the North-West Frontier Province which are specified in entries (8) and (9) of Schedule IV to those Rules as withdrawn from the operation of certain sections of that Act, or

(*c*) any person whose name is included in any list compiled by the District Magistrate for this purpose, and who declares that he purchases for his own use.

15. The licensee shall forthwith give information at the nearest police station of the loss or theft of any arms, ammunition or military stores covered by the licence.

SCHEDULE VIII—*contd.*

FORM XI.

[*See rule 28 (2) (a).*]

FEE—(*a*) where the licensee holds a licence in Form IX FREE OF ALL CHARGE;

(*b*) in all other cases, TWENTY RUPEES.

Licence to manufacture, convert, sell or keep for sale breech-loading rifles, parts of breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles.

Serial number of licence, and of duly authorised agent or agents, if any.	Name, description and residence of licensee.	Place of business, factory or shop.	Description and number of arms.		Description and quantity of ammunition or military store.		Date on which licence expires.
			To be manufactured or converted.	To be sold or kept for sale.	To be manufactured.	To be sold or kept for sale.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							In Burma— The 31st March, 19 . *Elsewhere*— The 31st December, 19 .

(*Signature.*)

Seal. *Secretary to the*

The of 19 . *Commissioner in Sind.*

Form for renewal of the Licence.

Date and year of renewal.	Date on which the renewed licence expires.	Secretary to the local Government. / Commissioner in Sind. / Commissioner [if empowered under the proviso to rule 37 (3)].

SCHEDULE VIII—*contd.*

FORM XI—*contd.*

Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.

2. The licensee shall maintain registers of all arms, ammunition and military stores in stock and of all sales, in such form as the local Government may direct.

3. He shall exhibit his stock and his registers on the demand of any Magistrate or any Police officer of a rank not below that of Inspector, or, if the local Government so directs, of Sub-Inspector.

4. (*1*) He shall affix on a conspicuous part of his place of business, factory or shop a signboard, on which shall be painted in large letters in English and in the vernacular of the district his name and the words "Licensed to deal in breech-loading rifles, parts of breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition and military stores for rifles".

(*2*) He shall also affix in his place of business, factory or shop a copy of section 28 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, either in English or in the vernacular of the district.

5. He shall at the time of purchase of arms, in the North-West Frontier Province at the time of purchase of all ammunition and elsewhere at the time of purchase of ammunition for rifles other than ·22 bore, revolvers or pistols, endorse upon the licence of every purchaser holding a licence in Form XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX or XX—

(*a*) the name, description and residence of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold,

(*b*) the nature and quantity of the articles sold, and

(*c*) the date of sale,

and shall sign the endorsement.

6. He shall at the time of the sale of a weapon enter in his register the number and marks, if any, stamped on the weapon at the time of manufacture.

7. He shall give information of all sales of arms, ammunition and military stores to such person and in such manner as the local Government may direct.

8. He shall not sell breech-loading rifles, parts of breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition of military stores for rifles elsewhere than at the place of business, factory or shop specified in column 3.

9. He shall not keep Government arms, ammunition or military stores.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition—

(*a*) "Government arm" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government; and

SCHEDULE VIII—*contd.*

FORM XI—*concld.*

Conditions—concld.

(*b*) "Government ammunition" and "Government military stores" mean, respectively, ammunition and military stores manufactured in any Government factory, or prepared for and supplied to Government.

10. He shall not sell arms, ammunition or military stores to an Indian officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of His Majesty's Indian Forces, unless such person produces a written pass or permit signed by his Commanding Officer, and then only to the extent and on the conditions specified in such pass or permit.

11. (*1*) Where the licence is granted in and for any local area in Burma, the licensee shall not, save as herein otherwise provided, sell breech-loading rifles, parts of breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles to, or for the use of, any person without the sanction in writing of the District Magistrate of the district in which such person resides, or of the Commissioner of Police if the person resides in Rangoon.

(*2*) Nothing in this condition shall be deemed to apply to sales to, or for the use of,—

(*a*) any person who is exempted under entry (1), (4), or 6 (*e*) of the table appended to Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, from the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 15 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, or

(*b*) any person whose name is included in any list compiled by the District Magistrate for this purpose, and who declares that he purchases for his own use.

12. (*1*) Where the licence is granted in and for any local area in the North-West Frontier Province, or the Dera Ghazi Khan district or the Isakhel tahsil of the Mianwali district of the Punjab, the licensee shall not, save as herein otherwise provided, sell breech-loading rifles, parts of breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles to, or for the use of, any person without the sanction in writing of the District Magistrate of the district in which such person resides.

(*2*) Nothing in this condition shall be deemed to apply to sales to, or for the use of,—

(*a*) any person who is exempted under entry (1), (2), (3), (4), or (6) (*d*) of the table appended to Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, from the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 15 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, or

(*b*) any person whose name is included in any list compiled by the District Magistrate for this purpose, and who declares that he purchases for his own use.

13. The licensee shall forthwith give information at the nearest police-station of the loss or theft of any arms, ammunition or military stores covered by the licence.

SCHEDULE VIII—*contd.*

FORM XII.

[*See rule 28 (2).*]

FEE.—(*a*) where the licensee already holds a licence in FORM X, FREE OF ALL CHARGE;

(*b*) in all other cases, TEN RUPEES.

Licence to sell and keep for sale breech-loading rifles, parts of breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles.

Serial number of licence.	Name, description and residence of licensee, and of duly authorised agent or agents, if any.	Place of business or shop.	Description and number of arms.	Description and quantity of ammunition or military stores.	Date on which the licence expires.
1	2	3	4	5	6
					In Burma— The 31st March, 19 . *Elsewhere*— The 31st December, 19 .

(*Signature.*)

Secretary to the
Commissioner in Sind.

The *of* *19* .

Form for renewal of the Licence.

Date and year of renewal.	Date on which the renewed licence expires.	Secretary to the local Government. / Commissioner in Sind. / Commissioner [if empowered under the proviso to rule 37 (3)].

SCHEDULE VIII—*contd.*

FORM XII—*contd.*

Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.

2. The licensee shall maintain registers of all arms, ammunition and military stores in stock and of all sales, in such form as the local Government may direct.

3. He shall exhibit his stock and his registers on the demand of any Magistrate or any Police officer of a rank not below that of Inspector, or, if the local Government so directs, of Sub-Inspector.

4. (*1*) He shall affix on a conspicuous part of his place of business, or shop a signboard, on which shall be painted in large letters in English and in the vernacular of the district his name and the words "Licensed to deal in breech-loading rifles, parts of breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition and military stores for rifles".

(*2*) He shall also affix in his place of business or shop a copy of section 28 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, in English or in the varnacular of the district.

5. He shall at the time of purchase of arms, in the North-West Frontier Province at the time of purchase of all ammunition, and elsewhere at the time of purchasing ammunition for rifles other than ·22 bore, revolvers or pistols, endorse upon the licence of every purchaser holding a licence in Form XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX or XX—

(*a*) the name, description and residence of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold,

(*b*) the nature and quantity of the articles sold, and

(*c*) the date of sale,

and shall sign the endorsement.

6. He shall at the time of the sale of a weapon enter in his register the number and marks, if any, stamped on the weapon at the time of manufacture.

7. He shall give information of all sales of arms, ammunition and military stores to such person and in such manner as the local Government may direct.

8. He shall not sell arms, ammunition or military stores elsewhere than at the place of business or shop specified in column 3.

9. He shall not keep Government arms, ammunition or military stores.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition—

(*a*) "Government arm" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government; and

(*b*) "Government ammunition" and "Government military stores" mean, respectively, ammunition and military stores manufactured in any Government factory, or prepared for and supplied to Government.

SCHEDULE VIII—*contd.*

FORM XII—*concld.*

Conditions—concld.

10. He shall not sell arms, ammunition or military stores to an Indian officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of His Majesty's Indian Forces, unless such person produces a written pass or permit signed by his Commanding Officer, and then only to the extent and on the conditions specified in such pass or permit.

11. (*1*) Where the licence is granted in and for any local area in Burma, the licensee shall not, save as herein otherwise provided, sell breech-loading rifles, parts of breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles to, or for the use of, any person without the sanction in writing of the District Magistrate of the district in which such person resides, or of the Commissioner of Police if the person resides in Rangoon.

(*2*) Nothing in this condition shall be deemed to apply to sales to, or for the use of,—

(*a*) any person who is exempted under entry (1), (4), or 6 (*e*) of the table appended to Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, from the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 15 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, or

(*b*) any person whose name is included in any list compiled by the District Magistrate for this purpose, and who declares that he purchases for his own use.

12. (*1*) Where the licence is granted in and for any local area in the North-West Frontier Province, or the Dera Ghazi Khan district or the Isakhel tahsil of the Mianwali district of the Punjab, the licensee shall not, save as herein otherwise provided, sell breech-loading rifles, parts of breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles to, or for the use of, any person without the sanction in writing of the District Magistrate of the district in which such person resides.

(*2*) Nothing in this condition shall be deemed to apply to sales to, or for the use of,—

(*a*) any person who is exempted under entry (1), (2), (3), (4), or (6) (*d*) of the table appended to Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, from the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, or

(*b*) any person whose name is included in any list compiled by the District Magistrate for this purpose, and who declares that he purchases for his own use.

13. The licensee shall forthwith give information at the nearest police-station of the loss or theft of any arms, ammunition or military stores covered by the licence.

SCHEDULE VIII—*contd.*

FORM XIII.

(*See rule 29.*)

FREE OF ALL FEE.

Licence for the possession by holders of licences in Form IX, X, XI or XII, of firearms and ammunition deposited by their owners for safe keeping.

Name, description and residence of licensee and of duly authorised agent or agents, if any.	Description of firearms.	Place (with description, where articles are to be kept).	*Period for which the licence is valid.
1	2	3	4

Seal.

The *of* *19* .

(*Signature.*)

Commissioner of Police

District Magistrate of the *district.*

Sub-divisional Magistrate, *district.*

Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.

2. It covers only firearms and ammunition of the description given in column 2 so long as they are kept in the place described in column 3, but does not authorise the licensee—

(*i*) to go armed, or

(*ii*) to keep Government arms or ammunition.

SCHEDULE VIII—*contd.*

FROM XIII—*contd.*

Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition—

(*a*) " Government arm " means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of Government; and

(*b*) " Government ammunition " means ammunition manufactured in any Government factory, or prepared for and supplied to Government.

3. The licensee shall maintain a register of all arms and ammunition in his possession under this licence in such form as the local Government may direct.

4. He shall exhibit such arms and ammunition and his register on the demand of any Magistrate or any Police-officer of a rank not below that of Inspector, or if the local Government so directs, of Sub-Inspector.

5. The licensee shall forthwith give information at the nearest police-station of the loss or theft of any arms or ammunition covered by the licence.

*NOTE.—A licence in this form will be granted for a period ending on the day on which the licensee's licence in Form IX, X, XI or XII as the case may be, is due to expire.

SCHEDULE VIII—*contd.*

FORM XIV.

(See rule 31.)

FREE OF ALL FEE.

Licence for the possession of arms (other than pistols or revolvers), ammunition or military stores.

Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any).	Number and description of arms.	Ammunition or Military Stores.		Place (with description where articles are to be kept).	Period for which the licence is valid.
		Description.	Quantity.		
1	2	3	4	5	6

(Signature.)

Commissioner of Police,

Seal.

District Magistrate of the *district*

Sub-divisional Magistrate *district*

The *of* *19* .

Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.

SCHEDULE VIII—*contd.*

FORM XIV—*contd.*

2. It covers only the arms, ammunition and stores specified in columns 2, 3 and 4 so long as they are kept in the place described in column 5, but does not authorise the licensee—

(*i*) to go armed, or

(*ii*) to keep Government arms or ammunition.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition—

(*a*) "Government arm" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government; and

(*b*) "Government ammunition" means ammunition manufactured in any Government factory, or prepared for and supplied to Government.

3. Condition 2 (*ii*) may be cancelled by the authority granting the licence if empowered to do so by the local Government, and an endorsement added showing the Government arms and ammunition which the licensee is authorised to possess.

4. The licensee shall forthwith give information at the nearest police station of the loss or theft of any arms covered by the licence.

5. The authority granting or renewing the licence has the right to inquire at any time during the currency of the licence, whether the weapon for which it has been granted is still in the possession of the licensee, and may require the production of the weapon for the purpose of such an inquiry.

NOTE. 1.—A licence in this Form may be granted for any period not exceeding three years.

NOTE 2.—Licensees are warned that in case they sell any arms or ammunition covered by the licences possessed by them to any person (other than a person exempted under section 27 of the Act) they are required to give notice forthwith of the sale together with particulars as to the name and address of the purchaser to the Magistrate of the district or to the officer in charge of the nearest police-station. Failure to give notice as required above is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 3 years or with fine or with both.

SCHEDULE VIII—*contd.*

FORM XV.

(See rule 32.)

Fee—

(*a*) For each breech-loading pistol or revolver—Ten rupees ;

(*b*) for any other breech-loading weapon—Five rupees ;

(*c*) for other weapons—Eight annas in disarmed districts, and Four annas elsewhere, for each weapon.

The abovementioned fees are for licences granted for periods of one year or less. A licence in this Form may be granted for any period exceeding one year and not exceeding three years, in which case a compounded fee shall be levied.

Licence for the possession and use, for the purpose of target practice, of firearms and ammunition.

Serial number of licence.	Name, description and location of mess, club or association.	Arms or ammunition that licensee is entitled to possess.		Place within which the license is valid.	Date on which the licence expires.
		Description.	Quantity.		
1	2	3	4	5	6

Seal.

The *of* *19* . (*Signature.*)

Commissioner of Police

District Magistrate of the *district.*

Sub-Divisional Magistrate of the *district.*

Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.

SCHEDULE VIII—*contd.*

FORM XV—*concld.*

2. It covers only the mess, club or association named and the arms and ammunition described therein.

3. The mess, club or association, at the time of purchasing any new arms, and in the North-West Frontier Province at the time of purchasing ammunition, and elsewhere at the time of purchasing ammunition for rifles other than ·22 bore, revolvers or pistols shall cause the following particulars to be endorsed upon its licence under the vendor's signature, namely,—

(*a*) the name, description and residence of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased on behalf of the mess, club or association ;

(*b*) the nature and quantity of the articles purchased ; and

(*c*) the date of purchase ;

and if the arms or ammunition are purchased from any person other than a licensed dealer shall also cause the particulars specified in clauses (*b*) and (*c*) to be furnished in writing to the authority who granted this licence within such period as may be prescribed by that authority for this purpose.

4. The mess, club or association shall not purchase ammunition in excess of the maximum which may, from time to time, be fixed by the local Government.

5. The mess, club or association shall forthwith give information at the nearest police-station of the loss or theft of any arms covered by the licence.

6. The licence does not authorise any member of the mess, club or association to keep Government arms or ammunition.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition—

(*a*) "Government arm" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government ;

(*b*) "Government ammunition" means ammunition manufactured in a Government factory or prepared for and supplied to Government.

7. The local Government may require any firearm or ammunition possessed by the mess, club or association to be registered in such manner as the local Government thinks fit.

8. The authority granting or renewing the licence has the right to inquire at any time during the currency of the licence whether the weapons for which it has been granted are still in the possession of the mess, club or association and to require the production of such weapons for the purposes of such inquiry.

NOTE.—Licensees are warned that in case they sell any arms or ammunition covered by the licences possessed by them to any person (other than a person exempted under section 27 of the Act) they are required to give notice forthwith of the sale together with particulars as to the name and address of the purchaser to the Magistrate of the district or to the officer in charge of the nearest police-station. Failure to give notice as required above is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

SCHEDULE VIII—*contd.*

FORM XVI.

(*See Rule 33.*)

Fee—

I. (*a*) If the licence is granted for ammunition of the kind referred to in Rule 33 (*1*), proviso (*ii*). *Free of all fee.*

(*b*) In the North-West Frontier Province and the Attock District of the Punjab, if the licence is granted for the purposes of village defence, *Free of all fee*, otherwise :—

(*i*) in disarmed districts, *eight annas*, and

(*ii*) elsewhere, *four annas*,

for each weapon ; and

(*c*) elsewhere in British India—

(*i*) for a breech-loading pistol or revolver, *Ten Rupees*,

(*ii*) for any other breech-loading weapon, *Five Rupees*,

(*iii*) for other weapons, *eight annas* in disarmed districts and *four annas* elsewhere,

for each weapon, provided that in Burma licences granted for the purpose of village defence shall be free of all fee.

II. The above-mentioned fees are payable in respect of licences granted for the first time for periods of one year or less. Should the licence be renewed for a further period, and unless the licence is free of all fee, the following fees shall be payable in respect of each renewal for a period of one year or less—

(*i*) in cases to which clause (*b*) in paragraph I applies, the same fees, and

(*ii*) in cases to which clause (*c*) in paragraph I applies, *five rupees*, *rupees two and annas eight*, and *annas eight or annas four* respectively, provided that in such cases application for renewal is made within one month of the date on which the licence expires and if application is not made within that period, the licensing authority may, in his discretion, levy fees at the original rate.

III. A licence in this Form may be granted or renewed for any period not exceeding three years, and if the period for which a licence is granted or renewed exceeds one year, the fee shall, subject to the proviso to clause (*ii*) in paragraph II, be levied at the annual rates hereinbefore prescribed for grant or renewal, as the case may be.

SCHEDULE VIII—*contd.*

FORM XVI—*contd.*

License for the possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed for the $\frac{\text{sport.}}{\text{protection.}}$ $\frac{}{\text{display.}}$ *purposes of*

Serial number of licence.	Name, description and residence of licensee and agent, if any.	Arms or Ammunition that licensee is entitled to possess.		Retainers (if any) covered by the licence.					Extent of validity of licence, i.e., throughout India, province or district.	Date on which licence expires.
		Brief description of each weapon with details, *e.g.*, distinguishing marks, register No., etc.	Quantity and description of each kind of ammunition.	Name of retainer.	Name of retainer's father.	Address of retainer.	Arms or ammunition that retainer is entitled to possess.			
							As in Column 3.	As in Column 4.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Seal.

The *of* *19* .

(*Signature*).

$\frac{\textit{Commissioner}}{\textit{Deputy Commissioner}}$ *of Police.*
Assistant Commissioner

District Magistrate of the *District.*

Sub-Divisional Magistrate of the *District.*

SCHEDULE VIII—*contd.*

FORM XVI—*contd.*

Form of renewal of licence.

Date and year.	Date on which renewed licence expires.	Signature.
		Seal. *Commissioner* *Deputy Commissioner* *of Police.* *Assistant Commissioner* *District Magistrate,* *District.* *Sub-Divisional Magistrate,* _____ *Sub-Division,* _____ *District.*
		Seal. *Commissioner* *Deputy Commissioner* *of Police.* *Assistant Commissioner* *District Magistrate,* _____ *District.* *Sub-Divisional Magistrate,* _____ *Sub-Division,* _____ *District.*

SCHEDULE VIII—*contd.*

FORM XVI—*contd.*

Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.

2. It covers only the persons named, and the arms and ammunition described therein and such retainers (if any) as may be entered in column 5.

3. This licence is valid to the extent specified in column 10, subject in the case of a licence having effect outside the province in which it is granted or renewed to any restrictions which may be imposed by any general or special order of a local Government in respect of the territories administered by it or subject to its control.

4. The licensee or any retainer acting under this licence shall not go armed with any arms covered thereby otherwise than in good faith for the purpose of $\frac{\text{sport}}{\text{protection}}$; and, save where he is specially authorised in this behalf in any Presidency-town or Rangoon, by the Commissioner of Police, or, in any other place, by the District Magistrate or a Sub-divisional Magistrate, he shall not take any such arms to a fair, religious procession or other public assemblage.

5. The licensee, at the time of purchasing any new arms, in the North-West Frontier Province at the time of purchasing ammunition, and elsewhere at the time of purchasing ammunition for rifles, other than ·22 bore, revolvers and pistols shall cause the following particulars to be endorsed upon his licence under the vendor's signature, namely,—

(*a*) the name, description and residence of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;

(*b*) the nature and quantity of the articles purchased; and

(*c*) the date of purchase;

and if the arms or ammunition are purchased from any person other than a licensed dealer shall also cause the particulars specified in clauses (*b*) and (*c*) to be furnished in writing to the authority who granted this licence within such period as may be prescribed for this purpose by such authority.

6. He shall not purchase ammunition for rifles, other than ·22 bore, revolvers and pistols in excess of the maximum which may from time to time be fixed by the local Government.

7. He shall forthwith give information at the nearest police station of the loss or theft of any arms covered by the licence.

8. He shall not possess Government arms and ammunition.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition—

(*a*) "Government arm" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government; and

SCHEDULE VIII—*contd.*

FORM XVI—*concld.*

(*b*) "Government ammunition" means ammunition manufactured in any Government Factory, or prepared for and supplied to Government.

9. Condition 8 may be cancelled by the authority granting the licence if empowered to do so by the local Government, and an endorsement added showing the Government arms and ammunition which the licensee is authorised to possess.

10. Where the licence is granted for the purpose of sport, the licensee or any retainer acting under the licence shall observe such close season as may be prescribed by the local Government in respect of the game-birds and animals hereinafter set forth below.

11. The licensee shall report any change of his permanent residence to the authority who granted him the licence, and, in case of any such change, whether permanent or temporary, he may, at his option, apply to the nearest licensing authority for renewal of this licence should it be necessary.

12. The authority granting or renewing the licence has the right to inquire at any time during the currency of the licence whether the weapon or weapons for which it has been granted is or are still in the possession of the licensee, and to require its or their production for the purposes of such inquiry.

NOTE 1.—Any breach of the conditions of this licence is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 500 or with both. (Section 21 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878.)

NOTE 2.—Licensees are warned that in case they sell any arms or ammunition covered by the licences possessed by them to any person (other than a person exempted under section 27 of the Act) they are required to give notice forthwith of the sale together with particulars as to the name and address of the purchaser to the Magistrate of the district or to the officer in charge of the nearest police station. Failure to give notice as required above is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

SCHEDULE VIII—*contd.*

FORM XVIA.

(*See rule 33.*)

FREE OF ALL FEE.

Licence for the possession by a retainer of arms and ammunition and for going armed for the purpose of $\frac{\text{sport.}}{\text{protection.}}$ $\frac{}{\text{display.}}$

Serial number of licence.	Name, description and residence of person exempted under Schedule I, 1 (*a*), nominating licensee.	Name and residence of licensee.	Name and residence of father of licensee.	Arms or Ammunition that licensee is entitled to possess.		Extent of validity of licence, *i.e.*, throughout India, province or district.	Date on which licence expires.
				Brief description of each weapon with details, *e.g.*, distinguishing marks, register No., etc.	Quantity and description of each kind of ammunition.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							or the date on which the person specified in column 2 ceases to be exempted under Schedule I, 1 (*a*), whichever is earlier.

Seal.

(*Signature.*)

The *of* *19* .

Commissioner of Police.
Deputy Commissioner.
Assistant Commissioner.
District Magistrate of the *district.*
Sub-divisional Magistrate of the *district.*

SCHEDULE VIII—*contd.*

FORM XVIA—*contd.*

Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.

2. It covers only the person named in column 3 of this licence and the arms and ammunition described in columns 5 and 6.

3. This licence is valid to the extent specified in column 7, subject in the case of a licence having effect outside the province in which it is granted or renewed to any restrictions which may be imposed by any general or special order of a local Government in respect of the territories administered by it or subject to its control.

4. This licence shall only be granted to a person nominated in that behalf and certified to be his own retainer by a person exempted under article 1(*a*) of Schedule I to these rules, and it shall only be granted in respect of the arms and ammunition specified in this behalf by and being the property of such exempted person.

5. This licence may be granted or renewed for any period not exceeding one year, provided that it shall expire on the date on which the person specified in column 2 of this licence ceases to be exempted under article 1(*a*) of Schedule I to these rules, where such date is prior to the date on which it would ordinarily expire.

6. The licensee shall not go armed with any arms covered by this licence otherwise than in good faith for the purpose of $\frac{\text{sport}}{\text{protection}}$; and, save where he is specially authorised in this behalf, in any Presidency-town or Rangoon, by the Commissioner of Police, or, in any other place, by the District Magistrate or a Sub-divisional Magistrate, he shall not take any such arms to a fair, religious procession or other public assemblage.

7. He shall forthwith give information at the nearest police station of the loss or theft of any arms covered by the licence.

8. He shall not possess Government arms and ammunition.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition—

(*a*) "Government arm" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government; and

(*b*) "Government ammunition" means ammunition manufactured in any Government factory, or prepared for and supplied to Government.

9. Condition 8 may be cancelled by the authority granting the licence if empowered to do so by the local Government, and an endorsement added showing the Government arms and ammunition which the licensee is authorised to possess.

SCHEDULE VIII—*contd.*

FORM XVIA—*concld.*

10. Where the licence is granted for the purpose of sport, the licensee shall observe such close season as may be prescribed by the local Government in respect of the game-birds and animals hereinafter set forth below.

11. The licensee shall report any change of his permanent residence to the authority who granted him the licence, and, in case of any such change, whether permanent or temporary, he may, at his option, apply to the nearest licensing authority for renewal of this licence should it be necessary.

12. The authority granting or renewing the licence has the right to inquire at any time during the currency of the licence whether the weapon or weapons for which it has been granted is or are still in the possession of the licensee, and to require its or their production for the purposes of such inquiry.

NOTE 1.—Any breach of the conditions of this licence is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 500 or with both. (Section 21 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878.)

NOTE 2.—Licensees are warned that in case they sell any arms or ammunition covered by the licences possessed by them to any person (other than a person exempted under section 27 of the Act) they are required to give notice forthwith of the sale together with particulars as to the name and address of the purchaser to the Magistrate of the district or to the officer in charge of the nearest police station. Failure to give notice as required above is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

SCHEDULE VIII—*contd.*

FORM XVII.

(*See rule 34.*)

FEE FOR EACH WEAPON ONE RUPPEE.

Temporary licence for the possession of arms and going armed during the period occupied in journeying from the port or other place of arrival in British India to place of destination.

Name and description of licensee.	Arms or ammunition that licensee is entitled to possess.		Place of destination.	Period for which the licence is valid.
	Brief description of each weapon.	Quantity and description of each kind of ammunition.		
1	2	3	4	5

Date on which copy is sent to the

The *of*

Seal.

Commissioner of Police.

District Magistrate, *district.*

Political Officer of *State.*

(Sd.)_____

Commissioner of Police.

District Magistrate, *district.*

The *of* 19 .

SCHEDULE VIII—*contd.*

FORM XVII—*concld.*

Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.

2. It covers only the persons named, and the arms and ammunition, described therein.

3. The licensee shall not, unless specially empowered in this behalf by the authority granting the licence, go armed to a fair, religious procession or other public assemblage.

The licensee shall not go armed with Government arms or ammunition.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition:—

"Government arm" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government; and

"Government ammunition" means ammunition manufactured in any Government factory or prepared for and supplied to the Government.

5. Condition 4 may be cancelled by the authority granting the licence if empowered to do so by the local Government and an endorsement added showing the Government arms and ammunition which the licensee is authorised to possess.

6. The licensee shall, on arrival at his destination, if such place is situated in British India or Berar, forthwith apply to the nearest licensing authority for a licence in Form XIV or Form XVI in respect of the arms and ammunition described herein and shall at the same time deliver this licence in original to that authority.

NOTE 1.—Any breach of the conditions of this licence is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 500 or with both. (Section 21 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878.)

NOTE 2.—Licensees are warned that in case they sell any arms or ammunition covered by the licences possessed by them to any person (other than a person exempted under section 27 of the Act) they are required to give notice forthwith of the sale together with particulars as to the name and address of the purchaser to the Magistrate of the district or to the officer in charge of the nearest police station. Failure to give notice as required above is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

SCHEDULE VIII—*contd.*

FORM XVIII.

(*See rule 35.*)

FREE OF ALL FEE.

Licence for the possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed for the destruction of wild animals which do injury to human beings or cattle.

Name, description and residence of licensee.	Arms and ammunition.		Place or area for which the licence is granted.	Specification of the wild beasts which may be destroyed under this licence.	*Period for which the licence is valid.	Title and residence of Magistrate to whom the licence and weapon must be shown between the 15th November and the 31st December.
	Brief description of each weapon with details, *e.g.*, registered No. and other distinguishing marks.	Quantity and description of each kind of ammunition.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

(*Signature.*)

District Magistrate of the *district.*

Sub-divisional Magistrate, *district.*

Seal.

The *of* 19 .

*NOTE.—A licence in this Form may be granted for any period not exceeding three years.

SCHEDULE VIII—*contd.*

FORM XVIII—*contd.*

Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.

2. Once every year, between the 15th November and the 31st December, the licensee shall produce this licence and every weapon covered thereby before the Magistrate referred to in column 7.

3. He shall not go armed with any arms covered by this licence otherwise than in good faith for the destruction of wild animals which do injury to human beings or cattle; nor shall he take any such arms to a fair, religious procession or other public assemblage, or to any considerable distance beyond the place or area entered in column 4.

4. He shall forthwith give information at the nearest police station of the loss or theft of any arms covered by the licence.

5. He shall not keep Government arms or ammunition.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition—

(*a*) "Government arm" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government; and

(*b*) "Government ammunition" means ammunition manufactured in any Government factory, or prepared for and supplied to Government.

6. Condition 5 may be cancelled by the authority granting the licence if empowered to do so by the local Government and an endorsement added showing the Government arms and ammunition which the licensee is entitled to possess.

7. The licensee shall not purchase rifle, revolver or pistol ammunition in excess of the maximum which may from time to time be fixed by the local Government.

8. At the time of purchasing any new arms, in the North-West Frontier Province at the time of purchasing ammunition, and elsewhere at the time of purchasing ammunition for rifles, other than ·22 bore, revolvers and pistols he shall cause the following particulars to be endorsed upon his licence under the vendor's signature, namely,—

(*a*) the name, description and residence of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;

(*b*) the nature and quantity of the articles purchased; and

(*c*) the date of purchase;

SCHEDULE VIII—*contd.*

FORM XVIII—*concld.*

and if the arms are purchased from any person other than a licensed dealer, shall also cause the particulars specified in clauses (*b*) and (*c*) to be furnished, in writing, to the authority who granted this licence within such period as may be prescribed for this purpose by such authority.

9. Without prejudice to the voidance of this licence for breach of any of the foregoing conditions, it shall be void if—

(*a*) the licensee dies, or

(*b*) any weapon covered thereby—

(*i*) is sold, or

(*ii*) is attached in execution of a decree.

10. The authority granting or renewing the licence has the right to inquire at any time during the currency of the licence whether any weapon for which it has been granted is still in the possession of the licensee and to require the production of the weapon for the purposes of such inquiry.

NOTE 1.—Any breach of the conditions of this licence is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 500 or with both. (Section 21 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878.)

NOTE 2.—Licensees are warned that in case they sell any arms or ammunition covered by the licences possessed by them to any person (other than a person exempted under section 27 of the Act) they are required to give notice forthwith of the sale together with particulars as to the name and address of the purchaser to the Magistrate of the district or to the officer in charge of the nearest police station. Failure to give notice as required above is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

SCHEDULE VIII—*contd.*

FORM XIX.

(*See rule 36.*)

FREE OF ALL FEE.

Licence for the possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed for the destruction of wild animals doing injury to crops or cattle.

Name, description and residence of licensee.	Name and description of any member of the licensee's family, or servant employed to watch crops or cattle, residing with him, by whom the arms covered by this licence may be also used.	Arms and ammunition.		Place or area within which the licence is valid.	*Period for which the licence is valid.
		Brief description of each weapon with details, *e.g.*, Registered No. and other distinguishing marks.	Quantity and description of each kind of ammunition.		
1	2	3	4	5	6

District Magistrate of the *district.*
Sub-divisional Magistrate, *district.*

The *of* *19* .

Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.

2. The licensee shall not go armed with any arms covered by this licence otherwise than in good faith for the destruction or driving away of wild

*NOTE.—A licence in this Form may be granted for any period not exceeding three year.

SCHEDULE VIII—*contd.*

FORM XIX—*concld.*

animals which do injury to the crops or cattle situated in the area specified in the licence.

3. He shall not use any arms covered by this licence otherwise than in the place or area in which the licence is valid.

4. He shall not lend any arms or ammunition covered by this licence to any person, other than a member of his family, or servant who may be employed by him to protect the crops or cattle situated in the area specified in the licence and who is mentioned in column 2 of the licence.

5. He shall forthwith give information at the nearest police station of the loss or theft of any arms covered by the licence.

6. The licensee shall not keep Government arms or ammunition.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition—

(*a*) " Government arm " means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government; and

(*b*) " Government ammunition " means ammunition manufactured in any Government factory, or prepared for and supplied to Government.

7. Condition 6 may be cancelled by the authority granting the licence if empowered to do so by the local Government, and an endorsement added showing the Government arms and ammunition which the licensee is entitled to possess.

8. The licensee shall not purchase rifle, revolver or pistol ammunition in excess of the maximum which may from time to time be fixed by the local Government.

9. This licence shall be void if the licensee commits a breach of any of the above conditions or if the licensee dies, or if any weapon covered thereby—

(*i*) is sold,

(*ii*) is attached in execution of a decree.

10. The authority granting or renewing the licence has the right to inquire at any time during the currency of the licence whether any weapon for which it has been granted is still in the possession of the licensee, and to require production of the weapon for the purposes of such inquiry.

NOTE 1.—Any breach of the conditions of this licence is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 500 or with both. (Section 21 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878.)

NOTE 2.—Licensees are warned that in case they sell any arms or ammunition covered by the licences possessed by them to any person (other than a person exempted under section 27 of the Act) they are required to give notice forthwith of the sale together with particulars as to the name and address of the purchaser to the Magistrate of the district or to the officer in charge of the nearest police station. Failure to give notice as required above is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

SCHEDULE VIII—*contd.*

FORM XX.

(See rule 37.)

FEES—

(i) *when granted under Rule 37* (1) (a) *and* (b), *Four annas for each weapon,*

(ii) *when granted under Rule 37* (1) (c), *Free of all fee.*

EXCEPTION.—A fee of TEN RUPEES is charged for a licence in this Form in respect of a pistol or a revolver in all Provinces other than the North-West Frontier Province.

Licence for going armed on a journey in or through any Province.

Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any).	Arms or ammunition that licensee is entitled to carry.		Retainers (if any) covered by the licence.					Place of departure, route and place of destination.	Period which the journey is likely to occupy.	Period for which the licence is valid.
	Brief description of each weapon with details, *e.g.*, registered No. and other distinguishing marks.	Quantity and description of each kind of ammunition.	Name of retainer.	Name of retainer's father.	Address of retainer.	Arms or ammunition that retainer is entitled to carry.				
						Description.	Quantity.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
										From the— to the 19

(*Signature..*

Seal.

Commissioner of Police

District Magistrate of the *district.*

Sub-divisional Magistrate, *district.*

Political officer for the *State.*

The *of* 19 .

SCHEDULE VIII—*concld.*

FORM XX—*concld.*

Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.

2. It covers only the persons named, and the arms and ammunition described therein and such retainers (if any) as may be entered in column 4.

3. The licensee or any retainer acting under this licence shall not, unless specially empowered in this behalf by the authority granting the licence, go armed to a fair, religious procession or other public assemblage.

4. He shall not go armed with Government arms or ammunition.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition—

(*a*) "Government arm" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government; and

(*b*) "Government ammunition" means ammunition manufactured in any Government factory, or prepared for and supplied to the Government.

5. He shall forthwith give information at the nearest police station of the loss or theft of any arms covered by the licence.

NOTE 1.—Any breach of the conditions of this license is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 500 or with both. (Section 21 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878.)

NOTE 2.—Licensees are warned that in case they sell any arms or ammunition covered by the licences possessed by them to any person(other than a person exempted under section 27 of the Act) they are required to give notice forthwith of the sale together with particulars as to the name and address of the purchaser to the Magistrate of the district or to the officer in charge of the nearest police station. Failure to give notice as required above is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

APPENDIX TO SCHEDULE IV.

Tahsil.	Tract.	Village.
Mansehra.	Kagan.	Sangar.
		Ghanual.
		Hangrai.
		Bela Kawai.
		Bhunja.
		Jared.
		Manur.
		Phagal.
		Kamalbun.
		Bhutandes.
		Kagan.
	Bhogarmang.	Bhogarmang.
		Ilahimang.
		Chitta Batta.
		Bakki.
		Rathi.
		Kumbar Doga.
		Judraai.
		Giran Thali.
		Buzu Bela
		Jhaila.
		Kanog.
		Bavi Bahak.
		Jahauri.
		Serian Kumashian.
		Kihar Sacha.
		Sacha Kalan.
		Sacha Khurd.

APPENDIX TO SCHEDULE IV—*contd.*

Tahsil.	Tract.	Village.
Mansehra—*contd.*	Bhogarmang—*contd.*	Kalas Richari.
		Banda.
		Banda Chinsuch.
		Pinjal.
		Jachha.
		Jabbar.
	Kounsh.	Ichharian.
		Tarkual.
		Koth Tarli.
		Kund Tarla.
		Karmang Tarla.
		Jalgalli.
		Karmang Utta.
		Gerian Amsera.
		Hiv.
		Saluna.
		Bai Tarli.
		Chunarkot.
		Haroi Khakhu.
		Batnal.
		Chalundri Saldhar.
		Shakura.
		Khan.
		Malkan Galli.
		Hilkot Sithaulsadda.
		Rund Utta.
		Shahal.
		Dheri.

APPENDIX TO SCHEDULE IV—*contd.*

Tahsil.	Tract.	Village.
Mansehra—*contd.*	Kounsh—*contd.*	Bhalai.
		Malukra.
		Khandla.
		Lachimang.
		Nasordi.
		Dheri Sadulla.
		Sharkuli.
		Bahinang.
		Bansacha.
		Chhapri.
		Bagru.
		Dehri Halmi.
		Nilban.
		Bhaleja.
	Balakot.	Bhattika.
		Jahn.
		Laso Sultani.
		Koara.
		Lasso.
		Betseri.
		Sohal Mazulla.
		Bisian.
		Sohal Najaf Khan.
		Taranns.
		Hassa.
		Baginohri.
		Nankot.
		Balakot.
		Guhora.

APPENDIX TO SCHEDULE IV—*contd.*

Tahsil.	Tract.	Village.
Mansehra—*contd.*	Ghari Habibulla.	Doga.
		Sial.
		Bhurj.
		Karnaul.
		Barorkot.
		Lunda.
		Ghari Habibulla.
		Batoro.
		Kashtra.
		Hisari.
		Jabbi.
		Gul Maira.
		Sukhdare.
		Balola.
		Talat.
		Kat Phalla.
	Shinkiari.	Dharial.
		Tanda.
		Shinkiari.
		Bedadi.
		Shanai.
		Dhudial.
		Pir-da-Banda.
		Bajua.
		Inyatabad.
		Baffu.
		Guli Bagh.
		Hafiz Bandi Tarli.
		Hamshirian.

APPENDIX TO SCHEDULE IV—*contd.*

Tahsil.	Tract.	Village.
Mansehra—*contd.*	Shinkiari—*contd.*	Lang.
		Maira Jia.
		Gandibian.
		Chitti Qatti.
		Teimi.
		Jabba.
		Machhipol.
		Mungon.
		Hathi Maira.
	Agror.	Shamdhare.
		Mahikra.
		Ughi.
		Bazar.
		Maloga.
		Haji Kamar.
		Dhara.
		Arbora.
		Bandi.
		Ghadaur.
		Kathaj.
		Nur Bandi.
		Chajjar Utta.
		Phagan-da-Banda.
		Kot.
		Rashida.
		Manchura.
		Tarawara.
		Sufaida.
		Khabbal Tarla.
		Khabbal Utta.

APPENDIX TO SCHEDULE IV—*contd.*

Tahsil.	Tract.	Village.
Mansehra—*contd.*	Agror—*contd.*	Shahkot.
		Bailian.
		Kulakka.
		Kotla.
		Jaspat.
		Ghanjan.
		Dalhauri.
		Bagiran.
		Kundra.
		Chulundian.
		Tatoli.
		Tarwal.
		Didwar.
		Kewal.
		Manewal.
		Dewal.
		Shahtut.
		Gul Dheri.
		Pir-da-Patta.
		Talwari.
		Chokhat.
		Shabto.
		Sambalbot.
		Chaijri.
		Barchar.
		Bholi.
		Atir.
		Kango.
		Chor Kalan.
		Kangalli.

APPENDIX TO SCHEDULE IV—*contd.*

Tahsil.	Tract.	Village.
Mansehra—*contd.*.	Bhair Kund.	Kangri Sabar Shah.
		Malakufar.
		Muradpur.
		Banda Shakhan.
		Sherpur.
		Khanjgan.
		Khakki.
		Nankot.
		Tirba Tarta.
		Tirba Utta.
		Bharkund Utta.
		Bharkund Tarta.
		Timarkhola.
		Sikandar.
		Sussal.
		Shanai.
		Kabmian.
		Giddurpur.
		Mari Shahwali.
		Mari Safdar Shah.
		Mari Mukarab Shah.
		Muswal.
		Nilawr.
		Harida Maira.
	Mansehra.	Data.
		Hariala.
		Kushala.
		Chakia.
		Sufaida.

APPENDIX TO SCHEDULE IV—*contd.*

Tahsil.	Tract.	Village.
Mansehra—*contd.*	Mansehra—*contd.*	Haddo Bandi.
		Ghazi Kot.
		Pakhwal.
		Mansehra.
		Pano-di-Dheri.
		Banarkot.
		Katkai.
		Chitta Batta.
		Sundasur.
		Rihr.
		Shuttur.
		Arab Khan.
		Phagla.
		Utar Sisha.
		Mundhar.
		Chathr.
		Maira Jamdali.
		Ghari Shah Khel.
		Banda Saidan.
		Jabri.
		Narbir.
		Pair.
		Khairabad.
	Ghariam.	Busnud.
		Shalakki.
		Bhurj.
		Madan.
		Lallo Bandi.
		Chanja.

APPENDIX TO SCHEDULE IV—*contd.*

Tahsil.	Tract.	Village.
Mansehra—*contd.*	Gharian—*contd.*	Bai Bandi.
		Baidra.
		Shekhabad.
		Daibgiran.
		Jalla.
		Ganda.
		Shahelia.
		Balhag Tarli.
		Balhag Utti.
		Orga.
		Patha.
		Matial.
		Mobian.
		Rathion.
		Rehar.
		Hosainian.
		Kharala.
		Barhali.
		Karer.
		Janj Kiari.
		Barat.
		Khoari.
		Bishga.
		Morbaffa (Abbatta).
		Morbaffa (Bara).
		Nurun.
		Lasson.
		Gheal.
		Kik.
		Nanoha.

APPENDIX TO SCHEDULE IV—*contd.*

Tahsil.	Tract.	Village.
Mansehra—*concld.*	Gharian—*concld.*	Manghur.
		Thali.
		Sha Bai.
Abbotabad.	Gharian.	Sial.
		Giramri.
		Bhial.
		Bandi Mutrach.
		Buzurgal.
		Pasial.
		Thathi.
		Chhetri.
		Rachhbam.
		Sohalan Tarli.
		Sohalan Utti.
		Banda Juggian.
		Pandi Thana.
		Talhar.
		Sargal.
		Shugri.
		Kakot.
		Patheri.
		Lalleh-de-Bandi.
		Mochi Kot.
		Kishna.
		Paiva.
		Kumber Bandi.
	Shingri.	Baian.
		Bandi Pir Dad.
		Mirpur Pashwal.

APPENDIX TO SCHEDULE IV—*contd.*

Tahsil.	Tract.	Village.
Abbottabad—*contd.*	Shingri—*contd.*	Banda Munir.
		Sarai Niamat Khan.
		Sarai Dharmpani.
		Talhad.
		Chamad.
		Shingri.
		Bisala.
		Bairaingalli.
		Kokal.
		Kandal.
		Gajjal.
	Kachi.	Jabbi.
		Nakkeli.
		Khnhala.
		Bichha.
		Gul Banda.
		Kuthnali.
		Karm.
		Bihakki.
		Banda Loharan.
		Bhat.
		Banda Bakhtawar.
		Banda Naian.
		Nilor.
		Gurakki.
		Darwaza.
		Chinjaliala.
		Kachi.
		Chitti.

APPENDIX TO SCHEDULE IV—*contd.*

Tahsil.	Tract.	Village.
Abbottabad—*contd.*	Kuchi—*contd.*	Bir Hil.
		Soba.
		Nalaki.
		Ghanhari.
		Langar Amga.
		Kakotri.
		Jarl.
		Bhojwar.
	Baborhan.	Jandakka.
		Bhurj.
		Parohar.
		Kosaki Bari.
		Kosaki Chotti.
		Thanna.
		Paswal.
		Sobra.
		Mihal.
		Bansori.
		Jatal.
		Butiala.
		Bain Mira.
		Baghhati.
		Bain Gogri.
		Chanrak Maira.
		Tatteh Bandi.
		Shadial.
		Saliat.
		Mukhbabhi.
		Gup.

APPENDIX TO SCHEDULE IV—*contd.*

Tahsil.	Tract.	Village.
Abbottabad—*contd.*	Baborian—*contd.*	Joganmar.
		Khani Thattiara.
		Todu.
		Thali.
		Ghali.
		Nala.
		Sar Bhangala.
		Bagh.
	Sherwan.	Khuda Khub.
		Hal.
		Barkot.
		Bhalora.
		Kular Khetar.
		Kambar.
		Gadda.
		Kuthiala.
		Bamuchhi.
		Chira.
		Shoreb.
		Bhatil.
		Sherwan Bara.
		Sherwan Chotta.
		Bicha Bara.
		Bicha Chotta.
		Dhundora.
		Ratta.
		Bandi Nikra.
		Kangrura.
		Pind.

APPENDIX TO SCHEDULE IV—*contd.*

Tahsil.	Tract.	Village.
Abbottabad—*concld.*	Sherwan—*concld.*	Gandeh.
		Lakbala.
		Chathn.
		Puhar.
		Seri Sher Shah.
		Barila.
		Chairh.
		Kangar Tarla.
		Kangar Utta.
		Chorgiran.
		Juhara.
		Khalabat.
		Chamatti.
		Beri.
		Kharpahr.
		Kanula.
		Thathi.
		Chikarbani.
Haripur.	Srikot.	Srikot.
		Kundi.
		Amar Khana.
	Kulai.	Kirphan.
		Dera.
		Lalo Galli.
		Onora.
		Kharkot.
		Tavi.

APPENDIX TO SCHEDULE IV—*contd.*

Tahsil.	Tract.	Village.
Haripur—*contd.*	Sudnak.	Muradpur.
		Saidpur.
		Pind Khan Khel.
		Langar.
		Kundariala.
		Soabi.
		Kalingar.
		Mari.
		Gandaf.
		Ladrakki.
		Kharan.
		Ghanikot.
		Dabu.
		Bandi Lobial.
		Mahara.
		Chaintu.
		Haljudhal.
		Janjakka.
		Lelda.
		Jhokan.
		Polsala.
		Jasgiran Bola.
		Jagiran Pain.
		Bandi Kargraol.
		Kandiala.
		Sanda Ganda.
		Soddohan.
		Gharkala.
		Dhanaka.
		Kund Chamiaran.

APPENDIX TO SCHEDULE IV—*concld.*

Tahsil.	Tract.	Village.
Haripur—*concld.*	Badnak—*concld.*	Dukkut.
		Darahan.
		Halkulu.
		Thani.
		Chandor.
		Chaubara Baghdawia.
		Gharlakkian.
		Badhawra.
		Roh.
		Ladarmaog.
		Bodgiran.
		Khairi.
	Torbela.	Burj Khaupur.
		Torbela.
		Mohat.
		Dal.

C. W. GWYNNE.
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

MGIPC—S1—VII-6—25-7-31—10,000.

With the Compliments

of the

President.

REPORT

OF THE

INDIAN COAL GRADING BOARD

1936

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CALCUTTA
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1937

The Office of the Indian Coal Grading Board is in the New Secretariat Buildings, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

(It is requested that all errors or omissions may be reported by letter to the Secretary, Indian Coal Grading Board.)

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Constitution of the Board	*Frontispiece.*
Report	1
Statement showing average analyses of Coals (Appendix " A ")	14
Output of Coal in British India (Appendix " B ")	15
Consumption of Coal on various services at certain Ports in India and the East (Appendix " C ")	16
Statement showing shipment of Coal from the Port of Calcutta to various Ports (Appendix " D ")	17
Statement showing estimated consumption of Coal (Indian and Foreign) in various Industries in India (Appendix " E ")	24
Statement showing imports of Coal into Ceylon and the Straits Settlements (Appendix " F ")	25
Statement showing various Grades of Coal shipped under the Indian Coal Grading Board (Appendix " G ")	26
Comparative statement showing the Imports of Coal and Coke into the principal Ports, in Tons, from 1932 to 1935 (Appendix " H ")	27
Statement showing the Railway Freight from Graded Collieries to Kidderpore Docks (Appendix " I ")	29
Statement showing Calcutta Port Charges (Appendix " J ")	45
List of Coals Graded by the Board (Appendix " K ")	46
Low Volatile Coal—	
(Barakar and Karharbaree Series.)	
Selected Grade	46
Grade I (One)	55
Grade II (Two)	59
Grade III (Three)	61
High Volatile Coal—	
(Raniganj Series.)	
Selected Grade	62
Grade I (One)	66
Grade II (Two)	72
Grade III (Three)	72

PAGE.

Collieries having Graded Coals tabulated according to Owners or Managing Agents and their addresses (Appendix "L") . 73

Statement showing Coals arranged according to Seams under various Grades (Appendix "M") 85

Statement showing Output of Graded Collieries (Appendix "N") 114

Statement showing quantities of Cargo Coal shipped under Certificate of the Indian Coal Grading Board (Appendix "O") 127

Chart showing shipment of Coal . . . . . } *At the end.*

Map showing Raneegunge and Jharia Coalfields, and Railways serving them . . . . . } *At the end.*

Constitution of the Board on the 31st December, 1936.

The constitution of the Indian Coal Grading Board was as follows :—

J. R. Harrison, Esq., F. G. S., Chief Mining Engineer to the Government of India, Railway Board	President.
R. B. Whitehead, Esq., M. L. C., nominated by the Indian Mining Association, Calcutta	Member.
Rai A. C. Banerjee Bahadur, M.A., C. I. E., nominated by the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta .	Member.
P. S. Macdonald, Esq., nominated by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta	Member.
K. Basu, Esq., nominated by the Indian Mining Federation, Calcutta	Member.
S. N. Banerji, Esq.	Secretary.

Report of the Indian Coal Grading Board.

The Indian Coal Grading Board was constituted to provide for the grading of coal and for the grant of Certificates for coal intended for export.

The Indian Coal Grading Board Act extends to the whole of British India.

The Board commenced work from the 6th February 1926.

Coal-fields.

The important Coal-fields are the Raneegunge Coal-field and the Jharia Coal-field.

The Raneegunge Coal-field lies about 130 miles west of Calcutta. The Jharia Coal-field lies about 170 miles west of Calcutta. The characteristics of the coals from these two groups are as follows :—

Raneegunge Coals.

(*a*) A relatively high proportion of moisture, ranging from 3 to 10 per cent. Desherghur is an exception as the moisture content of this coal runs from 1·35 to 3 per cent. only.

(*b*) In the case of the better quality seams, the percentage of volatiles is high, normally ranging from 29 to as high as 38 per cent.

(*c*) With the exception of the Desherghur and Sanctoria Seams the coals either fail to coke at all or produce a very soft porous coke. Most of the better quality coals are excellent gas-coals and free-burning steam coals.

The most important Seams in this Field are the—

Desherghur,
Poniati,
Seebpore,
Joyramdanga,
Ramnagore,
Begonia,
Laikdih,
Chanch,
Ghusick,
Sanctoria,
Bharatchuck,
Badjna,
Satgram,
Kajora,
Jambad,
Nega,
Koithi,
Rana,
Samla,
Kasta,

Singaran, Kenda, etc.

Jhania Coals.

(*a*) A relatively low percentage of moisture rarely exceeding 2 per cent.

(*b*) A comparatively low percentage of volatiles ranging in most cases from 21 to 30 per cent.

(*c*) A high proportion of fixed carbon ranging from about 52 to 64 per cent. ; a figure around 55 per cent. is often recorded.

(*d*) The better quality coals are excellent steam coals and exhibit marked tendencies to form a hard metallurgical coke.

There are 18 Coal Seams and the most important of these are Nos. 13, 14, 14-A, 15, 17 and 18, but the quality varies according to the locality. Seams 1 to 9 are, generally speaking, very inferior and work is confined chiefly to Nos. 10 to 18.

Utilisation of Coal.

(1) Steam raising.

(2) Manufacturing of Coal Gas.

(3) Manufacturing of Metallurgical Coke.

Functions of the Board. The principal functions of the Board are—

1. Grading of coal, and
2. Granting of Certificates for coal intended for export.

Grading of Coal. On the application of any Colliery and on payment of the prescribed fee the grade of a seam of coal or part of a seam is determined.

Table of Fees. The fees payable to the Board are as follows :—

1. Determination of grade .	Rs. 60 per seam or part of a seam.
2. For each inspection of a Colliery when an objection has been taken to the determination of the grade of a coal .	Rs. 40 per seam or part of a seam.
3. For analysis of coal . .	Rs. 20.

Classification of Graded Coal.

Graded coals are classified as under :—

Low Volatile Coal. (Barrakar and Karharbaree Series.)	High Volatile Coal. (Raneegunge Series.)
Selected Grade.	
Up to, but not exceeding 13 per cent. ash and over 7,000 calories.	Up to, but not exceeding 11 per cent. ash. Over 6,800 calories. Under 6 per cent. moisture.
Grade I.	
Up to, but not exceeding 15 per cent. ash and over 6,500 calories.	Up to, but not exceeding 13 per cent. ash. Over 6,300 calories. Under 9 per cent. moisture.
Grade II.	
Up to, but not exceeding 18 per cent. ash and over 6,000 calories.	Up to, but not exceeding 16 per cent. ash. Over 6,000 calories. Under 10 per cent. moisture.

Grade III.

Any coals inferior to the above.

The following adjustments have been made by the Board, by resolution :—

> " Should a High Volatile coal exceed the maximum percentage of ash *plus* moisture by 1 per cent. or less and by reason of this be excluded from a certain grade it shall qualify for that grade provided it carries 200 calories more than the minimum specified for that grade."

Where a Colliery works seams of different grades the Coal Grading Board insists on the loading arrangements of these being

kept entirely separate. Graded and non-graded coals are also to be kept separate.

Grant of Export Certificates.

On the application of any Graded Colliery desiring to export coal or from any Shipper and on payment of the prescribed fee, the Board grant a Certificate of Shipment in the prescribed form provided always that the Board is satisfied with the quality and the condition of the coal which is inspected both at the Collieries and at the Kidderpore Docks.

Table of Fees.

Six pies per ton of coal inspected is levied at the Port of shipment calculated on the Surveyor's figures or where Surveyor's figures are not available on the Railway Weighment figures.

Method of taking coal samples.

The face of the coal seam to be sampled is first dressed down from top to bottom and a fresh surface exposed. Two vertical lines about a foot apart are then chalked out from the top to the bottom of the section of the seam to be sampled. The stone and shale bands which are usually picked out from the loadings are chalked out between the vertical lines. Coal about 6 to 8 inches in depth is then cut from the top to the bottom of the section and bands of shale or stone, etc., are left intact in the coal seam. Sometimes two or three different channels similar to the one above are cut but this depends on the extent of the workings of the mine.

The coal thus obtained is then thoroughly mixed and quartered, after eliminating such inferior matter as would ordinarily be rejected in picking. Each alternate quarters are discarded and the coal that is left is mixed together. This mixing and quartering is continued until about 20 to 30 lbs. remains. The sample is then put in a bag and sealed. The bag is taken personally by the Officer taking the sample and delivered to the Government Test House, Calcutta, for analysis. The analysis when obtained is placed before the Grading Board who scrutinise it and determine the grade.

Method of analysis.

All analyses of the Coal Grading Board are made at the Government Test House, Alipore.

Chemists have no uniform system of making analyses, and as the discrepancy between the calorific value air dried and oven dried coals is very high in "high moisture" coals, the Grading Board publish the following Note on the method adopted at the Government Test House, Calcutta, in the hope that its publication will lessen the liability to disputes between the buyer and the seller :—

> "About 5 grams of the powdered sample is dried separately in an Air Oven at 105° to 110°C. to constant weight. About 1 gram of the Oven dried material is put in the screw press and compressed into a pellet. This pellet is then weighed and the calorific value is determined immediately afterwards by tests in a Mahler-Cook Bomb Calorimeter."

The moisture content is stated but the percentage of ash, volatile matter and fixed carbon are calculated so as to total 100 exclusive of moisture. The calcrific value is expressed in terms of calories calculated on a "Dried Sample".

Average analysis of coal.

A statement showing the average analysis of the coals will be found in Appendix "A". With seams which can be traced over stretches of several miles, there is a large variation in the quality ; so much so that a seam which at one Colliery is of No. 1 Grade, is often of very inferior quality a comparatively short distance away. It is therefore not only necessary to know the seam but also the area in which it lies.

The following statement shows the variation in ash content of the same seam worked in different localities :—

	Ash percentage.
No. 12 Seam . .	11·90 per cent. to 20·08 per cent.
No. 13 Seam . .	10·10 per cent. to 17·99 per cent.
No. 14 Seam . .	9·96 per cent. to 19·10 per cent.
No. 15 Seam . .	9·15 per cent. to 18·27 per cent.

Method of Colliery loading.

Much has been done to improve the quality and size of coal despatched from Collieries. Mechanical screens have been introduced at most of the large Collieries and the freshly raised coal instead of

being dumped into large stacks is now passed directly over screens and picking belts and loaded into wagons.

Inspection of the coal at the Collieries and at Kidderpore Docks.

Almost all Collieries work more than one seam of coal, each seam is of different quality and very often of different price, for instance :—

	Assumed price. Rs. A. P.
A Jharia Colliery mines Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, and 15 Seams coal—	
No. 10 Seam is offered to-day at . . .	2 0 0
Nos. 11 and 12 Seams at	2 4 0
Nos. 12, 13, 14 and 15 Seams at . . .	2 12 0
No. 15 Seam at	3 12 0
A Raneegunge Colliery may be working two Seams of coal—	
Poniati Seam coal which is offered at . .	3 12 0
Koithi Seam at	3 4 0

It will thus be seen from the above how important it is to have all coals inspected at the Collieries. Coals are also inspected before shipment at Kiddepore Docks.

The Officers in the Coal-fields are continually inspecting the workings and the loadings at Collieries. Periodical underground inspections are also made and special attention is given to individual Collieries where there is any indication of slackness. In such particular cases an Officer in the Coal-field will visit a particular Colliery or Collieries daily for a number of days as he may deem necessary. The Inspecting Officers use their own judgment and are held responsible for all loadings within the district allotted to them.

How shipments of coal are dealt with.

Any Firm desiring to export coal is required to apply to the Secretary, Indian Coal Grading Board, giving full particulars of the coal or coals, *viz.*, name of Colliery and Seam together with the quantity from each. The kind of coal to be shipped is also to be stated, *i.e.*, whether steam, rubble, slack or dust. Copies of such applications are sent to the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, who advises the Inspecting Officers in the Coal-fields

and at the Docks immediately, to enable them to visit the Collieries and inspect the coal actually being loaded. Shipment coals receive special attention.

Cargo coal loaded in spaces in steamers reserved for Bunker coal.

Coal declared as Cargo coal and loaded in spaces in steamers reserved for Bunker coal is not granted a Shipment Certificate unless the Board is satisfied that such coal is actually *Cargo coal.*

Size of Shipment Coal.

In order to ensure that only good sized Steam coal is exported the Grading Board only accepts coal which will pass over a screen of two inch mesh at the Collieries.

Precaution against shipments of certain coals.

It may be pointed out that the greatest care should be exercised in the selection of coals from the Raneegunge Coal-field, to be shipped between the months of April to September, owing to the liability of spontaneous combustion.

Deterioration of coal as affected by storage.

Deterioration depends on the class of coal. Generally speaking coal with a high percentage of moisture deteriorates rapidly. Seams of the laminatory variety intercalated with bands of highly carbonaceous shale break up and weather very quickly.

Mixed coal.

Usually, cargoes of coal of various seams are shipped together; such as Desherghur/Poniati, etc., of the Raneegunge Coal-field or the various seams of the Jharia Coal-field, *viz.*, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17 and 18. In some cases Jharia and Raneegunge coals are also shipped together.

Railway Freight.

The Railway Freight from various Collieries to Kidderpore Docks will be found in Appendix "I".

The East Indian and Bengal Nagpur Railways grant a rebate of 25 per cent. of the actual freight rate, excluding all terminals and extra charges on the railway freight originally charged, at the end of each month, on coal except bunker coal, booked from Colliery stations on the East Indian and Bengal Nagpur Railways and exported by one consignee from the Port of Calcutta by sea in ocean-going vessels to any port in or outside India, as shown by the Bill of

Lading. This rebate is applicable to both graded and non-graded coals. Coal which has been granted a Shipment Certificate by the Coal Grading Board is entitled to an additional export rebate of 12½ per cent. on the railway freight.

Any rebate not claimed within two months of the expiry of the month in which it accrued, will be subject to a discount in accordance with the following scale :—

If claimed after two months, but within three months	5 per cent.
If claimed after two months, but within four months	10 „
If claimed after two months, but within five months	15 „
If claimed after two months, but within six months	20 „

No rebate will be paid unless claimed within six months after the expiry of the month in which it accrued.

For the purpose of the above rebate, the month in which the rebate accrues shall be held to be the month in which the Coal is actually shipped.

A surcharge of 12½ per cent. of the total freight charges, inclusive of terminals, transhipment, ferry, siding, out-agency and other extra charges due, is levied on all Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel for the Public and for the use of Foreign Railways booked from stations situated on the East Indian and Bengal Nagpur Railways and lines worked by these Railways, subject to a maximum rate on account of surcharge of Re. 1-0-0 per ton calculated on the weight for charge of the consignment.

Refund of Surcharge collected on Export and Bunker Coal and Coke.—The surcharge collected on Coal and Coke booked from East Indian and Bengal Nagpur Railways Colliery stations to Howrah, Shalimar or Calcutta and exported from there by one consignee by sea to any port in or outside India as shown by Bills of Lading, or loaded as Bunker coal by one consignee in sea-going vessels within the limits of the Port of Calcutta as shown by the Customs figures of shipment, will be refunded on application by the one consignee to the administration of the East Indian or Bengal Nagpur Rail-

way, as the case may be, subject to a satisfactory fulfilment of the terms and conditions noted below :—

Terms and conditions governing the grant of refunds of the 12½ per cent. surcharge collected on Coal and Coke (1) consigned to Howrah or Calcutta and exported from there by sea in ocean-going vessels to any port in or outside India or (2) loaded as Bunker coal in ocean-going vessels within the limits of the Port of Calcutta.

1. Claims for refund must be submitted by the one consignee, that is, by the party to whom the coal or coke was originally consigned over the Railway.

2. All claims for refund of the surcharge, to be valid, must be submitted within six months after the expiry of the month in which they accrued.

3. Any claim for refund of the surcharge not submitted to the Railway within two months of the expiry of the month in which it accrued will be subject to a discount in accordance with the following scales :—

If submitted after two months, but within three months	5 per cent.
If submitted after two months, but within four months	10 „
If submitted after two months, but within five months	15 „
If submitted after two months, but within six months	20 „

4. For the purpose of refund of the 12½ per cent. surcharge, the month in which the claim accrued shall be held to be the month in which the Coal or Coke is actually shipped for export or loaded as Bunker coal in sea-going vessels.

5. All claims for refund of the surcharge must be submitted on the basis of the figures of shipment or of loading into sea-going vessels, as the case may be, for one complete month.

6. The weight on which the claim for refund of the surcharge is made must be supported (1) by the Bills of Lading in the case of Coal or Coke exported from Howrah or Calcutta by sea to any

port in or outside India and (2) by a certificate of the Customs Department of the Port of Calcutta in the case of Coal loaded as " Bunker coal " in sea-going vessels within the limits of the Port of Calcutta.

7. All claims for refund of the surcharge submitted in connection with Coal and Coke consigned to Howrah or Calcutta and exported from there by sea to any port in or outside India must also be supported by detailed particulars of an identical nature as those submitted at present to the Railway in the case of claims for rebates on such consignments.

8. All claims for refund of the surcharge submitted in connection with Coal loaded as " Bunker coal " in sea-going vessels within the limits of the Port of Calcutta must also be supported by statements with the following information :—

(i) The number, the name of the owning Railway and the marked carrying capacity of the wagon in which the coal was originally brought to Howrah or Calcutta.

(ii) The name of the despatching Colliery and booking station.

(iii) The number and date of the Declaration Notes, Invoice or Railway Receipt and of the Coal Freight Bill.

(iv) The date of unloading of the wagon in the Howrah Coal Yard, Shalimar Coal Depôt, Kidderpore Docks or Garden Reach Coal Depôt (for Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.).

(v) The amount of the freight together with the surcharge paid to the Railway and the date of payment.

(vi) Particulars of sea-going vessels with quantity of Bunker coal loaded in each.

9. The firms claiming refund on " Bunker coal " loaded in sea-going vessels within the limits of the Port of Calcutta will be required to maintain at their Coal Depôts in Howrah, Shalimar (C. P. C. Railway), Kidderpore Docks and Garden Reach Coal Depôt (for Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.) satisfactory records which will admit of each individual consignment of Coal booked under a particular invoice being readily connected with the

quantity of " Bunker coal " actually loaded in a sea-going vessel. For this purpose, the records maintained by firms at their Coal Depôts will be open to inspection at any time by a responsible representative of the Railway.

Calcutta Port Charges on coal shipments.

The Calcutta Port Charges will be found in Appendix " J ".

The Port Commissioners of Calcutta grant a rebate of 50 per cent. of the River Dues, *i.e.*, 4 annas per ton on export coal shipped under a Certificate from the Coal Grading Board.

Facility in recovery of rebate from Port Commissioners.

The Coal Grading Board issue a copy of the Shipment Certificate—Preliminary and Final—for cargo coal to the Chief Accountant, Calcutta Port Commissioners, at the same time as they are issued to Shippers, in order to avoid delay in payment of the rebates.

Output of Coal in British India,

The output of coal in British India will be found in Appendix " B ".

Consumption of Coal.

The consumption of coal by various Industries in the principal Ports of India and the East will be found in Appendix " C ".

Shipment of Coal from the Port of Calcutta.

A statement showing shipment of coal from the Port of Calcutta to different Ports will be found in Appendix " D ".

Statement showing consumption of Coal in India.

A statement showing the consumption of coal in India will be found in Appendix " E ".

Imports of Coal into Ceylon and Straits Settlements.

A statement of coal imported into Ceylon and the Straits Settlements will be found in Appendix " F ".

Railway Freight.

A statement showing Railway Freights from Graded Collieries to Kidderpore Docks will be found in Appendix " I ".

List of Graded Coals.

A list of Graded Coals will be found in Appendix " K ".

A list of Collieries having Graded Coals tabulated according to owners or Managing Agents will be found in Appendix " L ".

Shipments under Coal Grading Board.

A statement showing the quantities of coal shipped under Certificate of the Indian Coal Grading Board will be found in Appendix " O ".

Chart of Coal Shipment.

A Chart showing the Total Shipment of Coal from Kidderpore Docks and Shipment of Coal (excluding Coal for Railways) and

A map of India.

a map showing the Raneegunge and Jharia Coal-fields is appended.

The Government of India have been pleased to lend the services of their Chief Mining Engineer and his Inspection Staff both in the Coal-fields and at Kidderpore Docks to the Indian Coal Grading Board.

The Grading Board welcomes enquiries of any description in connection with the export of Indian coal.

CALCUTTA,
January 1937.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX "A".

Average analyses of Coals.

	Moisture.	Ash.	Volatiles.	Fixed Carbon.	Calorific Value.
Desherghur Group . .	2·25	10·50	31·30	58·20	7,000—7,550
Poniati Group . . .	4·80	11·30	31·95	56·75	6,900—7,200
Kajora-Jambad Group . .	7·50	11·50	34·90	53·60	6,650—7,100
Ghusick Group . . .	5·44	13·70	33·80	52·50	6,500—6,900
Samla Group . . .	8·80	12·50	32·40	55·10	6,580—6,920
18 Seam Group . . .	1·60	13·80	25·70	60·50	7,000—7,300
17 Seam Group . . .	1·97	12·44	27·66	59·90	7,050—7,600
16 Seam Group . . .	1·64	14·80	24·00	61·20	6,780—7,100
15 Seam Group . . .	1·60	13·50	23·70	62·80	6,950—7,500
14 Seam Group . . .	1·10	13·90	27·80	58·30	6,900—7,350
14-A Seam Group . .	1·50	9·15	27·05	63·80	7,500—7,750
13 Seam Group . .	1·10	13·50	20·40	66·10	7,000—7,400
12 Seam Group . .	1·10	14·50	19·50	66·00	6,800—7,150
11 Seam Group . . .	0·90	16·30	18·30	65·40	6,700—7,100
10 Seam Group . . .	1·00	18·60	19·00	62·40	6,300—7,150

APPENDIX "B".

Output of Coal in British India.

	British India (Total).	Bengal and Bihar.*
	Tons.	Tons.
1926	20,093,024	19,080,092
1927	21,108,976	20,048,052
1928	21,515,796	20,428,573
1929	22,308,174	21,050,178
1930	22,683,861	21,311,535
1931	20,514,597	19,198,967
1932	18,719,587	17,374,733
1933	18,160,681	16,630,882
1934	20,243,977	18,481,647
1935	21,014,469	19,119,586

* These figures are included in the total output of British India.

APPENDIX "C".

Consumption of Coal on various services at certain Ports in India and the East.

(Approximate Figures.)

Ports.		Bunkers.	Inland Steamers.	Factories and Workshops.	Other Industrial Purposes.	Railways.	Total.
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Rangoon	1932(a)	180,000	100,000	46,000	22,000	180,000	528,000
	1933	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1934			Not received.			
	1935						
Colombo	1932	214,000	..	..	(b)136,000	150,000	500,000
	1933	217,786	..	..	(e)187,130	..	404,916
	1934	233,669	..	..	(e)171,307	..	404,976
	1935	238,176	..	..	(e)198,772	..	436,948
Bombay(c)	1932	260,000	..	110,000	50,000	..	420,000
	1933	225,500	..	20,000	50,000	..	295,500
	1934	235,000	..	25,000	135,000	..	395,000
	1935	235,000	..	20,000	111,000	..	366,000
Singapore	1932	379,000	..	..	(c)539,000	..	918,000
	1933	352,459	..	..	(c)553,623	..	906,082
	1934	398,631	..	..	(c)556,001	..	954,632
	1935	389,631	..	..	(c)576,565	..	966,196
Penang	1932	12,000	..	..	..	162,000	174,000
	1933	891	..	..	166	149,324	150,381
	1934	940	5,500	500	..	147,485	154,425
	1935	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	1932	(d)480,000	..	..	..	..	480,000
	1933	525,644	..	..	..	..	525,644
	1934	(f)769,970	..	..	..	..	769,970
	1935	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) In addition to this 25,000 tons slack and 4,000 tons dust coal were imported.
(b) Include figures under Inland Steamers, Factories, Workshops, etc.
(c) Total of imported coal from all countries.
(d) Full information not available.
(e) Include Ceylon Government Railway, Colombo Gas Works, Government Electric Power Station.
(f) Of this quantity approximately 65 per cent. was used for bunkering purposes, about 20 per cent. for industrial purposes and the balance for Kowloon-Canton Railway and "Casual" business. Indian Coal imported into Hongkong during 1934 totalled 52,625 tons.

(Figures supplied by various Chambers of Commerce.)

APPENDIX "D".

Statement of Shipment of Coal under the Indian Coal Grading Board to various Ports in India and abroad.

Ports.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	Tons Cwts.	Tons Cwts.	Tons Cwts.	Tons Cwts.	Tons Cwts.	Tons Cwts.	Tons Cwts.	Tons Cwts.	Tons Cwts.	Tons Cwts.
Aden . . .	..	..	7,437 0	..	..	..	..	..	8,380 0	..
Akyab . . .	15,570 1	9,805 8	19,006 15	17,579 0	12,941 0	5,738 0	10,959 12	3,236 0	..	6,522 0
Alexandria .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia . .	..	..	..	3,060 0	..	..	..	1,856 13	..	..
Balwan . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bassein . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,672 0	..	2,539 0	..
Batavia . .	..	..	5,711 19	..	..	..	..	7,249 0	..	..
Beypore . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,272 0	11,614 0
Bhavnagar . .	6,793 0	25,003 6	26,850 11	23,143 0	7,169 0	25,684 0	32,237 0	57,039 0	44,718 13	67,429 0
Bombay . .	336,764 4	285,262 0	379,783 17	275,414 0	441,605 0	493,411 10	414,218 12	389,044 16	481,708 18	419,801 17

APPENDIX "D"—*contd.*

Statement of Shipment of Coal under the Indian Coal Grading Board to various Ports in India and abroad—contd.

Ports.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	Tons Cwts.	Tons Cwts.	Tons Cwts.	Tons Cwts.	Tons Cwts.	Tons Cwts.	Tons Cwts.	Tons Cwts.	Tons Cwts.	Tons Cwts.
Bushire . .	..	..	..	..	1,033 0	..	..	..	..	..
Bangkok . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,330 0	2,036 0	7,275 0
Cannanore . .	..	1,988 0	..	2,150 0	1,977 0	..	2,082 0	..	3,030 0	..
Canton . .	..	..	..	..	..	2,805 0	..	..	..	..
Chandballi . .	..	..	..	..	..	102 0	304 0	249 14	222 9	277 2
Chittagong . .	19,196 15	21,708 1	24,327 12	25,156 3	12,976 19	35,019 0	28,269 0	31,854 0	36,615 11	33,174 13
Cochin . . .	248 18	..	..	400 0	500 0	16,467 0	14,943 0	20,311 0	27,874 0	15,978 0
Colombo . .	318,999 18	358,606 10	364,717 8	307,656 13	286,711 0	247,824 8	233,685 19	227,809 15	157,324 16	167,122 16
Cuddalore . .	24,123 0	53,850 0	89,379 5	110,602 0	108,292 0	104,811 0	43,533 0	73,115 0	31,977 0	11,062 0
Durban . .	..	..	..	..	620 0	..	..	..	3,987 0	..

Feroke . . .	29,876 15	30,154 0	46,220 0	31,800 0	30,649 0	30,398 0	7,824 0	..	..	..
Hongkong . .	8,750 0	122,399 8	187,692 0	60,092 0	77,299 0	203,620 17	117,011 0	54,595 0	45,589 0	5,038 0
Java . . .	..	..	5,046 0	437 3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karachi . .	166,775 18	129,779 17	156,909 17	75,745 11	92,999 11	72,862 8	59,578 5	97,733 6	78,766 4	68,078 0
Kathiawar . .	..	..	5,582 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras . . .	300,197 13	273,342 0	294,772 4	256,891 0	224,361 0	179,300 0	131,924 0	142,707 10	90,029 7	81,488 0
Mandapam . .	39,320 5	45,310 11	35,405 13	23,418 0	44,400 15	59,372 12	56,695 16	38,751 16	..	..
Manilla . . .	56,827 14	72,089 0	61,354 0	45,288 0	30,232 0	16,873 0	6,242 0	..	..	7,593 0
Marmagoa . .	29,482 0	51,333 0	38,194 2	30,575 0	38,845 0	23,907 0	37,054 0	85,581 0	102,604 0	109,059 0
Mauritius . .	1,555 0	589 15	2,131 1	..	3,187 0	2,517 0	922 0	1,013 0	1,001 0	2,317 0
Moulmein . .	3,057 7	3,082 5	..	..	1,848 0	50 0	..	..	1,000 0	1,000 0
Negapatam . .	..	..	..	..	5,531 0	6,540 0	3,012 0	..	8,445 0	504 0
Navalaxmi . .	..	..	..	..	..	4,048 0	14,464 0	20,992 0	23,037 0	23,872 0
Neendakara . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,781 0	..

APPENDIX "D"—*contd.*

Statement of Shipment of Coal under the Indian Coal Grading Board to various Ports in India and abroad—contd.

Ports.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	Tons Cwts.	Tons Cwts.	Tons Cwts.	Tons Cwts.	Tons Cwts.	Tons Cwts.	Tons Cwts.	Tons Cwts.	Tons Cwts.	Tons Cwts.
Penang . .	17,697 0	14,923 0	30,557 0	22,201 0	11,455 0	..	..	..	..	..
Perim . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Porbunder . .	6,946 0	3,000 0	12,442 0	18,720 0	36,628 0	17,323 0	28,954 0	8,613 0	30,623 0	24,548 17
Port Blair . .	..	2,280 0	8,597 0	8,981 0	7,515 0	3,596 0	3,252 0	2,333 0	3,188 0	5,955 0
Port Kundla .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,942 0	1,639 0	2,052 0	2,620 0
Port Okha . .	..	5,909 4	20,286 0	7,254 0	17,496 0	38,465 0	41,556 0	43,604 0	49,010 0	62,132 0
Port Said . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40 19
Port Swettenham .	2,593 0	..	330 0	..	97 0	..	..	..	..	6,722 0
Rangoon . .	736,660 18	635,395 4	664,673 16	628,301 4	587,800 16	508,410 0	454,658 17	470,201 1	512,021 9	444,460 11
Sebang . . .	12,659 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,726 0

Saigon . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shanghai . .	..	..	..	..	..	209 0	..	..	..	..
Singapore . .	60,743 11	40,459 19	18,430 14	7,713 0	17,872 9	10,973 0	13,366 16	27,365 0	16,689 0	16,660 0
Sudan . . .	..	..	6,246 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suva . . .	..	..	..	2,488 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trivandrum . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	979 0	..
Tuticorin . .	29,390 0	38,147 0	49,925 0	65,308 0	31,102 0	51,363 0	52,495 11	61,311 0	47,053 0	55,794 0
United Kingdom .	50 0	150 0	136 0	8,666 12	11,317 3	307 0	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,931 0	13,615 0
Venice . . .	884 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Verawal . .	19,058 0	29,201 6	11,630 0	5,035 0	5,437 0	10,021 0	14,093 0	20,678 0	38,488 0	12,876 17
Whampa . .	..	4,944 0	..	6,046 0	10,331 0	10,856 0	6,627 0	..	..	..
Yokohama . .	1,887 0	32 15	21 15	5,800 0	1,386 0	8,858 9	..	..	..	..
Zanzibar . .	..	..	283 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX "D"—*concld.*

Statement of Shipment of Coal under Indian Coal Grading Board to various Ports in India and abroad—concld.

Ports.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	Tons Cwts.	Tons Cwts.	Tons Cwts.	Tons Cwts.	Tons Cwts.	Tons Cwts.	Tons Cwts.	Tons Cwts.	Tons Cwts.	Tons Cwts.
Combined Ports.										
Akyab and Chittagong.	..	..	..	..	6,291 0	..	..	..	..	..
Akyab and Moulmein	..	..	..	..	..	2,788 0	..	..	..	..
Akyab and Rangoon	..	4,510 0	..	..	..	..	6,716 0	3,788 14	..	..
Bombay and Colombo.	..	5,750 0	..	1,989 0	..	..	..	984 0	..	..
Bombay and Karachi.	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,039 15	..	..	..
Bombay and Karachi and Marmagoa.	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,650 0	..	..	..
Bombay and Marmagoa.	..	..	..	..	3,981 0	..	..	..	..	..
Chittagong and Rangoon.	..	..	..	..	7,135 0	..	..	..	..	..

Cochin and Cannanore.	2,510 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colombo and Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,997 0	..	..	..
Colombo and Marmagoa.	..	..	..	..	..	2,599 0	..	..	..	..
Cuddalore and Madras.	..	14,737 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton.	..	..	..	..	..	2,703 0	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Whampa.	..	..	15,895 0	..	..	22,701 0	32,176 0	..	..	..
Penang and Port Swettenham.	6,932 0	5,074 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Penang and Rangoon	..	..	5,516 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Penang and Sebang	7,422 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Penang and Singapore.	53,044 18	7,467 0	16,961 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Porbunder and Verawal.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,169 0	..	..
TOTAL .	2,296,009 15	2,296,282 4	2,612,460 19	2,077,911 6	2,179,022 6	2,226,523 5	1,896,155 7	1,900,204 5	1,883,872 7	1,687,356 12

APPENDIX "E".

Statement showing the estimated consumption of Coal (Indian and Foreign) in various Industries in India—1930 to 1935.

——	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Railways . . .	(a)7,531,000	(a)6,629,000	(a)6,443,000	(a)6,682,000	(a)7,126,000	(a)7,293,000
Royal Indian Marine and Admiralty.	31,000	29,000	30,000	25,000	28,000	29,000
Bunker coal . . .	1,272,000	1,109,000	1,077,000	967,000	944,000	1,020,000
Cotton Mills . . .	1,260,000	1,311,000	1,361,000	1,547,000	1,660,000	1,531,000
Jute Mills . . .	867,000	673,000	653,000	656,000	658,000	653,000
Iron, Steel and Brass Foundries, etc.	5,606,000	4,716,000	3,997,000	4,092,000	4,657,000	5,583,000
Port Trusts . . .	197,000	156,000	135,000	143,000	145,000	135,000
Inland Steamers . .	702,000	621,000	579,000	586,000	577,000	551,000
Brick, Tiles, Potteries, Cement Works, etc.	1,089,000	758,000	669,00	644 000	709,000	792,000
Tea Gardens . . .	202,000	189,000	203,000	187,000	189,000	186,000
Paper Mills . . .	159,000	146,000	142,000	142,000	149,000	171,000
Consumption at Collieries and wastage.	2,380,000	2,172,000	2,015,000	1,979,000	1,169,000	1,220,000
Other Industrial Works and Domestic consumption.	2,218,000	2,846,000	2,375,000	1,778,000	3,788,000	3,712,000
TOTAL .	23,514,000	21,355,000	19,679,000	19,428,000	21,799,000	22,876,000

(a) For the official year.

APPENDIX "F".

Imports of Coal into Ceylon and the Straits Settlements during 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1935.

Year.	From United Kingdom.	From Japan.	From South Africa.	From Other Countries.	From British India.	TOTAL.
	Tons.	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Ceylon.						
1930 . . .	103,113	..	167,830	700	295,368	567,011
1931 . . .	41,998	..	133,296	20,525	298,449	494,268
1932 . . .	32,678	25	70,298	14,485	232,560	350,046
1933 . . .	44,190	..	95,248	8,558	256,920	404,916
1934 . . .	37,085	..	130,541	1,914	235,436	404,976
1935 . . .	34,474	..	238,063	13,514	150,897	436,948
Straits Settlements.						
1930 . . .	42,643	203,597	161,842	245,064	32,291	685,437
1931 . . .	19,388	175,191	92,367	234,707	27,875	549,528
1932 . . .	41,655	224,564	133,241	127,971	10,978	538,409
1933 . . .	55,669	215,247	113,027	160,852	8,027	552,822
1934 . . .	36,381	227,705	120,122	136,252	34,891	555,351
1935 . . .	17,395	197,756	191,394	148,640	16,607	571,792

APPENDIX "G".

Statement showing various grades of Coal shipped under the Indian Coal Grading Board.

Year.	Selected.		Grade I.		Grade II.		Grade III.		Mixed Grade.		Under Reference.		TOTAL.	
	Tons	Cwts.	Tons	Cwts.	Tons	Cwts.	Tons	Cwts.	Tons	Cwts.	Tons	Cwts.	Tons	Cwts.
1929	2,133,347	4	390,802	1	2,411	8	..		1,853	10	598	12	2,529,012	15
1930	1,807,669	6	263,196	9	..		918	11	3,334	11	499	18	2,075,618	15
1931	1,980,021	0	185,067	1	2,270	19	..		1,195	11	..		2,168,554	11
1932	1,987,808	4	211,534	3	6,119	16	..		3,623	7	..		2,209,085	10
1933	1,706,421	6	175,417	6	596	2	..		6,747	3	..		1,889,181	17
1934	1,665,377	7	142,858	17	..		..		..		..		1,808,236	4
1935	1,783,022	13	94,466	15	3,301	16	..		4,470	7	..		1,885,261	11
1936	1,602,465	14	39,662	14	14,956	7	..		210	15	..		1,657,295	10

APPENDIX "H".

Comparative Statement showing the Imports of Coal and Coke into the principal ports, in tons, from 1932 to 1935.

	Bombay.				Karachi.				Ceylon.				Madras.			
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Africa . . .	..	..	..	..	6,133	17,161	31,821	..	84,783	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia . .	2,000	2,130	6,852	1,800	..	..	..	24,364	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan . . .	..	335	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	10	..
Natal . . .	..	3,920	..	7,143	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,487	..	..	..
Sumatra West Coast.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Union of South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95,248	130,541	238,063	..	3,563	2	..
United Kingdom .	11,758	2,945	6,145	6,190	10,424	466	267	5,987	32,912	44,190	37,085	34,474	1,072	997	1,952	768
TOTAL .	13,758	9,330	12,997	15,133	16,557	17,627	32,088	30,351	117,695	139,438	167,626	272,537	3,559	4,660	1,964	768

APPENDIX "H"—*contd.*

Comparative Statement showing the Imports of Coal and Coke into the principal ports, in tons, from 1932 to 1935—contd.

	Rangoon.				Singapore.				Penang.				Aden.			
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Africa . . .	..	..	..	..	133,241	113,024	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia . .	1,860	827	..	232	15,656	13,690	13,704	14,156	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan . . .	2	..	..	190	187,866	197,254	228,355	202,528	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Natal . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,175	20,692	18,621	37,051
Sumatra West Coast.	..	..	..	..	74,265	64,341	80,486	75,695	13,291	12,155	12,884	14,870	..	..	..	..
Union of South Africa	..	2,149	..	10	..	..	120,121	191,359	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom .	3,892	5,491	3,807	4,035	..	..	36,382	17,393	2,758	1,000	1,600	1,300	20,157	20,601	15,612	20,969
TOTAL .	5,754	8,467	3,307	4,467	411,028	388,309	479,048	501,131	16,049	13,155	14,484	16,170	36,332	41,293	34,233	58,020

APPENDIX "I".

Railway Freight from Graded Collieries situated on East Indian Railway to Kidderpore Docks.

Name of Colliery.	Name of Owner or Managing Agents.	Railway Freight to Kidderpore Docks.		
		Rate per ton. (Gross.)	Rebate of 37½ per cent.	Nett Freight per ton.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Adjai Valley . . .	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.	3 8 6	1 2 0	2 6 6
Adjai Second . . .	Ditto .	3 10 6	1 2 9	2 7 9
Agardih	Banerjee & Co. .	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Akhalpore. . . .	Macneill & Co. .	3 8 6	1 2 0	2 6 6
Angrapathra . . .	Williamson Magor & Co.	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Do. . . .	National Coal Co. .	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Do. . . .	Angrapathra Colliery Co.	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Do. . . .	B. Trigunait Bros. .	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Alkusa and Nyadee . .	Narsi Purshottam & Co.	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Bagdigi	Anderson Wright & Co.	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Bararee	Jardine Skinner & Co.	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Badjna	B. Mukherjee & Co.	(*b*) 4 1 6	1 5 4	2 12 2
Baidyanathpur . . .	Bhagwandas Agarwala.	3 8 6	1 2 0	2 6 6
Bansdeopur . . .	Jardine Skinner & Co.	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Basudev Plot B . .	D. H. Brothers .	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Banksimulla . . .	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.	3 10 6	1 2 9	2 7 9
Barmondia . . .	Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd.	3 12 6	1 3 6	2 9 0

APPENDIX "I"—*contd.*

Railway Freight from Graded Collieries situated on East Indian Railway to Kidderpore Docks—contd.

Name of Colliery.	Name of Owner or Managing Agents.	Railway Freight to Kidderpore Docks.		
		Rate per ton. (Gross.)	Rebate of 37½ per cent.	Nett Freight per ton.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bastacolla. . . .	Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd.	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Babisole	Chandanmull Indra-kumar.	3 5 6	1 0 10	2 4 8
Baraboni S. E. (Khas) .	Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co.	3 10 6	1 2 9	2 7 9
Bengal Jharia . . .	Bengal Jharia Colliery Company.	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Begunia	K. C. Thapar .	3 14 6	1 4 3	2 10 3
Belbaid	Shewkaran & Sons .	(a)3 5 6	1 0 10	2 4 8
Benalee	Chandanmull Indra-kumar.	3 8 6	1 2 0	2 6 6
Bhalgora	H. V. Low & Co. .	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Bhaskajuri . . .	Bird & Co. . .	3 12 6	1 3 6	2 9 0
Bhulanbararee . . .	F. W. Heilgers & Co.	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Bhuggutdih . . .	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Borrea	Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd.	3 14 6	1 4 3	2 10 3
Bokaro, Joint . . .	E. I. and B. N. Railways.	4 11 6	1 9 1	3 2 5
Borachuk-Fatehpur . .	K. B. Chakrabarty	3 12 6	1 3 6	2 9 0
Bonbistupur . . .	Mohatta Bros. .	3 10 6	1 2 9	2 7 9
Budroochuck . . .	Bird & Co. . .	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Busserya	Bholanath Dash & Co.	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6

APPENDIX "I"—*contd.*

Railway Freight from Graded Collieries situated on East Indian Railway to Kidderpore Docks—contd.

Name of Colliery.	Name of Owner or Managing Agents.	Railway Freight to Kidderpore Docks.		
		Rate per ton. (Gross.)	Rebate of 37½ per cent.	Nett Freight per ton.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Burradhemo . . .	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.	3 12 6	1 3 6	2 9 0
Central Kirkend . .	Anderson Wright & Co.	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Central Tentulia . .	Central Tentulia Coal Co.	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Central Kujama . .	Central Kujama Coal Concern.	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Central and Lower Jambad	Receiver P. L. Mukherjee, Esq.	3 5 6	1 0 10	2 4 8
Central Jemehari . .	R. E. Ramsay, Esq.	3 5 6	1 0 10	2 4 8
Central Kajora . . .	A. C. Banerjee & Co.	3 5 6	1 0 10	2 4 8
Chalbalpur . . .	Sm. Basanti Devi .	3 8 6	1 2 0	2 6 6
Chanch	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.	3 14 6	1 4 3	2 10 3
Charanpur . . .	Apcar & Co. . .	3 10 6	1 2 9	2 7 9
Chapui Khas . . .	Maharaja of Cossimbazar.	3 8 6	1 2 0	2 6 6
Chatrisgonda . . .	Martin & Co. . .	3 10 6	1 2 9	2 7 9
Chinchuria . . .	Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd.	3 12 6	1 3 6	2 9 0
Choitodih	Bird & Co. . .	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Dhobidih	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.	5 5 6	1 12 10	3 8 8
Dhori	Anderson Wright & Co.	4 11 6	1 9 1	3 2 5
Dobari	Vancoor Bai . .	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6

APPENDIX "I"—*contd.*

Railway Freight from Graded Collieries situated on East Indian Railway to Kidderpore Docks—contd.

Name of Colliery.	Name of Owner or Managing Agents.	Railway Freight to Kidderpore Docks.		
		Rate per ton. (Gross.)	Rebate of 37½ per cent.	Nett Freight per ton.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dhariajoba . . .	Jardine Skinner & Co.	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Damoderpur . . .	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.	3 8 6	1 2 0	2 6 6
Dhemo Main . . .	Macneill & Co. .	3 12 6	1 3 6	2 9 0
Damra	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.	3 8 6	1 2 0	2 6 6
Darbhanga Kajora . .	Villiers Ltd. . .	3 5 6	1 0 10	2 4 8
Dhadka	S. D. Mehta . .	3 10 6	1 2 9	2 7 9
East Ena	East Ena Colliery Co.	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Ekra Khas . . .	Maharaja of Cossimbazar.	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Ena	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
East Jambad . . .	Banerjee & Co. .	3 5 6	1 0 10	2 4 8
East Jemehari . . .	Harsookdass Balkissendas.	3 5 6	1 0 10	2 4 8
East Nandi . . .	Mohatta Bros. .	3 8 6	1 2 0	2 6 6
Faridpur	Banerjee & Co. .	3 10 6	1 2 9	2 7 9
Giridih	E. I. Railway. .	5 5 6	1 12 10	3 8 8
Girimint	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.	..	..	..
Gaslitan	Octavius Steel & Co.	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Gonsadih	Gonsadih Coal Co. .	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6

APPENDIX "I"—*contd.*

Railway Freight from Graded Collieries situated on East Indian Railway to Kidderpore Docks—contd.

Name of Colliery.	Name of Owner or Managing Agents.	Railway Freight to Kidderpore Docks.		
		Rate per ton. (Gross.)	Rebate of 37½ per cent.	Nett Freight per ton.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Gopalichuck West . .	Anderson Wright & Co.	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Godhur	Kanga & Co. . .	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Golukdih	Bangur Daga & Co.	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Ganhoodih . . .	S. B. Banerjee & Co.	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Ghusick	Martin & Co. .	3 8 6	1 2 0	2 6 6
		3 10 6	1 2 9	2 7 9
Ghusick	Ghusick Coal Co. .	3 8 6	1 2 0	2 6 6
Industry	Kalyanji Mavji & Co.	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Isabella	Isabella Coal Co. .	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Jainty Central . . .	Villiers Limited .	4 10 6	1 8 9	3 1 9
Jharia Khas . . .	Trigunait Brothers .	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Jogta	Agabeg Brothers .	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Joyrampur . . .	Devji Trikamji .	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Jeenagora . . .	S. D. Mehta . .	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Jorekuri	Agabeg Brothers .	3 14 6	1 4 3	2 10 3
Joyrampore . . .	B. R. & Co. . .	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Jairamdanga . . .	Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd.	3 12 6	1 3 6	2 9 0

APPENDIX "I"—*contd.*

Railway Freight from Graded Collieries situated on East Indian Railway to Kidderpore Docks—contd.

Name of Colliery.	Name of Owner or Managing Agents.	Railway Freight to Kidderpore Docks.		
		Rate per ton. (Gross.)	Rebate of 37½ per cent.	Nett Freight per ton.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Jairamdanga . . .	Banerjee & Co. .	3 10 6	1 2 9	2 7 9
Jambad Kajora . .	Jambad Kajora Colliery Co.	3 5 6	1 0 10	2 4 8
Jambad Selected . .	Davji Ghelabhai & Bros.	3 5 6	1 0 10	2 4 8
Jamuria	Macneill & Co. .	3 8 6	1 2 0	2 6 6
Jambad	North Adjai Coal Co.	3 5 6	1 0 10	2 4 8
Jambad	Banerjee & Co. .	3 5 6	1 0 10	2 4 8
Jotejanaki Khas . .	Banerjee Santan .	(a) 3 5 6	1 0 10	2 4 8
Kalithan Surator . .	K. B. Seal & Sons	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Kalithan Jeenagora . .				
Karharbaree . . .	Banerjee & Co. .	5 5 6	1 12 10	3 8 8
Katras	Bird & Co. . .	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Kenda New . . .	Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd.	(a) 3 5 6	1 0 10	2 4 8
Kendwadih . . .	Jardine Skinner & Co.	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Khas Bhuggutdih . .	Khas Bhuggutdih Colliery Co.	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Khas Jinagora . . .	G. P. C. & Co. .	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Khas Chalbalpur . .	Md. Dildar Ali & Co.	3 8 6	1 2 0	2 6 6

APPENDIX "I"—*contd.*

Railway Freight from Graded Collieries situated on East Indian Railway to Kidderpore Docks—contd.

Name of Colliery.	Name of Owner or Managing Agents.	Railway Freight to Kidderpore Docks.		
		Rate per ton. (Gross.)	Rebate of 37½ per cent.	Nett Freight per ton.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Kharkhari and Moheshpur .	Kharkhari Coal Co.	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Kirkend	K. D. Worah .	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Kirkend	Central Bank of India, Ltd.	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Kirkend	I. N. Chandra & others.	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Kirkend	Motiram Roshunlal Coal Co.	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Kirkend Pure . . .	Sethias Pure Kirkend Colliery, Kalyanji Mavji & Co.	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Kusunda (Anil) . .	Anil Kusunda Colliery, Ltd.	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Khas Angarpathra . .	Khas Angarpathra Coal Co.	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Khas Joyrampur . .	Seth Tarachand Ghanshyamdas.	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Kujama	K. S. Nanji & Co. .	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Kujama	Kanji Manji (Vancoor Bai).			
Kusunda-Nyadee . .	Kusunda-Nyadee Collieries, Ltd.	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Kusunda	K. M. Selected Coal Co.			
Kajora	Roy Dutt & Co. .	3 5 6	1 0 10	2 4 8
Kajora (Guzdar's) . .	Amritlal Ojha & Co.			
Kajora	K. C. Pal Chowdhury & Bros.			

APPENDIX "I"—*contd.*

Railway Freight from Graded Collieries situated on East Indian Railway to Kidderpore Docks—contd.

Name of Colliery.	Name of Owner or Managing Agents.	Railway Freight to Kidderpore Docks.		
		Rate per ton. (Gross.)	Rebate of 37½ per cent.	Nett Freight per ton.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Kajora South . . .	South Kajora Colliery Co.	3 5 6	1 0 10	2 4 8
Khas Sathgram . .	L. A. Creet . .	3 8 6	1 2 0	2 6 6
Khas Sitalpur . . .	N. H. Ojha & Co. .	3 5 6	1 0 10	2 4 8
Korabad	Martin & Co. . .	3 14 6	1 4 3	2 10 3
Kalipahari . . .	Ditto . .	3 8 6	1 2 0	2 6 6
Kendra	Ditto . .	3 10 6	1 2 9	2 7 9
Kaniapur	Jadab Lall & Sons .	3 12 6	1 3 6	2 9 0
Kanyapur Sarakdih . .	B. N. Sanyal, Esq. .	3 12 6	1 3 6	2 9 0
Khas Kajora . . .	Shaw Wallace & Co.	3 5 6	1 0 10	2 4 8
Khas Jambad . . .	Fulchand & Sons .	3 5 6	1 0 10	2 4 8
Khas Kenda . . .	Khas Kenda Colliery Co.	(*a*) 3 5 6	1 0 10	2 4 8
Kuardih	H. V. Low & Co. .	3 8 6	1 2 0	2 6 6
Lakurka	Ditto .	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Lodna	Turner Morrison & Co.			
Lodna	North Barakar Coal Co.	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Loyabad	Bird & Co. . .			
Lower Joyrampur . .	Ghela Panchan & Co.			

APPENDIX "I-"—*contd.*

Railway Freight from Graded Collieries situated on East Indian Railway to Kidderpore Docks—contd.

Name of Colliery.	Name of Owner or Managing Agents.	Railway Freight to Kidderpore Docks.		
		Rate per ton. (Gross.)	Rebate of 37½ per cent.	Nett Freight per ton.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Lower Upper Jharia . .	Khimji Dossa & Sons	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Lutchipur . . .	P. R. Sircar, Esq. .	3 12 6	1 3 6	2 9 0
Madhuban . . .	Walliram & Co. .	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Marine	Jardine Skinner & Co.			
Mudidih	Bird & Co. . .			
Madhabpur . . .	Chandanmull Indra-kumar.	3 5 6	1 0 10	2 4 8
Monoharbahal . . .	Ditto .	3 12 6	1 3 6	2 9 0
Modhujore . .	Modhujore Coal Co., Ltd.	3 5 6	1 0 10	2 4 8
Mundalpur .	Macneill & Co. .	3 8 6	1 2 0	2 6 6
Muslia . .	Martin & Co. . .	3 10 6	1 2 9	2 7 9
New Tetturiya . . .	Shaw Wallace & Co.	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
New Kessurgurah . .	H. V. Low & Co.	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
New Jeenagora . . .	A. C. Banerjee & Co.	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
New Damra . . .	Martin & Co. . .	3 10 6	1 2 9	2 7 9
Nundi	Andrew Yule & Co.	3 8 6	1 2 0	2 6 6
Nimcha	Chandanmull Indra-kumar.	3 5 6	1 0 10	2 4 8

APPENDIX "I"—*contd.*

Railway Freight from Graded Collieries situated on East Indian Railway to Kidderpore Docks—contd.

Name of Colliery.	Name of Owner or Managing Agents.	Railway Freight to Kidderpore Docks.		
		Rate per ton. (Gross.)	Rebate of 37½ per cent.	Nett Freight per ton.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Northbrook . . .	Agarwalla Bedi & Co.	3 8 6	1 2 0	2 6 6
North Mosila . . .	North Mosila Colliery Co.	3 8 6	1 2 0	2 6 6
Poriarpur	Martin & Co. . .	3 14 6	1 4 3	2 10 3
Pandebera . . .	S. D. Mehta . .	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Pathardih-Sudamdih . .	L. P. E. Pugh, Esq.	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Phularitand . . .	Chandanmull Indra-kumar.	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Poidih	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.	3 12 6	1 3 6	2 9 0
Poniati-Charanpur . .	Poniati-Charan-pur Colliery Co.	3 10 6	1 2 9	2 7 9
Poniati	H. K. Nag . .	3 10 6	1 2 9	2 7 9
Poniati-Baraboni . .				
Pretoria	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.	3 8 6	1 2 0	2 6 6
Pure Deshergarh . .	Pure Deshergarh Colliery Co.	3 12 6	1 3 6	2 9 0
Pure Kajora . . .	Jadavlal & Sons .	3 5 6	1 0 10	2 4 8
Parascole	Chandanmull Indra-kumar.	3 5 6	1 0 10	2 4 8
Pure Jharia . . .	Pure Jharia Colliery Co.	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6

APPENDIX "I"—*contd.*

Railway Freight from Graded Collieries situated on East Indian Railway to Kidderpore Docks—contd.

Name of Colliery.	Name of Owner or Managing Agents.	Railway Freight to Kidderpore Docks.		
		Rate per ton. (Gross.)	Rebate of 37½ per cent.	Nett Freight per ton.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pure Jambad . . .	Pure Jambad Colliery Co.	(a) 3 5 6	1 0 10	2 4 8
Ramnagar . . .	Bengal Iron Co., Ltd.	3 14 6	1 4 3	2 10 3
Radhamadhavpur . .	Martin & Co. . .	3 12 6	1 3 6	2 9 0
Ratibaty	Ditto . .	3 8 6	1 2 0	2 6 6
Real Jambad . . .	Real Jambad Coal Co., Ltd.	3 5 6	1 0 10	2 4 8
Real Kajora . . .	Receiver K. C. Pal Choudhuri.	3 5 6	1 0 10	2 4 8
Samla, South . . .	Kalyanji Mavji & Co.	3 8 6	1 2 0	2 6 6
Samla	Martin & Co. . .	3 10 6	1 2 9	2 7 9
Satpukuria and Asansol .	Ditto .	3 10 6	1 2 9	2 7 9
Satpukuria Ghagarbari .	Jogmohan Kesorilal.	3 8 6	1 2 0	2 6 6
Sendra Bansjora . .	Sendra-Bansjora Colliery Co.	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Sendra	F. W. Heilgers & Co.	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Seebpore	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.	3 10 6	1 2 9	2 7 9
Searsole	Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co.	3 5 6	1 1 0	2 4 6
Shampur	Shampur Coal Co. .	4 1 6	1 5 4	2 12 2
Sinidih	Sinidih Coal Concern, Ltd.	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Sirka	Bird & Co. . .	5 3 6	1 12 1	3 7 5

APPENDIX "I"—*contd.*

Railway Freight from Graded Collieries situated on East Indian Railway to Kidderpore Docks—contd.

Name of Colliery.	Name of Owner or Managing Agents.	Railway Freight to Kidderpore Docks.		
		Rate per ton. (Gross.)	Rebate of 37½ per cent.	Nett Freight per ton.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Sitalpur	Sitalpur Coal Co. .	3 5 6	1 0 10	2 4 8
Siduli	Siduli Colliery Co. .	3 5 6	1 0 10	2 4 8
Singaran	Villiers Ltd. . .	(*a*) 3 5 6	1 0 10	2 4 8
Standard	F. W. Heilgers & Co.	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
South Bulliari . . .	Jardine Skinner & Co.	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
South Kujama . . .	Bagdigi Kujama Colliery Co.	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
South Goluckdih . .	K. Worah & Co. .	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
South Tisra . . .	South Tisra Coal Co.	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
South Govindpur . .	H. V. Low & Co.	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
South Jambad . . .	Universal Trading Co.	3 5 6	1 0 10	2 4 8
South Kenda . . .	Goenka Coal Co. .	(*a*) 3 5 6	1 0 10	2 4 8
South Kajora . . .	South Kajora Colliery Co.	3 5 6	1 0 10	2 4 8
Sripur	Turner Morrison & Co.	3 10 6	1 2 9	2 7 9
Sonachera . . .	Mongalpur Colliery Co.	3 5 6	1 0 10	2 4 8
Sudi	Morarji Mulraj .	3 12 6	1 3 6	2 9 0
Sultanpur . . .	H. V. Low & Co., Ltd.	3 14 6	1 4 3	2 10 3

APPENDIX "I"—*contd.*

Railway Freight from Graded Collieries situated on East Indian Railway to Kidderpore Docks—concld.

Name of Colliery.	Name of Owner or Managing Agents.	Railway Freight to Kidderpore Docks.		
		Rate per ton. (Gross.)	Rebate of 37½ per cent.	Nett Freight per ton.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Teesra	Amarsingh Gowamal	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Teesra	Diamond Coal Co. .			
Teesra	Dhanji Devji & Sons	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Tetturiya	D. N. Ghosh & Bros.	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Toposi	Kilburn & Co. .	3 5 6	1 0 10	2 4 8
Upper Jeenagora . .	East India Press Co., Ltd.	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Upper Kajora . . .	C. Bhowsinga, Esq.	3 5 6	1 0 10	2 4 8
Victoria	Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd.	3 12 6	1 3 6	2 9 0
Victoria West . . .	Do. . .	3 14 6	1 4 3	2 10 3
Viceroy	Andrew Yule & Co.	3 8 6	1 2 0	2 6 6
West Bhuggutdih . .	Kalyanji Mavji & Co.	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
West Jambad . . .	Universal Trading Co.	3 5 6	1 0 10	2 4 8
West Jamuria . . .	Macneill & Co. .	3 10 6	1 2 9	2 7 9

N.B.—(i) A surcharge of 15 per cent. of the total freight charges is leviable in addition (except on Soft Coke).

(ii) A surcharge cess of As. 2-0 per ton is leviable in addition on Soft Coke.

(*a*) An extra charge of one anna per ton on account of tollage must be levied in addition to these rates. This charge is not subject to the levy of 15 per cent. surcharge.

(*b*) An extra charge of As. 1-6 per ton must be levied in addition to these rates. This extra charge is not subject to the levy of 15 per cent. surcharge.

APPENDIX "I"—*contd.*

Railway Freight from Graded Collieries situated on Bengal Nagpur Railway to Kidderpore Docks.

Name of Colliery.	Name of Owner or Managing Agents.	Railway Freight to Kidderpore Docks.		
		Rate per ton. (Gross.)	Rebate of 37½ per cent.	Nett Freight per ton.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Aldih	Macneill & Co. .	3 14 6	1 4 3	2 10 3
Amlabad	Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Argada	B. N. Railway .	..	..	..
Balliary	Chunilal Ticumchand Coal Co.	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Ballihari	S. D. Mehta . .			
Bejdih	Macneill & Co. .	3 14 6	1 4 3	2 10 3
Bhagaband . . .	F. W. Heilgers & Co.	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Bharatchuck . . .	B. N. Sanyal . .	3 14 6	1 4 3	2 10 3
Bhatdee	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.			
Bhowrah	Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.			
Bhulanbararee . . .	F. W. Heilgers & Co.			
Bhutgoria . . .	Macneill & Co. .			
Bhurangya . . .	Bhurangya Coal Co.	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Bulliari	Jardine Skinner & Co.			
Burragarh. . . .	Kilburn & Co. .			
Chasnalla	Chasnalla Coal Co. .			
Choitodih	Bird & Co. . .			

APPENDIX "I"—*contd.*

Railway Freight from Graded Collieries situated on Bengal Nagpur Railway to Kidderpore Docks—contd.

Name of Colliery.	Name of Owner or Managing Agents.	Railway Freight to Kidderpore Docks.		
		Rate per ton. (Gross.)	Rebate of 37½ per cent.	Nett Freight per ton.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chowrassie . . .	Macneill & Co. .	4 1 6	1 5 4	2 12 2
Deoli	Andrew Yule & Co.			
Desherghur . . .	Macneill & Co. .	3 14 6	1 4 3	2 10 3
Dharmaband . . .	Panchkori Debi & others.			
Dharmaband . . .	Shaw Wallace & Co.			
Gopalichuck East . .	Anderson Wright & Co.			
Gopalichuck West . .	Ditto .			
Huntodih	Andrew Yule & Co.			
Hurriladih . . .	Macneill & Co. .	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Jamadoba. . . .	Tata Iron & Steel Co.			
Kalithan Gurgaon . .	K. B. Seal & Sons .			
Kankanee . . .	Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.			
Katras	Bird & Co. . .			
Kendwadih . . .	Macneill & Co. .			
Kharkharee and Moheshpur	Kharkharee Coal Co.			
Karmatand . . .	Sreeram Coal Co. .	4 9 6	1 8 4	3 1 2

APPENDIX "I"—*concld.*

Railway Freight from Graded Collieries situated on Bengal Nagpur Railway to Kidderpore Docks—concld.

Name of Colliery.	Name of Owner or Managing Agents.	Railway Freight to Kidderpore Docks.		
		Rate per ton. (Gross.)	Rebate of 37½ per cent.	Nett Freight per ton.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Loyabad	Bird & Co.	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Malkera	Tata Iron & Steel Co.			
Methani	Macneill & Co.	3 14 6	1 4 3	2 10 3
Murulidih	Andrew Yule & Co.	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
New Dharmaband	Universal Trading Co.	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
New Sinidih	H. V. Low & Co.			
New Peepratand	P. Mukherji			
Noonodih-Jitpur	Bengal Iron Co., Ltd.			
North Damuda	Shankerlal Agarwala	4 9 6	1 8 4	3 1 2
Parbelia	Andrew Yule & Co.	4 1 6	1 5 4	2 12 2
Patmohna	Shaw Wallace & Co.	3 14 6	1 4 3	2 10 3
Pootkee	Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Pure Peepratand	Bhurangya Coal Co.	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Powapur	Jadavlal & Sons	4 1 6	1 5 4	2 12 2
Saltore	Bird & Co.			
Sanctoria	B. N. Mondal & Co.	3 14 6	1 4 3	2 10 3
Seetalpur	Andrew Yule & Co.			
Simlabahal	H. V. Low & Co.	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Sitanala	Bengal Coke & Coal Products.			
South Bulliari	Jardine Skinner & Co.			
Sodepore	Andrew Yule & Co.	3 14 6	1 4 3	2 10 3
Standard	F. W. Heilgers & Co.	4 8 6	1 8 0	3 0 6
Sutikdih	Jardine Skinner & Co.			

N.B.—A surcharge of 15 per cent. of the total freight charges is leviable in addition in each case. The surcharge collected on Export and Bunker Coal booked to Kidderpore Docks is refunded on satisfactory fulfilment of railway requirements.

APPENDIX "J".

Calcutta Port Charges on Coal Shipments.

The Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta levy the following charges for coal shipments :—

Shipping charges on coal shipped. . .	@ 8 annas per ton or part of a ton.
*Dumping charges	@ 3 ditto.
*Night work charges	@ 1 ditto.
*Re-loading	@ 3 ditto.
*Removal by hand	@ 3 ditto.
*Shunting (Removals and Diversions) .	@ 6 ditto.
*Rent	@ 1 anna per ton or part of a ton p.m. or part thereof.
*Local Terminal charges (Shunting) . .	@ Rs. 1-4-0 per axle.
Ditto . .	@ Rs. 5-0-0 per axle.
Ditto . .	@ 12 annas per ton.
Miscellaneous.	
*Trimming (Overside coal)	@ 2 annas per ton.
*Weighing charge	@ 8 annas per wagon.
*P. T. Ry. Freight	@ 12 annas per ton or part of a ton.
Surcharge on Cargo Coal	@ 12½% of River Due.
Surcharge on Bunker Coal	@ 12½% of River Due.
River due (Cargo Coal)	@ 8 annas per ton or part of a ton.
„ (Bunker Coal)	@ 6 ditto.
*Royalty charge	@ 0-1-6 ditto.

Toll Charge (Import).

Bunker coal	@ 1½ annas per ton.
Shipment coal	@ ½ anna per ton.

Coal (Export).

In addition to the shipping charge of eight annas per ton which includes the cost of trimming in the ship's hold, the following charges are levied in certain circumstances :—

	A.	P.	
On all shipments of bunker coal at the Docks whenever the quantity of bunker coal exceeds one-fifth of the total quantity of coal shipped by the steamer . . .	1	6	per ton or part of a ton.

Rebate.

(1) A rebate of 50 per cent. of River Due is allowed on Export Coal in respect of which a Certificate of Shipment has been granted by the Coal Grading Board under provision of section 6 of the Coal Grading Board Act, 1925. Such coal is also exempt from surcharge.

(2) Items marked with asterisk (*) are charged only when necessary.

APPENDIX "K".

List of Coals Graded by the Board up to the 31st December 1936.

Alphabetically arranged according to Collieries.

LOW VOLATILE COAL.

(BARAKAR AND KARHARBAREE SERIES.)

Selected Grade.

Up to, but not exceeding, 13 per centum ash and over 7,000 calories.

Serial No.	Name of Colliery.	No. or Name of Seam.	Name of Owner.	Name of Managing Agents.
1	Agardih . .	11. Leaving 1'-2" shaly coal in floor.	East Tentulia Coal Concern.	Banerjee & Co.
2	Alkusa and Nyadee	10. No. 3 Pit. Special Section of Bottom 10' from floor.	Alkusa & Nyadee Collieries Co.	....
3	Amlabad . .	18	Eastern Coal Co., Ltd.	Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.
4	Angrapatra . .	12. 8'-6" Section .	Union Coal Co., Ltd.	Williamson Magor & Co.
5	Angrapatra . .	13. No. 3 Pit. No. 9 Incline.		
6	Angrapatra . .	15. No. 5 Pit . .		
7	Bagdigi . .	14	Receivers: Bank of Baroda, Ltd.	Anderson Wright & Co.
8	Balliary . .	17A. Leaving 3' in roof and 3'-3" in floor.	Chunilal Ticumchand Coal Co., Ltd.	....
9	Ballihari . .	16. (?) Leaving 1'-5" in roof.	Ballihari Coal Co. .	S. D. Mehta & Co.
10	Bararee . .	13. Leaving 2'-9" in roof and 5'-0" in floor.	East Indian Coal Co., Ltd.	Jardine Skinner & Co.
11	Bararee . .	14		
12	Bararee . .	14A . . .		
13	Bararee . .	15 . . .		
14	Begunia . .	Begunia. Leaving 10" shaly coal in floor.	K. C. Thapar . .	Karam Chand Thapar & Bros.

APPENDIX "K"—*contd.*

Low Volatile—Selected Grade—contd.

Serial No.	Name of Colliery.	No. or Name of Seam.	Name of Owner.	Name of Managing Agents.
15	Bhagaband . .	15. Leaving 2'-5" in roof.	Borrea Coal Co., Ltd.	F. W. Heilgers & Co.
16	Bhagaband . .	16. Leaving 1'-10" in roof and 2'-4" in floor.		
17	Bhagaband . .	17		
18	Bhalgora . .	14. Nos. 3 & 4 Pits. 20'-6", leaving 2'-6" in roof. No. 6 Pit. 13'-2", leaving 4'-0" in floor.	Bhalgora Coal Co., Ltd.	H. V. Low & Co., Ltd.
19	Bhowra . .	10 and 11 Combined. Mahalboni Incline.	Eastern Coal Co., Ltd.	Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.
20	Bhowra . .	11. Top Section 21'-6". Nos. 12 and 13 Inclines.		
21	Bhowra . .	12. No. 5 Pit. Leaving 2' in roof.		
22	Bhowra . .	13. 11' Top Section		
23	Bhowra . .	14		
24	Bhulanbararee .	11, 12 and 13 (Combined). Bottom 6'-3" and Top 12'-4" Section leaving 1' in roof.	Bhulanbararee Coal Co., Ltd.	F. W. Heilgers & Co.
25	Bhulanbararee .	13B. Section of 9'-2" (average), leaving 1'-0" in roof.		
26	Bhulanbararee .	14		
27	Bhulanbararee .	14A. No. 2/14 A Incline.		
28	Bhulanbararee .	15. Leaving 2'-6" in roof.		
29	Borrea . .	No. 1 Borrea . .	New Beerbhoom Coal Co., Ltd.	Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd.

APPENDIX " K "—*contd.*

Low Volatile—Selected Grade—contd.

Serial No.	Name of Colliery.	No. or Name of Seam.	Name of Owner.	Name of Managing Agents.
30	Budroochuck .	12. Bottom 8′-5″ .	Budroochuck Coal Mining Co., Ltd.	Bird & Co.
31	Budroochuck .	13. 7′ Section from floor.		
32	Budroochuck .	14. Leaving 4′ in floor		
33	Budroochuck .	15		
34	Bulliari . .	15. No. 3 Pit . .	East Indian Coal Co., Ltd.	Jardine Skinner & Co.
35	Burragarh . .	15	Raneegunge Coal Association, Ltd.	Kilburn & Co.
36	Burragarh . .	16. Section of 7′ leaving 2′ in roof and 3′ in floor.		
37	Busserya . .	12. " North Area " .	The Busserya Coal Co., Ltd.	Bholanath Dash & Co.
38	Central Begunia .	Begunia . . .	S. N. Ghose & Co. .	....
39	Central Kirkend .	12. 8′ Section from floor.	Central Kirkend Coal Co., Ltd.	Anderson Wright & Co.
40	Central Kirkend .	13. 13′ Section, leaving 6″ in floor.		
41	Central Kirkend .	14		
42	Central Tentulia .	15	Central Tentulia Coal Co.	....
43	Chanch . .	Chanch . . .	Bengal Coal Co., Ltd.	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.
44	Chasnalla . .	13. Section of 9′-3″ from floor.	Chasnalla Coal Co.	....
45	Chasnalla . .	14A . . .		
46	Chasnalla . .	14		
47	Choitodih . .	15. Top Section .	Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.	....

APPENDIX "K"—*contd.*

Low Volatile—Selected Grade—contd.

Serial No.	Name of Colliery.	No. or Name of Seam.	Name of Owner.	Name of Managing Agents.
48	Dharmaband .	15. Middle Section .	New Tetturya Coal Co., Ltd.	Shaw Wallace & Co.
49	Dharmaband .	17. 3′-11″ Section from floor.		
50	Dharmaband .	18		
51	Dharmaband .	17	Panchkori Debi & others.	....
52	Dhobidih . .	Kurhurbaree . .	Bengal Giridih Coal Co., Ltd.	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.
53	Dhori . . .	Upper Kargali. No. 4 Incline from main roof 21′-6″ leaving 7′-6″ in roof. No. 5 Incline from main roof 21′-8″ leaving 5′ in roof.	Bokaro-Ramgar, Ltd.	Anderson Wright & Co.
54	East Ena . .	11. Bottom 9′-4″ Section leaving 3″ in floor.	East Ena Colliery Co., Ltd.	....
55	Ekra Khas . .	12. No. 5 Pit. Bottom 8′-3″ Section.	Maharaja of Cossimbazar.	Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co.
56	Ekra Khas . .	12. No. 1 Pit. Bottom 8′-3″ Section.		
57	Ekra Khas . .	13		
58	Ekra Khas . .	14		
59	Gaslitan . .	13	New Manbhum Coal Co., Ltd.	Octavius Steel & Co.
60	Gaslitan . .	14. 21′-2″ from roof		
61	Gaslitan . .	15		
62	Giridih . .	Karharbaree . .	East Indian Railway	....
63	Godhur . .	10 (Kerridge). Section 10′-2″ leaving approximately 22′-0″ in roof.	Kanga & Co. . .	....
64	Gonsadih . .	13. Bottom 10′, leaving 4′ in roof.	Gonsadih Coal Co. .	....

APPENDIX "K"—*contd.*

Low Volatile—Selected Grade—contd.

Serial No.	Name of Colliery.	No. or Name of Seam.	Name of Owner.	Name of Managing Agents.
65	Gopalichuck East	14	Gopalichuck Coal Co., Ltd.	Anderson Wright & Co.
66	Gopalichuck East	15. Full Section 21′-1″.		
67	Gopalichuck West	12. Bottom 9′ .		
68	Gopalichuck West	13. Section of 13′-11″, leaving 4′ in roof and 2′-8″ in floor.		
69	Gopalichuck West	14		
70	Gopalichuck West	15. Bottom 14′ No. 12 Pit.		
71	Hurriladih . .	16. 6′-0″ leaving 4′-0″ in floor and 1′-5″ to 2′-0″ in roof.	Equitable Coal Co., Ltd.	Macneill & Co.
72	Hurriladih . .	16. 7′-0″ to 7′-11″ Section leaving 1′ in roof and 4′-0″ in the floor.		
73	Jainty Central .	Jainty Middle .	Jainty Central Colliery, Ltd.	Villiers Ltd.
74	Jainty Central .	Jainty Bottom Seam		
75	Jainty Central .	Deoghur Area. Jainty Bottom Seam leaving 12′ in roof.		
76	Jharia Khas .	13. No. 15 Incline	Trigunait Bros. .	Balgopal Das & Co.
77	Jogta . . .	12. Bottom 7′-4″ .	Agabeg Brothers .	....
78	Jogta . . .	13. Leaving 2′ in floor.		
79	Jogta . . .	14. Leaving 4′ in floor.		
80	Joyrampur . .	13	Joyrampur Coal Co.	Devji Trikumji.

APPENDIX "K"—*contd.*

Low Volatile—Selected Grade—contd.

Serial No.	Name of Colliery.	No. or Name of Seam.	Name of Owner.	Name of Managing Agents.
81	Kalithan Gurgaon	17	K. B. Seal & Sons	....
82	Kalithan Surator .	14A . . .		
83	Kalithan Surator .	15. Leaving 1'-6" in roof.		
84	Kankanee . .	12. Bottom 6'-6" .	Eastern Coal Co., Ltd.	Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.
85	Kankanee . .	13		
86	Kankanee . .	14. Top 14'-7" .		
87	Karharbaree .	Karharbaree . .	Karharbaree Coal Concern.	Banerjee & Co.
88	Karmatand . .	E	Sreeram Coal Co. .	....
89	Katras . .	11	Burrakur Coal Co., Ltd.	Bird & Co.
90	Kendwadih. .	12. Lower Section excluding No. 2 Pit.	East Indian Coal Co., Ltd.	Jardine Skinner & Co.
91	Kendwadih . .	17	Hurriladih Coal Co., Ltd.	Macneill & Co.
92	Khas Jeenagora .	13	G. P. C. & Co. .	....
93	Kharkhari and Moheshpore.	17. Special. Bottom 4' Section.	The Kharkhari Coal Co.	....
94	Kirkend . .	12. Section of 8'-6" from floor.	The Central Bank of India, Ltd.	....
95	Kirkend . .	13		
96	Kirkend . .	11. Leaving 6" in floor.	Kirkend Coal Co., Ltd.	I. N. Chandra & Others.
97	Kirkend . .	13. Leaving 1' in floor.		
98	Kirkend . .	15		

APPENDIX "K"—*contd.*

Low Volatile—Selected Grade— contd.

Serial No.	Name of Colliery.	No. or Name of Seam.	Name of Owner.	Name of Managing Agents.
99	Kirkend . .	12. Bottom 8′ .	Motiram Rosanlal Coal Co.. Ltd.	....
100	Kirkend . .	13		
101	Kirkend . .	15. Bottom 14′-2″ .	Kripashanker D. Worah.	....
102	Kirkend Pure .	12. Bottom 8′ Section	Kalyanji Mavji & Co.	Sethia's Pure Kirkend Colliery Co.
103	Kirkend Pure .	13		
104	Kusunda (Anil) .	11 and 12 . .	Anil Kusunda Colliery, Ltd.	....
105	Lakurka . .	12. Section of 6′-6″ from floor.	Lakurka Coal Co., Ltd.	H. V. Low & Co., Ltd.
106	Lakurka . .	13. Leaving 5′-5″ in roof.		
107	Lodna . .	14	Lodna Colliery Co. (1920), Ltd.	Turner Morrison & Co.
108	Lodna . .	14A		
109	Lodna . .	15		
110	Lodna . .	11 and 12 combined. Section of 16′ from roof.	North Burrakar Coal Co., Ltd.	....
111	Loyabad . .	12. Bottom 6′-6″ Section.	Burrakur Coal Co., Ltd.	Bird & Co.
112	Loyabad . .	13. 8′-6″ Section, leaving 1′-9″ in floor from No. 8 Pit and a 9′-10″ Section from floor from No. 6 Pit.		
113	Loyabad . .	14		
114	Loyabad . .	15. No. 9 Pit .		
115	Malkera . .	16. Bottom . .	Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.	Tata Sons, Ltd.

APPENDIX "K"—*contd.*

Low Volatile—Selected Grade—contd.

Serial No.	Name of Colliery.	No. or Name of Seam.	Name of Owner.	Name of Managing Agents.
116	Marine . .	13	Marine Coal Co., Ltd.	Jardine Skinner & Co.
117	Mudidih . .	12. Bottom 7'-4" Section.	Burrakur Coal Co., Ltd.	Bird & Co.
118	Mudidih . .	13		
119	Mudidih . .	14. 22' Section, leaving 4' in floor at North Mudidih and full Section at South Mudidih.		
120	New Dharmaband	17	Universal Trading Co.	....
121	New Dharmaband	18		
122	New Sinidih .	17. Leaving 1'-2" in roof.	New Sinidih Coal Co., Ltd.	H. V. Low & Co., Ltd.
123	Noonodih-Jitpur .	17. Section of 7' from floor.	Bengal Iron Co., Ltd.	....
124	Noonodih-Jitpur .	18. Bottom 7' Section		
125	Patherdih Sudamdih.	13, 14, 14A. Leaving 1'-4" in roof.	L. P. E. Pugh, Esq.	Mohatta Bros., Ltd.
126	Phularitand .	17. Bottom . .	Chandanmull Indrakumar.	....
127	Pootkee . .	16 and 16A combined. No. 2 Pit.	Eastern Coal Co., Ltd.	Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.
128	Pootkee . .	16A . . .		
129	Poriarpur . .	Kasta. Bottom 12' Section.	Poriarpur Collieries, Ltd.	Martin & Co.
130	Ramnagore . .	Ramnagore . .	Bengal Iron Co., Ltd.	....
131	Ramnagore . .	Laikdih. Bottom 8'		

APPENDIX " K "—*contd.*

Low Volatile—Selected Grade—concld.

Serial No.	Name of Colliery.	No. or Name of Seam.	Name of Owner.	Name of Managing Agents.
132	Sendra-Bansjora .	12. Bottom 6′-1″ Section.	Sendra-Bansjora Colliery Co.	....
133	Sendra-Bansjora .	13. Leaving 3′-9″ in roof and 1′-11″ in floor.		
134	Simlabahal .	14	Bhalgora Coal Co., Ltd.	H. V. Low & Co., Ltd.
135	Sitanala . .	17	Bengal Coal & Coke Products, Ltd.	Mohatta Bros., Ltd.
136	South Bulliari .	15	East Indian Coal Co., Ltd.	Jardine Skinner & Co.
137	South Bulliari .	16. Bottom 6′-7″ .		
138	Standard . .	14	Standard Coal Co., Ltd.	F. W. Heilgers & Co.
139	Standard . .	14A . . .		
140	Standard . .	15		
141	Sutikdih . .	12	Sutikdih Coal Co., Ltd.	Jardine Skinner & Co.
142	Sutikdih . .	14A . . .		
143	Sutikdih . .	15		
144	Victoria . .	Top Ramnagar, Maughan and No. 3 Pit.	New Beerbhoom Coal Co., Ltd.	Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd.
145	Victoria . .	Bottom Ramnagar No. 4 Pit. Bottom 17′ leaving 3′ to 4′ in floor. Top 10′ leaving 2″ in roof with a section of 6′ left between Graded sections.		
146	Victoria West .	Top Ramnagar. Bottom 9′-0″ Section.		
147	Victoria West .	Bottom Ramnagar. 10′-8″ Section leaving 4′-2″ in roof.		

APPENDIX "K"—*contd.*

Low Volatile—Grade I (One).

Up to, but not exceeding, 15 per centum ash and over 6,500 calories.

Serial No.	Name of Colliery.	No. or Name of Seam.	Name of Owner.	Name of Managing Agents.
148	Angrapatra .	11 . . .	National Coal Co., Ltd.	....
149	Angrapatra . .	12		
150	Angrapatra . .	12	Angrapatra Colliery Co.	....
151	Angrapatra . .	12	Bhubaneshwar Trigunait & Bros.	....
152	Angrapatra . .	14. Leaving 4' in floor	Union Coal Co., Ltd.	Williamson Magor & Co.
153	Badjna . .	Badjna. Bottom 8'-0".	B. Mukherjee & Co.	....
154	Bansdeopur .	12	Bansdeopur Coal Co., Ltd.	Jardine Skinner & Co.
155	Bansdeopur . .	13. Section of 10' from floor.		
156	Bansdeopur .	14		
157	Bengal Jharia .	10. Bottom Section	Bengal Jharia Colliery Co.	....
158	Bhalgora . .	12. Top 8' Section .	Bhalgora Coal Co., Ltd.	H. V. Low & Co., Ltd.
159	Bhuggutdih .	11. Bottom 12'-9" .	Bengal Nagpur Coal Co., Ltd.	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.
160	Bhuggutdih .	12		
161	Bokaro . .	Kargali . . .	East Indian and Bengal Nagpur Railways.	....
162	Borrea . .	4th Borrea . .	New Beerbhoom Coal Co., Ltd.	Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd.
163	Bulliari . .	12. Bottom Section 6' to 7'.	East Indian Coal Co., Ltd.	Jardine Skinner & Co.
164	Busserya . .	11	Busserya Coal Co., Ltd.	Bholanath Dash & Co.
165	Busserya . .	12. "South Area"		

APPENDIX "K"—*contd.*

Low Volatile—Grade I (One)—contd.

Serial No.	Name of Colliery.	No. or Name of Seam.	Name of Owner.	Name of Managing Agents.
166	Central Tentulia .	13	Central Tentulia Coal Co.	....
167	Choitodih . .	13	Burrakur Coal Co., Ltd.	Bird & Co.
168	Dobari . .	10. Bottom Section of 14′ from floor.	Vancoor Bai . .	....
169	East Ena . .	10. Middle 6′-9″ Section.	East Ena Colliery Co., Ltd.	....
170	Ena . . .	11. Bottom 13′-0″ Section.	North-West Coal Co., Ltd.	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.
171	Ekra Khas . .	15. Bottom 7′-0″ to 7′-2″ of the Top Section.	Maharaja of Cossimbazar.	Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co.
172	Godhur . .	12. Bottom 9′-9″ .	Kanga & Co. . .	....
173	Golukdih . .	10. No. 1 Pit. Bottom 16′-9″.	Bangor, Daga & Co.	....
174	Gonsadih . .	11	Gonsadih Coal Co.	....
175	Gonsadih . .	12. Bottom 8′, leaving 4′ in roof.		
176	Het Kandra .	14	Het Kandra Colliery Co.	....
177	Industry . .	10. Bottom portion of Top Section.	Kalyanji Mavji & Co.	....
178	Isabella . .	Special. Bottom 7′ Section.	Isabella Coal Co. .	B. C. Dutta, Esq.
179	Jamadoba . .	17 and 18 . .	Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.	Tata Sons, Ltd.
180	Jeenagora . .	13. No. 2 Incline and No. 9 Incline.	East Bararee Coal Co.	S. D. Mehta & Co.
181	Jharia Khas .	14. Top 17′ Section, No. 11 Incline.	Trigunait Bros. .	Balgopal Das & Co.
182	Jogta . . .	15	Agabeg Brothers. .	....
183	Jorekuri . .	Kasta . . .		

APPENDIX "K"—*contd.*

Low Volatile—Grade I (One)—contd.

Serial No.	Name of Colliery.	No. or Name of Seam.	Name of Owner.	Name of Managing Agents.
184	Kalithan-Surator .	11	K. B. Seal & Sons .	....
185	Kankanee . .	15. Section of 18'-9"	Eastern Coal Co., Ltd.	Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.
186	Katras . .	12. Bottom 6'-3" .	Burrakur Coal Co., Ltd.	Bird & Co.
187	Katras . .	13		
188	Katras . .	14. Section of 8'-4", leaving 1'-0" in roof and 9'-3" in floor.		
189	Katras . .	15. Bottom Section of 7'-10", leaving 1½" in floor, and Top Section.		
190	Kharkhari and Moheshpur.	17. Top Section .	Kharkhari Coal Co.	....
191	Khas Angrapatra	11	Khas Angrapatra Coal Co.	B. B. Trigunait & Bros.
192	Khas Angrapatra	12		
193	Khas Joyrampur .	13	Tarachand Ghanshyamdas.	....
194	Kirkend . .	12. Section of 11'-4" from floor.	Kirkend Coal Co., Ltd.	I. N. Chandra & Others.
195	Kujama . .	10. Bottom 16' .	Kanjee Manjee .	Vancoor Bai.
196	Kujama . .	11 and 12 combined. Quarry.	K. S. Nanji & Co.	....
197	Kusunda . .	11. Section 20'-8" leaving 2'-4" in roof.	Vancoor Bai .	K. M. Selected Coal Co.
198	Kusunda . .	12		
199	Kusunda Nyadee .	10. No. 100 Bigha and No. 1 Pit. Middle Section of 7'-5" leaving 17'-7" in roof and 21' in floor and Pit. B. K. 2.	Kusunda & Nyadee Collieries Co.	M. M. Maru, Esq.

APPENDIX "K"—*contd.*

Low Volatile—Grade I (One)—contd.

Serial No.	Name of Colliery.	No. or Name of Seam.	Name of Owner.	Name of Managing Agents.
200	Lower Joyrampore	13	Ghela Panchan & Co.	....
201	Lower Upper Jharia.	10. 7′-7″ in Bottom Section leaving 3′-3″ from the parting Band in roof and 9′-4″ in the floor.	Khimji Dossa & Sons	....
202	Loyabad . .	15. No. 5 Pit and No. 5 Incline. Top Section of 8′-3″ and full Bottom Section of 6′-8″.	Burrakur Coal Co., Ld.	Bird & Co.
203	Madhuban (Lodna) No. 7 Pit.	13	Waliram & Co. .	....
204	Madhuban (Lodna)	11 and 12. Section of 16′ from floor.		
205	Madhuban (Lodna)	13		
206	Malkera . .	15. Top Section .	Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.	Tata Sons, Ltd.
207	Malkera . .	17. Top Section .		
208	Marine . .	12	Marine Coal Co.,Ltd.	Jardine Skinner & Co.
209	Mudidih . .	15. Top Section 7′-10″ and Bottom Section 9′-6″.	Burrakur Coal Co., Ltd.	Bird & Co.
210	North Damuda .	F. Bottom Section of 6′-7″ from floor.	Shankarlal Agarwala	....
211	Pandeberra . .	11 and 12 combined	Khas Busra Coal Concern, Ltd.	S. D. Mehta & Co.
212	Pootkee . .	15. Bottom 8′ .	Eastern Coal Co., Ltd.	Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.
213	Pure Kirkend .	11. Bottom Section of 11′-6″.	Kalyanji Mavji & Co.	Shethia's Pure Kirkend Colliery Co.
214	Sendra . .	12. No. 5 Pit. 6′ Section from floor on North side of Big fault.	Sendra Coal Co., Ltd.	F. W. Heilgers & Co.
215	Sendra . .	13. 14′ Section from floor.		
216	Sendra . .	14		
217	Sendra . .	15		

APPENDIX " K "—*contd.*

Low Volatile—Grade I (One)—concld.

Serial No.	Name of Colliery.	No. or Name of Seam.	Name of Owner.	Name of Managing Agents.
218	Simlabahal . .	12	Bhalgora Coal Co., Ltd.	H. V. Low & Co., Ltd.
219	Sinidih . .	10. Bottom 9′ Section.	Sinidih Coal Concern, Ltd.	....
220	South Kujama .	11 and 12 combined	Bagdigi Kujama Collieries Co.	....
221	Sutikdih . .	13	Sutikdih Coal Co., Ltd.	Jardine Skinner & Co.
222	Sutikdih . .	14		
223	Teesra . .	11 and 12 combined	Amarsingh Gowamal	....
224	Tetturiya . .	13	D. N. Ghosh & Bros.	....
225	Upper Jeenagora .	11 and 12 combined. Bottom Section of 21′.	The New East India Press Co., Ltd.	....
226	Upper Jeenagora .	13		
227	West Bhuggutdih	11. North Section. No. 2 Incline.	West Bhuggutdih Colliery Co.	Kalyanji Mavji & Co.

Low Volatile—Grade II (Two).

Up to, but not exceeding, 18 per centum ash and over 6,000 calories.

Serial No.	Name of Colliery.	No. or Name of Seam.	Name of Owner.	Name of Managing Agents.
228	Alkusa & Nyadee	10. No. 2 Pit. Top 28′-0″.	Alkusa & Nyadee Collieries Co.	Narsi Purshottam & Co.
229	Angrapatra . .	13 (Quarry) . .	Bhubaneshwar Trigunait & Bros.	....
230	Bastacolla . .	10	New Beerbhoom Coal Co., Ltd.	Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd.
231	Bhowra . .	10. Nos. 12 and 13 Inclines.	Eastern Coal Co., Ltd.	Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.
232	Borrea . .	3rd Borrea. 5′ left in floor.	New Beerbhoom Coal Co., Ltd.	Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd.

APPENDIX "K"—*contd.*

Low Volatile—Grade II (Two)—contd.

Serial No.	Name of Colliery.	No. or Name of Seam.	Name of Owner.	Name of Managing Agents.
233	Central Kujama .	10	Central Kujama Coal Concern.	....
234	Choitodih . .	12	Burrakur Coal Co., Ltd.	Bird & Co.
235	Dheriajoba . .	10	East Indian Coal Co., Ltd.	Jardine Skinner & Co.
236	Ekra Khas . .	11. No. 5 Siding. Bottom 10′-8″.	Maharaja of Cossimbazar.	Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co.
237	Godhur . .	11. 21′-7½″ Section leaving 3′-3″ in roof.	Kanga & Co. .	....
238	Joyrampur . .	11 and 12 combined.	B. R. & Co. . .	....
239	Kankanee . .	11. Top 8′ . .	Eastern Coal Co., Ltd.	Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.
240	Kendwadih . .	11	East Indian Coal Co., Ltd.	Jardine Skinner & Co.
241	Kendwadih . .	13		
242	Khas Joyrampur .	11 and 12 combined	Seth Tarachand Ghanshyamdas.	....
243	Kusunda-Nyadee .	10. No. 7 Incline .	Kusunda & Nyadee Collieries Co.	M. M. Maru, Esq.
244	Kusunda-Nyadee .	11		
245	Kusunda-Nyadee .	12 . . .		
246	Lower Joyrampur	11 and 12 combined	Ghela Panchan & Co.	....
247	New Kessurgurrah	12. No. 12 Incline .	New Kessurgurrah Coal Co., Ltd.	H. V. Low & Co., Ltd.
248	New Sinidih .	18	New Sinidih Coal Co., Ltd.	
249	Pootkee . .	16	Eastern Coal Co., Ltd.	Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.
250	Shampore . .	No. 5 "E" Pit. 13′-4″ Section leaving 3′ on floor and 9′ of coal on roof.	Shampore Coal Co., Ltd.	....

APPENDIX "K"—*contd.*

Low Volatile—Grade II (Two)—concld.

Serial No.	Name of Colliery.	No. or Name of Seam.	Name of Owner.	Name of Managing Agents.
251	South Golukdih .	10. Bottom Section	K. Worah & Co. .	....
252	South Tisra .	11 and 12 combined	South Tisra Coal Co.	....
253	Teesra . .	11 and 12 combined	Dhanji Devji & Sons	....
254	Teesra . .	11 and 12 combined	Diamond Coal Co. .	....
255	Teesra . .	10. Bottom Section leaving 3'-6" in floor.	Amarsingh Gowamal	....

Low Volatile—Grade III (Three).

Coals inferior to the above.

Serial No.	Name of Colliery.	No. or Name of Seam.	Name of Owner.	Name of Managing Agents.
256	Basudev Plot B .	Middle Section. Two Sections 8' and 9' high.	D. H. Brothers .	....
257	Ekra Khas . .	11. No. 2 Siding. Bottom 16', leaving 2' in roof.	Maharaja of Cossimbazar.	Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co.
258	Ganhoodih . .	10	S. B. Banerjee, Esq.	....
259	Jeenagora . .	11 and 12 combined	East Bararee Coal Co.	S. D. Mehta & Co.
260	Joyrampur . .	11 and 12 combined	Joyrampur Coal Co.	Devji Trikumji.
261	Kalithan-Jeenagora	10. Bottom Section .	K. B. Seal & Sons .	....
262	New Jeenagora .	10. Top Section of 10'-0" and Bottom Section of 11'-0".	A. C. Banerjee & Co.	....
263	New Kessurgurrah	10	New Kessurgurrah Coal Co., Ltd.	H. V. Low & Co., Ltd.
264	New Kessurgurrah	11		
265	Pure Jheria .	10	Pure Jheria Colliery Co.	....
266	South Gobindpur .	10. Section of 23' from roof.	South Gobindpur Collieries, Ltd.	H. V. Low & Co., Ltd.

APPENDIX "K"—*contd.*

HIGH VOLATILE COAL.

(RANIGUNJ SERIES.)

Selected Grade.

Up to, but not exceeding, 11 per centum ash. Over 6,800 calories. Under 6 per centum moisture.

Serial No.	Name of Colliery.	No. or Name of Seam.	Name of Owner.	Name of Managing Agents.
267	Adjai Valley .	Seebpore . .	Adjai Valley Coal Co., Ltd.	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.
268	Akhalpur . .	Poniati . . .	Hurriladih Coal Co., Ltd.	Macneill & Co.
269	Aldih . .	Disherghur . .	Aldih Coal Co., Ltd.	
270	Banksimulla .	Poniati . . .	Bengal Coal Co., Ltd.	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.
271	Barmondia . .	Raghunathbati .	New Beerbhoom Coal Co., Ltd.	Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd.
272	Barmondia . .	Disherghur . .		
273	Bejdih . .	Disherghur . .	Equitable Coal Co., Ltd.	Macneill & Co.
274	Bharatchuck .	Bharatchuck. Section of 5′-5″ leaving 2′-3″ in roof and 2′ in floor.	B. N. Sanyal, Esq. .	....
275	Bhatdee . .	Mohuda Bottom .	Bengal Bhatdee Coal Co., Ltd.	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.
276	Bhurangya . .	Huntodih Bottom .	Bhurangya Coal Co.	....
277	Burra Dhemo .	Disherghur . .	Burra Dhemo Coal Co., Ltd.	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.
278	Charampur . .	Poniati . . .	Apcar Collieries, Ltd.	Apcar & Co.
279	Chinchuria . .	Joyramdanga or Lower.	New Beerbhoom Coal Co., Ltd	Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd.
280	Chowrassie . .	Disherghur Seam 12′ No. 1 Incline. Top 10′ worked leaving 2′ in floor.	Equitable Coal Co., Ltd.	Macneill & Co.
281	Chowrassie . .	Disherghur. No. 2 Incline. Section of 9′ from roof, leaving 3′ in floor.		

APPENDIX "K"—*contd.*

High Volatile—Selected Grade—contd.

Serial No.	Name of Colliery.	No. or Name of Seam.	Name of Owner.	Name of Managing Agents.
282	Damoderpur .	Poniati . . .	Bengal Coal Co., Ltd.	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.
283	Deoli . . .	Disherghur . .	Deoli Coal Co., Ltd.	
284	Dhemo Main .	Disherghur . .	Dhemo Main Collieries, Ltd.	Macneill & Co.
285	Disherghur . .	Disherghur . .	Equitable Coal Co., Ltd.	
286	Disherghur . .	Sanctoria . .		
287	Farridpur . .	Poniati . . .	Poniati Coal Concern	Banerjee & Co.
288	Huntodih . .	Bottom . . .	North-West Coal Co., Ltd.	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.
289	Jairamdanga .	Joyramdanga or Lower.	New Beerbhoom Coal Co., Ltd.	Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd.
290	Jambad Selected .	Jambad. 14′ Section, starting 6′ from floor.	Devji Ghelabhai & Bros.	....
291	Jamuria . .	Poniati . . .	Equitable Coal Co., Ltd.	Macneill & Co.
292	Joyramdanga .	Poniati. Full 16′-0″	Joyramdanga Coal Concern.	Banerjee & Co.
293	Joyramdanga .	Koithi. 8′-6″ Section		
294	Kajora . .	Kajora. Section of 13′-8″ leaving 9′ in roof.	Roy Dutt & Co. .	....
295	Kanyapur Sarakdih	Raghunathbati. Section of Bottom 3′-6″.	B. N. Sanyal, Esq. .	....
296	Khas Sathgram .	Sathgram. Middle 6′-2″ Section.	L. A. Creet, Esq. .	....
297	Khas Seetalpur .	Jambad. 10′-8″ Section, starting 3′ from roof.	N. H. Ojha & Co. .	....
298	Korabad . .	Kasta. Section of 8′-3″ from floor.	Trans-Ajdai Collieries, Ltd.	Martin & Co.

APPENDIX "K"—*contd.*

High Volatile—Selected Grade—contd.

Serial No.	Name of Colliery.	No. or Name of Seam.	Name of Owner.	Name of Managing Agents.
299	Lutchipur . .	Disherghur. Section 14′-6″.	P. R. Sircar, Esq. .	Lutchipur Coal Co.
300	Methani . .	Disherghur . .	Aldih Coal Co., Ltd..	Macneill & Co.
301	Monoharbahal .	Disherghur . .	Chandanmull Indra-kumar.	....
302	Mundulpur . .	Poniati . . .	Mundulpur Coal Co., Ltd.	Macneill & Co.
303	Murulidih . .	Mohuda Bottom .	Bengal Coal Co., Ltd.	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.
304	Nandi-Shibpur .	Seebpur . . .	Kar's Bricks and Tiles, Ltd.	Kar & Co.
305	New Baraboni .	Bottom . . .	New Baraboni Coal Concern.	Banerjee & Co.
306	Nundi . .	Seebpore. 10′-9″ Section from floor.	Adjai Coal Co., Ltd..	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.
307	Parbelia . .	Disherghur . .	Bengal Coal Co., Ltd.	
308	Patmohna . .	Bharatchuck. 5′ Section, leaving 1′-5″ in roof and 2′-4″ in floor.	North Damuda Coal Co.	Shaw Wallace & Co.
309	Poidih. . .	Disherghur . .	Bengal Coal Co., Ltd.	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.
310	Poniati . .	Poniati . . .	H. K. Nag, Esq. .	....
311	Poniati Baraboni .	Poniati. 17′-3″ Section.		
312	Poniati . .	Poniati . . .	Poniati Collieries, Ltd.	....
313	Pretoria . .	Seebpore . .	Seebpore Coal Co., Ltd.	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.
314	Pure Dishergarh .	Dishergarh . .	Pure Dishergarh Colliery Co.	....
315	Pure Peepratand .	Bottom Section of Top Seam.	Bhurangya Coal Co.	....
316	Saltore . .	Dishergarh . .	Burrakur Coal Co., Ltd.	Bird & Co.
317	Sanctoria . .	Hatnol. Bottom 8′-6″ Section.	B. N. Mondal & Co.	....

APPENDIX "K"—*contd.*

High Volatile—Selected Grade—concld.

Serial No.	Name of Colliery.	No. or Name of Seam.	Name of Owner.	Name of Managing Agents.
318	Seebpore . .	Seebpore . .	Katras-Jheria Coal Co., Ltd.	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.
319	Seetalpur . .	Dishergarh . .	Bengal Coal Co., Ltd.	
320	Seetalpur . .	Sanctoria . .		
321	Sirka . . .	Sirka. Leaving 8′-3″ in roof.	The South Karanpura Coal Co., Ltd.	Bird & Co.
322	Sitalpur . .	Jambad. Top 11′-6″ Section.	Sitalpur Coal Co. .	....
323	Sodepur 9 & 10 Pits.	Disherghur . .	Bengal Coal Co., Ltd.	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.
324	South Baraboni .	Poniati or Bottom .	South Baraboni Coal Concern.	Banerjee & Co.
325	South-East Baraboni Khas.	Poniati . . .	Maharaja of Cossimbazar.	Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co.
326	South-East Baraboni Khas.	Koithi. Bottom 8′ .		
327	South Kajora .	Kajora. 9′ Section leaving 4′-0″ in roof.	South Kajora Colliery Co., Ltd.	....
328	Sripur . .	Poniati or Bottom .	Lodna Colliery Co. (1920), Ltd.	Turner Morrison & Co.
329	Sudi . . .	Disherghur . .	Morarji Mulraj & Co.	....
330	Sultanpur . .	Kasta. Section of 11′ from floor to shale band.	Bhalgora Coal Co., Ltd.	H. V. Low & Co., Ltd.
331	Upper Kajora .	Kajora. 13′-1″ Section, leaving 5′ in floor.	C. Bhawsinga, Esq. .	....
332	Viceroy . .	Seebpore . .	Minto Coal Co., Ltd.	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.
333	West Jamuria .	Poniati . . .	West Jamuria Coal Co., Ltd.	Macneill & Co.

APPENDIX "K"—*contd.*

High Volatile—Grade I (One).

Up to, but not exceeding, 13 per centum ash and over 6,300 calories. Under 9 per centum moisture.

Serial No.	Name of Colliery.	No. or Name of Seam.	Name of Owner.	Name of Managing Agents.
334	Adjai Second .	Rana. 6′-6″, leaving 1′-6″ in floor.	Adjai Second Coal Co.	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.
335	Argada . .	Argada . . .	Bengal Nagpur Rly. Co., Ltd.	....
336	Babisole . .	Kajora. Leaving 3′-6″ in roof.	Chandanmall Indrakumar.	....
337	Baidyanathpur .	Samla. Bottom 9′-0″.	Lalla Bhagwandas Agarwalla.	....
338	Banksimulla .	Rana. No. 10 Pit. Section of 8′, leaving 2′ in roof.	Bengal Coal Co., Ltd.	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.
339	Banksimulla .	Koithi. Nos. 1 & 6 Pits. Bottom 8′.		
340	Belbaid . .	Singaran (Toposi). Section of 16′-8″ leaving 7′-0″ in roof.	Shewkaran & Sons .	....
341	Benalee . .	Benalee. Leaving 1′-8″ in roof and 4″ in floor.	Chandanmull Indrakumar.	....
342	Bhagirathi Ghusick (Bhutdoba).	Noga. No. 1 Pit .	Bhagirathi Ghusick Coal Concern.	....
343	Bogra . .	Bogra. Bottom or Sathgram. 8′ Middle Section, leaving 3′-6″ in roof and 2′-6″ in floor.	Hursookdass Balkissendas.	....
344	Bonbistupur .	Sathpukuria . .	Mohatta Bros. .	....
345	Borpukuria . .	Monoharbahal. Bottom 6′-6″, leaving 1′-6″ in roof.	New Beerbhom Coal Co., Ltd.	Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd.
346	Central Jambad .	Jambad. Bottom 14′.	....	Receiver Mr. P. L. Mukherjee, Central and Lower Jambad Collieries.
347	Central Jemehari .	Jemehari. 8′-6″ to 9′-0″ Section, leaving 3′-6″ in roof.	R. E. Ramsey, Esq.	....

APPENDIX "K"—*contd.*

High Volatile—Grade I (One)—contd.

Serial No.	Name of Colliery.	No. or Name of Seam.	Name of Owner.	Name of Managing Agents.
348	Central Kajora .	Kajora. Section of 9′, leaving 2′-3″ in roof.	Central Kajora Coal Co., Ltd.	A. C. Banerjee & Co.
349	Chalbalpur . .	Nega. Bottom 14′-9″.	Sm. Basanti Devi .	....
350	Chapui Khas .	Nega . . .	Maharaja of Cossimbazar.	Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co.
351	Charanpur . .	Charanpur. Bottom 8′ Section.	Apcar Collieries, Ltd.	Apcar & Co.
352	Chatrisgonda .	Samla. Bottom 9′-0″	Samla Collieries, Ltd.	Martin & Co.
353	Damra . .	Ghusick . . .	Kalapahari Coal Co., Ltd.	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.
354	Darbhanga Kajora	Kajora. Section of 9′, leaving 2′ to 3′ in roof.	Maharajadhiraja of Darbhanga.	Villiers, Ltd.
355	Dhadka . .	Dhadka or Special .	Dhadka Coal Co. .	S. D. Mehta & Co.
356	East Jambad .	Jambad. Top Section 13′ and Bottom Section 12′.	East Jambad Coal Concern.	Banerjee & Co.
357	East Jemehari .	Jemehari. Section of 13′, leaving 4′-11″ in roof.	Hursookdass Balkissendass.	....
358	East Nandi . .	Chowkidanga. Middle 5′-6″ to 6′ Section.	Mr. M. M. Samanta	Mohatta Brothers.
359	Ghusick . .	Nega . . .	Ghusick Coal Co., Ltd.	....
360	Ghusick . .	Ghusick No. 10 Pit .	Ghusick and Muslia Collieries, Ltd.	Martin & Co.
361	Ghusick . .	Nega No. 3 Pit .		
362	Girimint . .	Rana. Leaving 2′ in floor.	Girimint Coal Co., Ltd.	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.
363	Huntodih . .	Top. Bottom 7′ Section.	North-West Coal Co., Ltd.	
364	Jairamdanga .	Baraboni. Bottom 8′	New Beerbhoom Coal Co., Ltd.	Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd.

APPENDIX "K"—*contd.*

High Volatile—Grade I (One)—contd.

Serial No.	Name of Colliery.	No. or Name of Seam.	Name of Owner.	Name of Managing Agents.
365	Jambad . .	Jambad. Top Section of 12′ to 13′, leaving 4′-5″ in roof and Bottom Section 10′-0″, leaving 7′-0″ in floor.	Jambad Coal Concern.	Banerjee & Co.
366	Jambad . .	Jambad. Top 7′-6″ Section leaving 5′-0″ in roof. Bottom 12′-9″ Section leaving 4′-6″ in floor.	North Adjai Coal Co., Ltd.	....
367	Jambad-Kajora .	Jambad. Section of 11′-10″ leaving 5′-3″ in roof.	Jambad-Kajora Colliery Co.	....
368	Jemehari New Plot	Jemehari or Nega. Bottom 17′-7″ Section.	Gokul Ch. Chakraburtty.	....
369	Jote Janaki Khas	Chowkidanga. 12′-0″ Section leaving 4′-6″ in roof and 4′-0″ in floor.	Banerjee Santan .	....
370	Kajora . . .	Kajora or Special Raneegunj. Bottom 14′.	Guzdar Kajora Coal Co.	Amritlal Ojha & Co., Ltd.
371	Kajora . .	Kajora . . .	K. C. Pal Chowdhury & Bros.	....
372	Kalipahari . .	Niga . . .	Ghusick and Muslia Collieries, Ltd.	Martin & Co.
373	Kendra . .	Samla. Bottom 9′ .	Samla Collieries, Ltd.	
374	Kaniapur . .	Disherghur . .	Asansol Coal Co. .	Jadab Lall & Sons, Ltd.
375	Khas Chalbalpur .	Nega. Bottom 14′-6″	Md. Dildar Ali & Co.	....
376	Khas Jambad .	Jambad. Top Section 11′, leaving 3′-6″ in roof.	Fulchand & Sons .	....

APPENDIX " K "—*contd.*

High Volatile—Grade I (One)—contd.

Serial No.	Name of Colliery.	No. or Name of Seam.	Name of Owner.	Name of Managing Agents.
377	Khas Kajora .	Kajora. 9′ Section, starting 3′ from roof.	Khas Kajora Coal Co., Ltd.	Shaw Wallace & Co.
378	Khas Kajora .	Jambad. Top 8′-9″ Section leaving 9′ in roof.		
379	Khas Kajora .	Jambad. Bottom 9′-0″ Section leaving 14′-7″ in roof.		
380	Khas Kajora .	Jambad. Bottom 7′-0″ leaving 2′-6″ in floor.		
381	Khas Kenda .	Kenda. Bottom 19′-0″.	Khas Kenda Colliery, Ltd.	....
382	Kuardih . .	Ghusick . . .	Kuardih Coal Co., Ltd.	H. V. Low & Co., Ltd.
383	Lower Jambad .	Jambad. Bottom 14′	....	Receiver Mr. P. L. Mukherjee, Central and Lower Jambad Collieries.
384	Madhabpur . .	Kajora. Section of 13′, leaving 1′ in roof.	Chandanmull Indra-kumar.	....
385	Modhujore . .	Kajora. Section between double stone band and laminated roof coal.	Modhujore Coal Co., Ltd.	....
386	Muslia. . .	Ghusick . . .	Ghusick and Muslia Collieries, Ltd.	Martin & Co.
387	Narsamuda . .	Narsamuda . .	Seeterampur Coal Co., Ltd.	....
388	New Damra .	Ghusick . . .	Ghusick and Muslia Collieries, Ltd.	Martin & Co.
389	New Kenda .	Toposi. Bottom Section 19′-6″. (Nos. 2 and 3 Pits—New Area).	New Beerbhoom Coal Co., Ltd.	Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd.
390	Nimcha . .	Nimcha. Leaving 2′-6″ of coal in floor.	Chandanmull Indra-kumar.	....
391	Northbrook .	Sathgram. 8′-0″ leaving 2′-3″ in roof.	Agarwalla Bedi & Co.	....

APPENDIX "K"—*contd.*

High Volatile—Grade I (One)—contd.

Serial No.	Name of Colliery.	No. or Name of Seam.	Name of Owner.	Name of Managing Agents.
392	North Kajora (Damariband).	Kajora. 10′ Section starting 1′-6″ from roof.	North Kajora Coal Co., Ltd.	H. V. Low & Co., Ltd.
393	North Mosila .	Nega (Middle). Full Section.	North Mosila Colliery Co.	S. K. Mukherjee, Esq.
394	Parascole . .	Kajora. Top Section of 9′-0″.	Chandanmull Indra-kumar.	....
395	Poniati . .	Charanpur or Koithi. Bottom 8′.	Poniati Collieries, Ltd.	....
396	Poniati-Charanpur	Charanpur. Bottom 8′-0″.	Poniati-Charan p u r Colliery.	....
397	Pretoria . .	Koithi. Bottom 8′ .	Seebpore Coal Co., Ltd.	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.
398	Pure Jambad .	Jambad. Top 12′, leaving 4′ in roof.	Pure Jambad Collieries, Ltd.	....
399	Pure Kajora .	Top Seam. Bottom 17′-8″ Section, leaving 4′-0″ in roof.	Pure Kajora Coal Co., Ltd.	Jadab Lall & Sons, Ltd.
400	Pure Kajora .	Kajora Lower Seam. Bottom 13′-0″.		
401	Radhamadhabpur.	Ghusick . . .	Ghusick and Muslia Collieries, Ltd.	Martin & Co.
402	Raghunathbutty .	Boropukhuria. Bottom 5′-6″ Section.	Baraboni Coal Concern, Ltd.	H. V. Low & Co., Ltd.
403	Rana . . .	Ranadanga . .	Chandanmull Indra-kumar.	....
404	Ramnagar . .	Samla. 14′-6″ Section, leaving 3′ in roof.	Samla Collieries, Ltd.	Martin & Co.
405	Ratibaty . .	Nega . . .	Ratibaty Collieries, Ltd.	
406	Real Jambad .	Jambad. 13′-0″ Section leaving 6′-0″ coal in roof.	Real Jambad Coal Co., Ltd.	....
407	Real Kajora .	Kajora. 8′-9″ Section, leaving 3′-0″ in roof.	....	Mr. K. C. Pal Chowdhury, Receiver-in-charge.

APPENDIX "K"—*contd.*

High Volatile—Grade I (One)—concld.

Serial No.	Name of Colliery.	No. or Name of Seam.	Name of Owner.	Name of Managing Agents.
408	Samla . .	Samla. Botton 9′ .	Samla Collieries, Ltd.	Martin & Co.
409	Sathpukuria and Asansol.	Ghusick . . .	Sathpukuria and Asansol Collieries, Ltd.	
410	Satpokria Ghagerbari.	Satpokria . .	Jogmohan Kesoridal.	....
411	Searsole . .	Egara or Bottom. Section 13′-6″, starting 5′-2″ from floor.	Searsole Coal Co., Ltd.	Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co.
412	Seebpore . .	Koithi . . .	Katras Jheria Coal Co., Ltd.	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.
413	Siduli . . .	Jambad. Bottom 10′-6″ of Top Section.	Siduli Colliery Co. .	....
414	Singaran . .	Toposi. Bottom 22′	Singaran Coal Syndicate, Ltd.	Villiers, Ltd.
415	Sirka . . .	Argada. Top Section of 83′-8″.	The South Karanpura Coal Co., Ltd.	Bird & Co.
416	South Jambad .	Jambad. 14′-6″ Section, leaving 5′-6″ in roof.	South Jambad Coal Co., Ltd.	Universal Trading Co.
417	South Kenda .	Toposi. Nos. 3 and 4 Pits. Bottom 20′-6″ Section.	Fulchand Rameswar Marwari.	Goenka Coal Co.
418	South Samla .	Samla. 6′-6″ leaving 10′ to 11′ in roof.	South Samla Colliery Co.	Kalyanji Mavji & Co.
419	Toposi . .	Chowkidanga. Top 5′-9″.	Bansra Coal Co., Ltd.	Kilburn & Co.
420	West Jambad .	Jambad. Section of 14′-6″, leaving 5′-6″ in roof.	South Jambad Coal Co., Ltd.	Universal Trading Co.

APPENDIX "K"—*concld.*

High Volatile—Grade II (Two).

Up to, but not exceeding, 16 per centum ash and over 6,000 calories. Under 10 per centum moisture.

Serial No.	Name of Colliery.	No. or Name of Seam.	Name of Owner.	Name of Managing Agents.
421	Bhaskajuri . .	Charanpur . .	Burrakur Coal Co., Ltd.	Bird & Co.
422	Borachuck-Fatehpur.	Borachuck . .	K. B. Chakraburtty, Esq.	....
423	North Mosila .	Mosila or Nega. Top Section leaving 1'-3" in roof.	North Mosila Colliery Co.	....
424	Powapur . .	Disherghur . .	Powapur Coal Co., Ltd.	Jadab Lall & Sons, Ltd.
425	South East Baraboni Khas.	Rana . . .	Maharaja of Cossimbazar.	Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co.

High Volatile—Grade III (Three).

Coals inferior to the above.

Serial No.	Name of Colliery.	No. or Name of Seam.	Name of Owner.	Name of Managing Agents.
		Nil		

APPENDIX "L".

Collieries having Graded Coals tabulated according to Owners or Managing Agents and their addresses.

Managing Agents or Owners and their addresses.	Name of Colliery.	Reference to alphabetically arranged list of Graded Collieries. Serial No.
Agabeg Bros., Evelyn Lodge, Asansol	Jogta	77, 78, 79, 182
	Jorekuri	183
Agarwalla Redi & Co., Searsol P. O.	Northbrook	391
Alkusa & Nyadee Collieries Co., Kusunda P. O. (Manbhum).	Alkusa and Nyadee	2, 228
Amarsingh Gowamal, Post Box No. 15, Jharia (Manbhum).	Teesra	223, 255
Amritlal Ojha & Co., Ltd., 11, Clive Street, Calcutta.	Kajora (Guzdars)	370
Anderson Wright & Co., 22, Strand Road, Calcutta.	Bagdigi	7
	Central Kirkend	39, 40, 41
	Dhori	53
	Gopalichuck East	65, 66
	Gopalichuck West	67, 68, 69, 70
Angarpatra Colliery Co., P. O. Katrasgarh (Manbhum).	Angarpatra	150
Anil Kusunda Colliery, Ltd., 152, Harish Mukherjee Road, Bhowanipur, Calcutta.	Kusunda (Anil)	104
Apcar & Co., Post Box No. 130, Calcutta.	Charanpur	278, 351
Bagdigi Kujama Collieries Co., Jharia (Manbhum).	South Kujama	220
Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd., 103, Clive Street, Calcutta.	Barmondia	271, 272
	Bastacolla	230
	Borpukuria	345
	Borrea	29, 162, 232
	Chinchuria	279
	Jairamdanga	289, 364
	New Kenda	389
	Victoria	144, 145
	Victoria West	146, 147
Balkissendass, Hursookdass, 22, Burtola Street, Calcutta.	Bogra	343
	East Jemehari	357

APPENDIX "L"—*contd.*

Collieries having Graded Coals tabulated according to Owners or Managing Agents and their addresses—contd.

Managing Agents or Owners and their addresses.	Name of Colliery.	Reference to alphabetically arranged list of Graded Collieries. Serial No.
Banerjee & Co., 7, Swallow Lane, Calcutta.	Agardih	1
	East Jambad	356
	Farridpur	287
	Jambad	365
	Joyramdanga	292, 293
	Karharbaree	87
	New Baraboni	305
	South Baraboni	324
Banerjee, A. C. & Co., Salisbury Mansion, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.	Central Kajora	348
	New Jeenagora	262
Banerjee, S. B., Jharia (Manbhum)	Ganhoodih	258
Banerjee Santan, 4, Ramhari Ghose Lane, Amherst Street, Calcutta.	Jote Janaki Khas	369
Bangor, Daga & Co., 22, Burtola Street, Calcutta.	Golukdih	173
Basanti Devi, Kalipahari P. O.	Chalbalpur	349
Bengal Coal & Coke Products, Ltd., 29, Strand Road, Calcutta.	Sitanala	135
Bengal Iron Co., Ltd., 4, Lyons Range, Calcutta.	Noonodih-Jitpur	123, 124
	Ramnagore	130, 131
Bengal Jharia Colliery Co., Jharia (Manbhum).	Bengal Jharia	157
Bengal Nagpur Railway Co., Ltd., Garden Reach, Calcutta.	Argada	335
Bhagirathi Ghusick Coal Concern, Kalipahari (Burdwan).	Bhagirathi Ghusick (Bhutdoba).	342
Bhagwandas Agarwalla, P. O. Pandabeswar (Burdwan).	Baidyanathpur	337
Bhawsinga, C., Esq., 29-A, Burtolla Street, Calcutta.	Upper Kajora	331

APPENDIX "L"—*contd.*

Collieries having Graded Coals tabulated according to Owners or Managing Agents and their addresses—contd.

Managing Agents or Owners and their addresses.	Name of Colliery.	Reference to alphabetically arranged list of Graded Collieries. Serial No.
Bhurangya Coal Co., Mohuda (Manbhum).	Bhurangya	276
	Pure Peepratand	315
Bird & Co., Chartered Bank Buildings, Calcutta.	Bhaskajuri	421
	Budroochuck	30, 31, 32, 33
	Choitodih	167, 234
	Katras	89, 186, 187, 188, 189
	Loyabad	111, 112, 113, 114, 202
	Mudidih	117, 118, 119, 209
	Saltore	316
	Sirka	321, 415
B. R. & Co., Jharia (Manbhum)	Joyrampur	238
Central Bank of India, Ltd., 100, Clive Street, Calcutta.	Kirkend	94, 95
Central Kujama Coal Concern, Jharia (Manbhum).	Central Kujama	233
Central Tentulia Coal Co., Katrasgarh (Manbhum).	Central Tentulia	42, 166
Chakraburtty, Gokul Chandra, Ranigunj (Burdwan).	Jemehari	368
Chakraburtty, K. B., Esq., Charanpur (Burdwan).	Borachuck-Fatehpur	422
Chandanmull Indrakumar, 3, Synagogue Street, Calcutta.	Babisole	336
	Benalee	341
	Madhabpur	384
	Monoharbahal	301
	Nimcha	390
	Parascole	394
	Phularitand	126
	Rana	403
Chandra, I. N. & Others, Kusunda P. O. (Manbhum).	Kirkend	96, 97, 98, 194
Chasnalla Coal Co., Norton Buildings, Calcutta.	Chasnalla	44, 45, 46

APPENDIX "L"—*contd.*

Collieries having Graded Coals tabulated according to Owners or Managing Agents and their addresses—contd.

Managing Agents or Owners and their addresses.	Name of Colliery.	Reference to alphabetically arranged list of Graded Collieries. Serial No.
Chunilal Ticumchand Coal Co., Ltd., Kusunda P. O. (Manbhum).	Balliary	8
Creet, L. A., Esq., Kalipahari (Burdwan).	Khas Satgram . . .	296
D. H. Brothers, Jharia (Manbhum).	Basudev Plot B . . .	256
Dash, Bhola Nath & Co., Lall Bagan, Chandernagore (Hooghly).	Busserya	37, 164, 165
Devji Ghelabhai & Bros., Kajoragram (Burdwan).	Jambad Selected . .	290
Devji Trikumji, Jharia (Manbhum) .	Joyrampur . . .	80, 260
Dhanji Devji & Sons, Jharia (Manbhum).	Teesra	253
Diamond Coal Co., Post Box No. 171, Jharia (Manbhum).	Teesra	254
Dutta, B. C., Esq., 2, Hastings Street, Calcutta.	Isabella	178
East Ena Colliery Co., Ltd., Jharia (Manbhum).	East Ena	54, 169
East Indian Railway, 105, Clive Street, Calcutta.	Giridih	62
East Indian and Bengal Nagpur Railways, Calcutta.	Bokaro Jt.	161
Fulchand & Sons, Toposi (Burdwan)	Khas Jambad . . .	376
G. P. C. & Co., Jharia (Manbhum)	Khas Jeenagora . . .	92
Ghanshyamdass, Seth Tarachand, 4, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.	Khas Joyrampur .	193, 242

APPENDIX " L "—*contd.*

Collieries having Graded Coals tabulated according to Owners or Managing Agents and their addresses—contd.

Managing Agents or Owners and their addresses.	Name of Colliery.	Reference to alphabetically arranged list of Graded Collieries. Serial No.
Ghela Panchan & Co., Jharia (Manbhum).	Lower Joyrampur . .	200, 246
Ghosh, D. N. & Bros., 8, Canning Street, Calcutta.	Tetturiya	224
Ghosh, S. N. & Co., Barakar (Burdwan).	Central Begunia . . .	38
Ghusick Coal Co., Ltd., 41, Strand Road, Calcutta.	Ghusick	359
Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., 8, Clive Street, Calcutta.	Chapui Khas . . .	350
	Ekra Khas . . .	55, 56, 57, 58, 171, 236, 257
	Searsole	411
	South-East Baraboni Khas .	325, 326, 425
Goenka Coal Co., P. O. Toposi (Burdwan).	South Kenda . . .	417
Gonsadih Coal Co., Kusunda (Manbhum).	Gonsadih	64, 174, 175
Heilgers, F. W. & Co., Chartered Bank Buildings, Calcutta.	Bhagaband . . .	15, 16, 17
	Bhulanbararee . . .	24, 25, 26, 27, 28
	Sendra	214, 215, 216, 217
	Standard	138, 139, 140
Het Kandra Colliery Co., Jharia P. O. (Manbhum).	Het Kandra . . .	176
Jadab Lall & Sons, Ltd., Labpur P. O. (Birbhum).	Kaniapur	374
	Powapur	424
	Pure Kajora . . .	399, 400
Jambad Kajora Colliery Co., Ukhra P. O. (Burdwan).	Jambad Kajora . . .	367
Jardine Skinner & Co., 4, Clive Row, Calcutta.	Bansdeopur . . .	154, 155, 156
	Bararee	10, 11, 12, 13
	Bulliari	34, 163
	Dheriajoba . . .	235
	Kendwadih. . . .	90, 240, 241
	Marine	116, 208
	South Bulliari . . .	136, 137
	Sutikdih	141, 142, 143, 221, 222

APPENDIX "L"—*contd.*

Collieries having Graded Coals tabulated according to Owners or Managing Agents and their addresses—contd.

Managing Agents or Owners and their addresses.	Name of Colliery.	Reference to alphabetically arranged list of Graded Collieries. Serial No.
Jogmohan Kesorilal, Toposi (Burdwan).	Satpokria-Ghagerbari . .	410
Kalyanji Mavji & Co., 41, Ezra Street, Calcutta.	Industry	177
	West Bhuggutdih . .	227
Kanga & Co., Kusunda (Manbhum)	Godhur	63, 172, 237
Kar & Co., 4, Lyons Range, Calcutta	Nandi-Shibpur . . .	304
Karamchand Thaper & Bros., 5, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.	Begunia	14
Kharkhari Coal Co., Katrasgarh P. O. (Manbhum).	Kharkhari & Moheshpur .	93, 190
Khas Angrapatra Coal Co., Katrasgarh P. O. (Manbhum).	Khas Angrapatra . .	191, 192
Khas Kenda Colliery, Ltd., 17, Harish Mukherjee Road, Bhawanipur, Calcutta.	Khas Kenda . . .	381
Khimji Dossa & Sons, P. O. Jharia .	Lower Upper Jharia . .	201
Kilburn & Co., 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.	Burragarh	35, 36
	Toposi	419
K. M. Selected Coal Co., Kusunda P. O. (Manbhum).	Kusunda	197, 198
Kripashanker D. Worah, Jharia P. O. (Manbhum).	Kirkend	101
Kusunda & Nyadee Collieries Co., Kusunda (Manbhum).	Kusunda-Nyadee . .	199, 243, 244, 245
Low, H. V. & Co., Ltd., 3, Synagogue Street, Calcutta.	Bhalgora	18, 158
	Kuardih	382
	Lakurka	105, 106
	New Kessurgurrah . .	247, 263, 264
	New Sinidih . . .	122, 248
	North Kajora . . .	392
	Raghunathbutty . .	402
	Simlabahal . . .	134, 218
	South Gobindpur . .	266
	Sultanpur	330

APPENDIX "L"—*contd.*

Collieries having Graded Coals tabulated according to Owners or Managing Agents and their addresses—contd.

Managing Agents or Owners and their addresses.	Name of Colliery.	Reference to alphabetically arranged list of Graded Collieries. Serial No.
Lutchipur Coal Co., 10, Canning Street, Calcutta.	Lutchipur	299
Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., 16, Strand Road, Calcutta.	Amlabad	3
	Bhowra	19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 231
	Kankanee	84, 85, 86, 185, 239
	Pootkee	127, 128, 212, 249
Macneill & Co., 2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.	Akhalpur	268
	Aldih	269
	Bejdih	273
	Chowrasie	280, 281
	Dhemo Main	284
	Disherghur	285, 286
	Hurriladih	71, 72
	Jamuria	291
	Kendwadih	91
	Methani	300
	Mundulpur	302
	West Jamuria	333
Martin & Co., 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.	Chatrisgonda	352
	Ghusick	360, 361
	Kalipahari	372
	Kendra	373
	Korabad	298
	Muslia	386
	New Damra	388
	Poriarpur	129
	Radhamadhabpur	401
	Ramnagar	404
	Ratibaty	405
	Samia	408
	Sathpukuria and Asansol	409
Md. Dildar Ali & Co.	Khas Chalbalpur	375
Mehta, S. D. & Co., Jharia P. O. (Manbhum).	Ballihari	9
	Dhadka	355
	Jeenagora	180, 259
	Pandeberra	211
Mohatta Bros., 29, Strand Road, Calcutta.	Bonbistupur	344
	East Nandi	358
Mondal, B. N. & Co., 22, Canning Street, Calcutta.	Sanctoria	317

APPENDIX "L"—*contd.*

Collieries having Graded Coals tabulated according to Owners or Managing Agents and their addresses—contd.

Managing Agents or Owners and their addresses.	Name of Colliery.	Reference to alphabetically arranged list of Graded Collieries. Serial No.
Modhujore Coal Co., Ltd., Rajakatra, Chora P. O. (Burdwan).	Modhujore	385
Morarji Mulraj & Co., Sitarampur (Burdwan).	Sudi	329
Motiram Rosanlal Coal Co., Ltd., Kusunda (Manbhum).	Kirkend	99, 100
Mukherjee, B. & Co., 75, Stephen House, Calcutta.	Badjna	153
Mukherjee, P. L., Receiver, Central and Lower Jambad Collieries, 32-A, Dharramtolla Street, Calcutta.	Central Jambad . . .	346
	Lower Jambad . . .	383
Nag, H. K., 2, Old Court House Corner, Calcutta.	Poniati	310
	Poniati Baraboni . .	311
Nanji, K. S. & Co., Jharia P. O. (Manbhum).	Kujama	196
National Coal Co., Ltd., 48-1, Ramtanu Bose Lane, Calcutta.	Angrapatra. . . .	148, 149
New East India Press Co., Ltd., Jharia P. O. (Manbhum).	Upper Jeenagora . .	225, 226
North Adjai Coal Co., Ltd., 100, Clive Street, Calcutta.	Jambad	366
North Burrakar Coal Co., Ltd., 100, Clive Street, Calcutta.	Lodna	110
North Mosila Colliery Co., 37, Canning Street, Calcutta.	North Mosila . . .	393, 423
Octavius Steel & Co., 14, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.	Gaslitan	59, 60, 61

APPENDIX "L"—*contd.*

Collieries having Graded Coals tabulated according to Owners or Managing Agents and their addresses—contd.

Managing Agents or Owners and their addresses.	Name of Colliery.	Reference to alphabetically arranged list of Graded Collieries. Serial No.
Ojha, N. H. & Co., 37, Canning Street, Calcutta.	Khas Seetalpur . . .	297
Pal Chowdhury, K. C. & Bros., 7, Ezra Street, Calcutta.	Kajora	371
Pal Chowdhury, K. C., Receiver-in-charge.	Real Kajora . . .	407
Panchkori Debi and others, 76, Hari Ghosh Street, Calcutta.	Dharmaband . . .	51
Poniati Charanpur Colliery, 2, Old Court House Corner, Calcutta.	Poniati-Charanpur . .	396
Poniati Collieries, Ltd., 100, Clive Street, Calcutta.	Poniati	312, 395
Pugh, L. P. E., Esq., 6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.	Patherdih Sudamdih . .	125
Pure Disherghur Colliery Co., 33-A, Ezra Street, Calcutta.	Pure Disherghur . . .	314
Pure Jambad Collieries, Ltd., 100, Clive Street, Calcutta.	Pure Jambad . . .	398
Pure Jharia Colliery Co., P. O. Jharia (Manbhum).	Pure Jharia . . .	265
Ramsey, R. E., Rambagh, Searsole Rajbari P. O. (Burdwan).	Central Jemehari. . .	347
Real Jambad Coal Co., Ltd., 23, Jotin Das Row, Calcutta.	Real Jambad . . .	406
Roy Dutt & Co., 84-A, Clive Street, Calcutta.	Kajora	294
Sanyal, B. N., 4, Clive Ghat Street, Calcutta.	Bharatchuck . . .	274
	Kanyapur Sarakdih . .	295

APPENDIX "L"—*contd.*

Collieries having Graded Coals tabulated according to Owners or Managing Agents and their addresses—contd.

Managing Agents or Owners and their addresses.	Name of Colliery.	Reference to alphabetically arranged list of Graded Collieries. Serial No.
Seal, K. B. & Sons, Serampore P. O. (Hooghly).	Kalithan-Gurgaon Kalithan-Jeenagora Kalithan-Surator.	81 261 82, 83, 184
Seetarampur Coal Co., Ltd., P. O. Asansol (Burdwan).	Narsamuda	387
Sendra-Bansjora Colliery Co., Jharia P. O. (Manbhum).	Sendra-Bansjora	132, 133
Sethia's Pure Kirkend Colliery Co., 41, Ezra Street, Calcutta.	Pure Kirkend	102, 103, 213
Shampore Coal Co., Ltd., 5, Karballa Mohammed Street, Calcutta.	Shampore	250
Shankarlal Agarwala	North Damuda	210
Shaw Wallace & Co., 4, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.	Dharmaband Khas Kajora Patmohna	48, 49, 50 377, 378, 379, 380 308
Shew Karan & Sons, 178, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	Belbaid	340
Siduli Colliery Co., Ukhra P. O. (Burdwan).	Siduli	411
Sinidih Coal Concern, Ltd., 32-A, Dharramtolla Street, Calcutta.	Sinidih	21.
Sitalpur Coal Co., Ukhra P. O. (Burdwan).	Sitalpur	322
South Samla Colliery Co., 41, Ezra Street, Calcutta.	South Samla	418
South Kajora Colliery Co., Ltd., 6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.	South Kajora	327
South Tisra Coal Co., Jharia P. O. (Manbhum).	South Tisra	252

APPENDIX "L"—*contd.*

Collieries having Graded Coals tabulated according to Owners or Managing Agents and their addresses—contd.

Managing Agents or Owners and their addresses.	Name of Colliery.	Reference to alphabetically arranged list of Graded Collieries. Serial No.
Sreeram Coal Co., Nudkhurkee P. O. (Manbhum).	Karmatand . . .	88
Tata Sons, Ltd., Jamshedpur (*viâ* Tatanagar, B.-N. Railway).	Choitodih	47
	Jamadoba	179
	Malkera	115, 206, 207
Trigunait, B. & Bros., Sijua P. O. (Manbhum).	Angrapatra . .	151, 229
Trigunait Bros. (Balgopal Das & Co.), 137, Canning Street, Calcutta.	Jharia Khas . . .	76, 181
Turner Morrison & Co., Ltd., 6, Lyons Range, Calcutta.	Lodna	107, 108, 109
	Sripur	328
Universal Trading Co., 33, Canning Street, Calcutta.	New Dharmaband . .	120, 121
	South Jambad . . .	416
	West Jambad . . .	420
Vancoor Bai, Jharia P. O. (Manbhum)	Dobari	168
	Kujama	195
Villiers, Ltd., F-1, Clive Buildings, Clive Street, Calcutta.	Darbhanga Kajora . .	354
	Jainty Central . . .	73, 74, 75
	Singaran	414
Waliram & Co., Jharia P. O. (Manbhum).	Madhuban (Lodna) . .	203, 204, 205
Worah, K. & Co., Jharia P. O. (Manbhum).	South Golukdih . . .	251
Williamson Magor & Co., 4, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.	Angrapatra. . . .	4, 5, 6, 152
Yule, Andrew & Co., Ltd., 8, Clive Row, Calcutta.	Adjai Second . . .	334
	Adjai Valley . . .	267
	Banksimulla . . .	270, 338, 339
	Bhatdee	275
	Bhuggutdih . . .	159, 160
	Burra Dhemo . . .	277
	Chanch	43
	Damoderpur . . .	282
	Damra	353
	Deoli	283

APPENDIX "L"—*concld.*

Collieries having Graded Coals tabulated according to Owners or Managing Agents and their addresses—concld.

Managing Agents or Owners and their addresses.	Name of Colliery.	Reference to alphabetically arranged list of Graded Collieries. Serial No.
Yule, Andrew & Co., Ltd., 8, Clive Row, Calcutta—*contd.*	Dhobidih	52
	Ena	170
	Girimint	362
	Huntodih	288, 363
	Murulidih	303
	Nundi	306
	Parbelia	307
	Poidih	309
	Pretoria	313, 397
	Seebpore	318, 412
	Seetalpur	319, 320
	Sodepore 9 and 10 Pits .	323
	Viceroy	332

APPENDIX "M".

Low Volatile Coals Arranged according to Seams under Various Grades.

Low Volatile Coal—10 Seam—Selected Grade.

Ref. to Serial No. in App. K.	Name of Colliery.	Name or No. of Seam.	Name of Managing Agents.
2	Alkusa and Nyadee .	No. 10. No. 3 Pit. Special Section of bottom 10′ from floor.	Alkusa and Nyadee Collieries Co.
63	Godhur . . .	No. 10 (Kerridge). Section 10′-2″ leaving approximately 22′-0″ in roof.	Kanga & Co.

Low Volatile Coal—10 Seam—Grade I (One).

107	Bengal Jharia . .	10. Bottom Section .	Bengal Jharia Colliery Co.
168	Dobari	10. Bottom Section of 14′ from floor.	Vancoor Bai.
169	East Ena . . .	10. Middle 6′-9″ Section .	East Ena Colliery Co., Ltd.
173	Golukdih . . .	10. No. 1 Pit. Bottom 16′-9″	Bangor.Daga & Co.
177	Industry . . .	10. Bottom portion of top Section.	Kalyanji Mavji & Co.
195	Kujama . . .	10. Bottom 16′ . .	Vancoor Bai.
199	Kusunda Nyadee . .	10. No. 100 Bigha and No. 1 Pit, middle section of 7′-5″ leaving 17′-7″ in roof and 21′ in floor and Pit B. K. 2.	M. M. Maru, Esq.
201	Lower Upper Jharia .	10. 7′-7″ in Bottom Section leaving 3′-3″ from the parting Band in roof and 9′-4″ in the floor.	Khimji Dossa & Sons.
219	Sinidih	10. Bottom 9′ Section .	Sinidih Coal Concern, Ltd.

APPENDIX "M"—*contd.*

Low Volatile Coal—10 Seam—Grade II (Two).

Ref. to Serial No. in App. K.	Name of Colliery.	Name or No. of Seam.	Name of Managing Agents.
228	Alkusa and Nyadee .	10. No. 2 Pit. Top 28′-0″ .	Alkusa and Nyadee Collieries Co.
230	Bastacolla . . .	10	Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd.
231	Bhowra . . .	10. Nos. 12 & 13 Inclines .	Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.
233	Central Kujama . .	10	Central Kujama Coal Concern.
235	Dheriajoba . . .	10	Jardine Skinner & Co.
243	Kusunda-Nyadee . .	10. No. 7 Incline . .	Kusunda-Nyadee Collieries Ltd.
251	South Golukdih . .	10. Bottom Section . .	K. Worah & Co.
255	Teesra	10. Bottom Section leaving 3′-6″ in floor.	Amarsingh Gowamal.

Low Volatile Coal—10 Seam—Grade III (Three).

258	Ganhoodih . . .	10	S. B. Banerjee, Esq.
261	Kalithan Jeenagora .	10. Bottom Section . .	K. B. Seal & Sons.
262	New Jeenagora . .	10. Top Section of 10′ and Bottom Section of 11′.	A. C. Banerjee & Co.
263	New Kessurgurrah .	10	H. V. Low & Co., Ltd.
265	Pure Jharia . . .	10	Pure Jharia Colliery Co.
266	South Govindpur . .	10. Section of 23′ from roof	H. V. Low & Co., Ltd.

Low Volatile Coal—11 Seam—Selected Grade.

1	Agardih . . .	11. Leaving 1′-2″ shaly coal in floor.	Banerjee & Co.
20	Bhowra . . .	11. Top Section 21′-6″. Nos. 12 & 13 Inclines.	Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.
54	East Ena . . .	11. Bottom 9′-4″ leaving 3″ in floor.	East Ena Colliery Co., Ltd.
89	Katras	11	Bird & Co.
96	Kirkend . . .	11. Leaving 6′ in floor .	I. N. Chandra & Others.

APPENDIX "M"—*contd.*

Low Volatile Coal—11 Seam—Grade I (One).

Ref. to Serial No. in App. K.	Name of Colliery.	Name or No. of Seam.	Name of Managing Agents.
148	Angrapatra . . .	11	National Coal Co., Ltd.
159	Bhuggutdih . . .	11. Bottom 12'-9" . .	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.
164	Busserya . . .	11	Bholanath Dash & Co.
170	Ena	11. Bottom 13'-0" Section .	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.
174	Gonsadih . . .	11	Gonsadih Coal Co.
191	Khas Angrapatra . .	11. Full Section . .	B. B. Trigunait & Bros.
197	Kusunda . . .	11. Section 20'-8" leaving 2'-4" in roof.	K. M. Selected Coal Co.
213	Pure Kirkend . .	11. Bottom Section of 11'-6"	Sethia's Pure Kirkend Colliery Co.
227	West Bhuggutdih . .	11. North Section No. 2 Incline.	Kalyanji Mavji & Co.

Low Volatile Coal—11 Seam—Grade II (Two).

236	Ekra Khas . . .	11. No. 5 Siding. Bottom 10'-8".	Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co.
237	Godhur . . .	11. 21'-7½" Section leaving 3'-3" in roof.	Kanga & Co.
239	Kankanee . . .	11. Top 8' . . .	Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.
240	Kendwadih . . .	11	Jardine Skinner & Co.
244	Kusunda-Nyadee . .	11	M. M. Maru, Esq.

Low Volatile Coal—11 Seam—Grade III (Three).

257	Ekra Khas . . .	11. No. 2 Siding. Bottom 16' leaving 2' in roof.	Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co.
264	New Kessurgurrah .	11	H. V. Low & Co., Ltd.

APPENDIX "M"—*contd.*

Low Volatile Coal—12 Seam—Selected Grade.

Ref. to Serial No. in App. K.	Name of Colliery.	Name or No. of Seam.	Name of Managing Agents.
4	Angrapatra . . .	12. 8′-6″ Section . .	Williamson Magor & Co.
21	Bhowra . . .	12. No. 5 Pit leaving 2′ in roof.	Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.
30	Budroochuck . .	12. Bottom 8′-5″ . .	Bird & Co.
37	Busserya . . .	12. North Area . .	Bholanath Dash & Co.
39	Central Kirkend . .	12. 8′ Section from floor .	Anderson Wright & Co.
55	Ekra Khas . . .	12. Pit No. 5. Bottom 8′-3″ Section.	Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co.
56	Ekra Khas . . .	12. No. 1 Pit. Bottom 8′-3″ Section.	Ditto.
67	Gopalichuck West . .	12. Bottom 9′ . . .	Anderson Wright & Co.
77	Jogta	12. Bottom 7′-4″ . .	Agabeg Bros.
84	Kankanee . . .	12. Bottom 6′-6″ . .	Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.
90	Kendwadi . . .	12. Lower Section excluding No. 2 Pit.	Jardine Skinner & Co.
94	Kirkend . . .	12. Section of 8′-6″ from floor.	Central Bank of India, Ltd.
99	Kirkend . . .	12. Bottom 8′ . . .	Motiram Rosanlal Coal Co., Ltd.
102	Kirkend Pure . .	12. Bottom 8′ Section .	Kalyanji Mavji & Co.
105	Lakurka . . .	12. Section of 6′-6″ from floor.	H. V. Low & Co., Ltd.
111	Loyabad . . .	12. Bottom 6′-6″ Section .	Bird & Co.
117	Mudidih . . .	12. Bottom 7′-4″ Section .	
132	Sendra Bansjora . .	12. Bottom 6′-1″ Section .	Sendra Bansjora Colliery Co.
141	Sutikdih . . .	12	Jardine Skinner & Co.

APPENDIX "M"—*contd.*

Low Volatile Coal—12 Seam—Grade I (One).

Ref. to Serial No. in App. K.	Name of Colliery.	Name or No. of Seam.	Name of Managing Agents.
149	Angrapatra	12	National Coal Co., Ltd.
150	Angrapatra	12	Angrapatra Colliery Co.
151	Angrapatra	12	Bhubaneshwar Trigunait & Bros.
154	Bansdeopur	12	Jardine Skinner & Co.
158	Bhalgora	12. Top 8′ Section	H. V. Low & Co., Ltd.
160	Bhuggutdih	12	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.
163	Bulliari	12. Bottom Section 6′ to 7′.	Jardine Skinner & Co.
165	Busserya	12. South Area	Bholanath Dash & Co.
172	Godhur	12. Bottom 9′-9″	Kanga & Co.
175	Gonsadih	12. Bottom 8′ leaving 4′ in roof.	Gonsadih Coal Co.
186	Katras	12. Bottom 6′-3″	Bird & Co.
192	Khas Angrapatra	12	Khas Angrapatra Coal Co.
194	Kirkend	12. Section of 11′-4″ from floor.	I. N. Chandra & Others.
198	Kusunda	12	K. M. Selected Coal Co.
208	Marine	12	Jardine Skinner & Co.
214	Sendra	12. No. 5 Pit. 6′ Section from floor on North side of Big fault.	F. W. Heilgers & Co.
218	Simlabahal	12	H. V. Low & Co., Ltd.

APPENDIX "M"—*contd.*

Low Volatile Coal—12 Seam—Grade II (Two).

Ref. to Serial No. in App. K.	Name of Colliery.	Name or No. of Seam.	Name of Managing Agents.
234	Choitodih . . .	12	Bird & Co.
245	Kusunda-Nyadee . .	12	M. M. Maru, Esq.
247	New Kessurgurrah .	12. No. 12 Incline . .	H. V. Low & Co., Ltd.

Low Volatile Coal—13 Seam—Selected Grade.

5	Angrapatra . . .	13. No. 3 Pit and No. 9 Incline.	Williamson Magor & Co.
10	Bararee . . .	13. Leaving 2′-9″ in roof and 5′ in floor.	Jardine Skinner & Co.
22	Bhowra . . .	13. 11′ Top Section . .	Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.
25	Bhulanbararee . .	13B. 9′-2″ (average) leaving 1′-0″ in roof.	F. W. Heilgers & Co.
31	Budroochuck . .	13. 7′ Section from floor .	Bird & Co.
40	Central Kirkend . .	13. 13′ Section leaving 6″ in floor.	Anderson Wright & Co.
44	Chasnalla . . .	13. Section of 9′-3″ from floor.	Chasnalla Coal Co.
57	Ekra Khas . . .	13	Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co.
59	Gaslitan . . .	13	Octavius Steel & Co.
64	Gonsadih . . .	13. Bottom 10′ leaving 4′ in roof.	Gonsadih Coal Co.
68	Gopalichuck West . .	13. Section of 13′-11″ leaving 4′ in roof, 2′-8″ in floor.	Anderson Wright & Co.
76	Jharia Khas . . .	13. No. 15 Incline . .	Trigunait Bros.
78	Jogta	13. Leaving 2′ in floor .	Agabeg Bros.
80	Joyrampur . . .	13	Devji Trikumji.

APPENDIX "M"—*contd.*

Low Volatile Coal—13 Seam—Selected Grade—contd.

Ref. to Serial No. in App. K.	Name of Colliery.	Name or No. of Seam.	Name of Managing Agents.
85	Kankanee . . .	13	Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.
92	Khas Jeenagora . .	13	G. P. C. & Co.
95	Kirkend . . .	13	Central Bank of India, Ltd.
97	Kirkend . . .	13	I. N. Chandra & Others.
100	Kirkend . . .	13	Motiram Rosanlal Coal Co., Ltd.
103	Kirkend Pure . .	13	Sethia's Pure Kirkend Colliery Co.
106	Lakurka . . .	13. Leaving 5'-5" in roof .	H. V. Low & Co., Ltd.
112	Loyabad . . .	13. 8'-6" Section leaving 1'-9" in floor from No. 8 Pit and a 9'-10" Section from floor from No. 6 Pit.	Bird & Co.
116	Marine	13	Jardine Skinner & Co.
118	Mudidih	13	Bird & Co.
133	Sendra Bansjora . .	13. Leaving 3'-9" in roof and 1'-11" in floor.	Sendra Bansjora Colliery Co.

Low Volatile Coal—13 Seam—Grade I (One).

155	Bansdeopur . . .	13. Section of 10' from floor	Jardine Skinner & Co.
166	Central Tentulia . .	13	Central Tentulia Coal Co.
167	Choitodih . . .	13	Bird & Co.
180	Jeenagora . . .	13. No. 2 Incline and No. 9 Incline.	S. D. Mehta & Co.
187	Katras	13	Bird & Co.

APPENDIX "M"—*contd.*

Low Volatile Coal—13 Seam—Grade I (One)—contd.

Ref. to Serial No. in App. K.	Name of Colliery.	Name or No. of Seam.	Name of Managing Agents.
193	Khas Joyrampur . .	13	Tarachand Ghanshyamdas.
200	Lower Joyrampur . .	13	Ghela Panchan & Co.
203	Madhuban (Lodna) No. 7 Pit.	13	Waliram & Co.
205	Madhuban (Lodna) .	13	Ditto.
215	Sendra	13. 14′ Section from floor .	F. W. Heilgers & Co.
221	Sutikdih	13	Jardine Skinner & Co.
224	Tetturiya . . .	13	D. N. Ghosh & Bros.
226	Upper Jeenagora . .	13	New East India Press Co., Ltd.

Low Volatile Coal—13 Seam—Grade II (Two).

229	Angrapatra . . .	13 (Quarry) . . .	Bhubaneshwar Trigunait & Bros.
241	Kendwadih . . .	13	Jardine Skinner & Co.

Low Volatile Coal—14 Seam—Selected Grade.

7	Bagdigi. . . .	14	Anderson Wright & Co.
11	Bararee . . .	14	Jardine Skinner & Co.
12	Bararee . . .	14A.	
18	Bhalgora . . .	14. Nos. 3 and 4 Pits. 20′-6″ leaving 2′-6″ in roof, No. 6 Pit. 13′-2″ leaving 8′-7″ in roof.	H. V. Low & Co., Ltd.
23	Bhowra . . .	14	Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.

APPENDIX "M"—*contd.*

Low Volatile Coal—14 Seam—Selected Grade—contd.

Ref. to Serial No. in App. K.	Name of Colliery.	Name or No. of Seam.	Name of Managing Agents.
26	Bhulanbararee	14	F. W. Heilgers & Co.
27	Bhulanbararee	14A. No. 2-14A Incline	
32	Budroochuck	14. Leaving 4′ in floor	Bird & Co.
41	Central Kirkend	14	Anderson Wright & Co.
45	Chasnalla	14A	Chasnalla Coal Co.
46	Chasnalla	14	
58	Ekra Khas	14	Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co.
60	Gaslitan	14. 21′-2″ from roof	Octavius Steel & Co., Ltd.
65	Gopalichuck East	14	Anderson Wright & Co.
69	Gopalichuck West	14	
79	Jogta	14. Leaving 4′ in floor	Agabeg Brothers.
82	Kalithan Surator	14A	K. B. Seal & Sons.
86	Kankanee	14. Top 14′-7″	Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.
107	Lodna	14	Turner Morrison & Co., Ltd.
108	Lodna	14A	
113	Loyabad	14	Bird & Co.
119	Mudidih	14. 22′ Section, leaving 4′ in floor at North Mudidih and full Section at South Mudidih.	

APPENDIX "M"—*contd.*

Low Volatile Coal—14 Seam—Selected Grade—concld.

Ref. to Serial No. in App. K.	Name of Colliery.	Name or No. of Seam.	Name of Managing Agents.
134	Simlabahal . . .	14	H. V. Low & Co., Ltd.
138	Standard . . .	14	F. W. Heilgers & Co.
139	Standard . . .	14A	
142	Sutikdih . . .	14A	Jardine Skinner & Co.

Low Volatile Coal—14 Seam—Grade I (One).

152	Angrapatra . . .	14. Leaving 4′ in floor .	Williamson Magor & Co.
156	Bansdeopur . . .	14	Jardine Skinner & Co.
175	Het Kandra . . .	14	Het Kandra Colliery Co.
181	Jharia Khas . . .	14. Top 17′ Section No. 11 Incline.	Trigunait Bros.
184	Kalithan Surator . .	14	K. B. Seal & Sons.
188	Katras	14. Section of 8′-4″ leaving 1′ in roof and 9′-3″ in floor.	Bird & Co.
216	Sendra	14	F. W. Heilgers & Co.
222	Sutikdih . . .	14	Jardine Skinner & Co.

Low Volatile Coal—15 Seam—Selected Grade.

6	Angrapatra . . .	15. No. 5 Pit . . .	Williamson Magor & Co.
13	Bararee . . .	15	Jardine Skinner & Co.

APPENDIX "M"—*contd.*

Low Volatile Coal—15 Seam—Selected Grade—contd.

Ref. to Serial No. in App. K.	Name of Colliery.	Name or No. of Seam.	Name of Managing Agents.
15	Bhagaband	15. Leaving 2′-5″ in roof	F. W. Heilgers & Co.
28	Bhulanbararee	15. Leaving 2′-6″ in roof	
33	Budroochuck	15	Bird & Co.
34	Bulliari	15. No. 3 Pit	Jardine Skinner & Co.
35	Burragarh	15	Kilburn & Co.
42	Central Tentulia	15	Central Tentulia Coal Co.
47	Choitodih	15. Top Section	Tata & Sons, Ltd.
48	Dharmaband	15. Middle Section	Shaw Wallace & Co.
61	Gaslitan	15	Octavius Steel & Co., Ltd.
66	Gopalichuck East	15. Full Section 21′-1″	Anderson Wright & Co.
70	Gopalichuck West	15. Bottom 14′, No. 12 Pit	
83	Kalithan Surator	15. Leaving 1′-6″ in roof	K. B. Seal & Sons.
98	Kirkend	15	I. N. Chandra & Others.
101	Kirkend	15. Bottom 14′-2″	Kripashankar D. Worah.
109	Lodna	15	Turner Morrison & Co., Ltd.
114	Loyabad	15. No. 9 Pit	Bird & Co.
136	South Bulliari	15	Jardine Skinner & Co.
140	Standard	15	F. W. Heilgers & Co.
143	Sutikdih	15	Jardine Skinner & Co.

APPENDIX "M"—*contd.*

Low Volatile Coal—15 Seam—Grade I (One).

Ref. to Serial No. in App. K.	Name of Colliery.	Name or No. of Seam.	Name of Managing Agents.
171	Ekra Khas . . .	15. Bottom 7′-0″ to 7′-2″ of the Top Section.	Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co.
182	Jogta	15	Agabeg Brothers.
185	Kankanee . . .	15. Section of 18′-9″ . .	Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.
189	Katras	15. Bottom Section of 7′-10″ leaving 1½″ in floor and Top Section.	Bird & Co.
202	Loyabad . . .	15. No. 5 Pit and No. 5 Incline. Top Section of 8′-3″ and full Bottom Section of 6′-8″.	
206	Malkera . . .	15. Top Section . .	Tata Sons, Ltd.
209	Mudidih . . .	15. Top Section of 7′-10″ and Bottom Section of 9′-0″.	Bird & Co.
212	Pootkee . . .	15. Bottom 8′ . . .	Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.
217	Sendra	15	F. W. Heilgers & Co.

Low Volatile Coal—16 Seam—Selected Grade.

9	Ballihari . . .	16. Leaving 1′-5″ in roof .	S. D. Mehta & Co.
16	Bhagaband . . .	16. Leaving 1′-10″ in roof and 2′-4″ in floor.	F. W. Heilgers & Co.
36	Burragarh . . .	16. Section of 7′ leaving 2′ in roof and 3′ in floor.	Kilburn & Co.
71	Hurriladih . . .	16. 6′-0″ leaving 4′-0″ in floor and 1′-5″ to 2′-0″ in roof.	Macneill & Co.
72	Hurriladih . . .	16. 7′-0″ to 7′-11″ Section leaving 1′ in roof and 4′-0″ in the floor.	
115	Malkera . . .	16. Bottom . . .	Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.

APPENDIX "M"—*contd.*

Low Volatile Coal—16 Seam—Selected Grade—contd.

Ref. to Serial No. in App. K.	Name of Colliery.	Name or No. of Seam.	Name of Managing Agents.
128	Pootkee . . .	16A	Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.
137	South Bulliari . .	16. Bottom 6′-7″ . .	Jardine Skinner & Co.

Low Volatile Coal—16 Seam—Grade II (Two).

249	Pootkee . . .	16	Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.

Low Volatile Coal—17 Seam—Selected Grade.

8	Balliary . . .	17A. Leaving 3′ in roof and 3′-3″ in floor.	Chunilal Ticumchand Coal Co., Ltd.
17	Bhagaband . . .	17	F. W. Heilgers & Co.
49	Dharmaband . .	17. 3′-11″ Section from floor	Shaw Wallace & Co.
51	Dharmaband . .	17	Panchkori Debi and others.
81	Kalithan Gurgaon . .	17	K. B. Seal & Sons.
91	Kendwadih . . .	17	Macneill & Co.
93	Kharkhari and Mohesh-pore.	17. Special Bottom 4′ Section.	Kharkhari Coal Co.
120	New Dharmaband . .	17	Universal Trading Co.
122	New Sinidih . . .	17. Leaving 1′-2″ in roof .	H. V. Low & Co., Ltd.
123	Noonodih-Jeetpur . .	17. Section of 7′ from floor	Bengal Iron Co., Ltd.
126	Phularitand . . .	17. Bottom . . .	Chandanmull Indrakumar.
135	Sitanala . . .	17	Bengal Coal & Coke Products, Ltd.

Low Volatile Coal—17 Seam—Grade I (One).

190	Kharkhari and Mohesh-pore.	17. Top Section . .	Kharkhari Coal Co.

APPENDIX "M"—*contd.*

Low Volatile Coal—18 Seam—Selected Grade.

Ref. to Serial No. in App. K.	Name of Colliery.	Name or No. of Seam.	Name of Managing Agents.
3	Amlabad . . .	18	Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.
50	Dharmaband . .	18	Shaw Wallace & Co.
121	New Dharmaband . .	18	Universal Trading Co.
124	Noonodih-Jeetpur . . .	18. Bottom 7′ Section .	Bengal Iron Co., Ltd.

Low Volatile Coal—18 Seam—Grade II (Two).

248	New Sinidih . . .	18	H. V. Low & Co., Ltd.

Low Volatile Coal—10 & 11 Combined Seam—Selected Grade.

19	Bhowra . . .	10 and 11. Mahalboni Incline.	Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.

Low Volatile Coal—11 & 12 Combined Seam—Selected Grade.

104	Kusunda (Anil) . .	11 and 12 . . .	Anil Kusunda Colliery, Ltd.
110	Lodna	11 and 12. Section of 16′ from roof.	North Burrakar Coal Co., Ltd.

Low Volatile Coal—11 & 12 Combined Seam—Grade I (One).

196	Kujama . . .	11 and 12. Quarry . .	K. S. Nanji & Co.
204	Madhuban (Lodna) .	11 and 12. Section of 16′ from floor.	Waliram & Co.
211	Pandeberra . . .	11 and 12 . . .	Khas Busra Coal Concern, Ltd.
220	South Kujama . .	11 and 12 . . .	Bagdigi Kujama Collieries Co.
223	Teesra	11 and 12 . . .	Amarsingh Gowamal.
225	Upper Jeenagora . .	11 and 12. Bottom Section of 21′.	New East India Press Co., Ltd.

APPENDIX "M"—*contd.*

Low Volatile Coal—11 & 12 Combined Seam—Grade II (Two).

Ref. to Serial No. in App. K.	Name of Colliery.	Name or No. of Seam.	Name of Managing Agents.
238	Joyrampur . . .	11 and 12 . . .	B. R. & Co.
242	Khas Joyrampur . .	11 and 12 . . .	Seth Tarachand Ghanshyam-das.
246	Lower Joyrampur . .	11 and 12 . . .	Ghela Panchan & Co.
252	South Teesra . .	11 and 12 . . .	South Teesra Coal Co.
253	Teesra	11 and 12 . . .	Dhanji Devji & Sons.
254	Teesra	11 and 12 . . .	Diamond Coal Co.

Low Volatile Coal—11 & 12 Combined Seam—Grade III (Three).

259	Jeenagora . . .	11 and 12 . . .	S. D. Mehta & Co.
260	Joyrampur . . .	11 and 12 . . .	Devji Trikumji.

Low Volatile Coal—Combined Seam—Selected Grade.

24	Bhulanbararee . .	11, 12 and 13. Bottom 6′-3″ and Top 12′-4″ Section leaving 1′ in roof.	F. W. Heilgers & Co.
125	Patherdih-Sudamdih .	13, 14 and 14A. Leaving 1′-4″ in roof.	L. P. E. Pugh, Esq.
127	Pootkee . . .	16 and 16A. No. 2 Pit .	Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.

Low Volatile Coal—Combined Seam—Grade I (One).

176	Jamadoba . . .	17 and 18 . . .	Tata Sons, Ltd.

APPENDIX "M"—*contd.*

Low Volatile Coal—Special Seam—Grade I (One).

Ref. to Serial No. in App. K.	Name of Colliery.	Name or No. of Seam.	Name of Managing Agents.
178	Isabella . . .	Special. Bottom 7′ Section	B. C. Dutt, Esq.

Low Volatile Coal—Seams by Name—Selected Grade.

Arranged alphabetically.

14	Begunia . . .	Begunia. Leaving 10′ shaly coal in floor.	K. C. Thaper & Bros.
38	Central Begunia . .	Begunia	S. N. Ghosh & Co.
29	Borrea	Borrea No. 1 . . .	Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd.
43	Chanch . . .	Chanch	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.
75	Jainty Central . .	Deoghur Area. Jainty Bottom Seam leaving 12′ in roof.	Villiers, Ltd.
88	Karmatand . . .	E	Sreeram Coal Co.
73	Jainty Central . .	Jainty Middle . . .	Villiers, Ltd.
74	Jainty Central . .	Jainty Bottom Seam .	
129	Poriapur . . .	Kasta	Martin & Co.
87	Karharbaree . .	Karharbaree . . .	Banerjee & Co.
53	Dhori	Kargali, Upper. No. 4 Incline from main roof 21′-6″ leaving 7′-6″ in roof.	Anderson Wright & Co.
52	Dhobidih . . .	Karharbaree . . .	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.
62	Giridih	Karharbaree . . .	East Indian Railway.
131	Ramnagore . . .	Laikdih. Botton 8′ . .	Benagal Iron Co., Ltd.

APPENDIX "M"—*contd.*

Low Volatile Coal—Seams by Name—Selected Grade—contd.

Arranged alphabetically.

Ref. to Serial No. in App. K.	Name of Colliery.	Name or No. of Seam.	Name of Managing Agents.
130	Ramnagore . . .	Ramnagore . . .	Bengal Iron Co., Ltd.
144	Victoria . . .	Ramnagore Top . .	Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd.
145	Victoria . . .	Ramnagore Bottom . .	
146	Victoria West . .	Ramnagore Top. Bottom Section 9′-0″.	
147	Victoria West . .	Ramnagore Bottom. 10′-8″ Section leaving 4′-2″ in roof.	

Low Volatile Coal—Seams by Name—Grade I (One).

153	Badjna . . .	Badjna. Bottom 8′ . .	B. Mukherjee & Co.
162	Borrea	Borrea 4th . . .	Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd.
210	North Damuda . .	F. Bottom Section of 6′-7″ from floor.	Shankarlal Agarwala.
161	Bokaro . . .	Kargali	E. I. & B. N. Railways.
183	Jorekuri . . .	Kasta	Agabeg Brothers.

Low Volatile Coal—Seams by Name—Grade II (Two).

232	Borrea	Borrea 3rd. 5′-0″ left in floor.	Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd.
250	Shampore . . .	No. 5 "E" Pit. 13′-4″ Section leaving 3′ in floor and 9′ of coal in roof.	Shampore Coal Co., Ltd.

Low Volatile Coal—Seams by Name—Grade III (Three).

256	Basudev Plot B . .	Middle Section. Two Sections 8′ and 9′ high.	D. H. Brothers.

APPENDIX "M"—*contd.*

HIGH VOLATILE COALS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO SEAMS UNDER VARIOUS GRADES.

High Volatile Coal—Argada Seam—Grade I (One).

Ref. to Serial No. in App. K.	Name of Colliery.	Name or No. of Seam.	Name of Managing Agents.
335	Argada . . .	Argada	B. N. Railway Co., Ltd.
415	Sirka	Argada. Top Section of 83′-8″.	Bird & Co.

High Volatile Coal—Baraboni Seam—Grade I (One).

364	Jairamdanga . .	Baraboni. Bottom 8′ .	Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd.

High Volatile Coal—Benalee Seam—Grade I (One).

341	Benalee . . .	Benalee. Leaving 1′-8″ in roof and 4″ in floor.	Chandanmull Indrakumar.

High Volatile Coal—Borachuck Seam—Grade II (Two).

422	Borachuck-Fatehpur .	Borachuck . . .	K. B. Chakraburty, Esq.

High Volatile Coal—Boropukhuria Seam—Grade I (One).

402	Raghunathbatty . .	Boropukhuria. Bottom 5′-6″.	H. V. Low & Co., Ltd.

High Volatile Coal—Bogra Seam—Grade I (One).

343	Bogra	Bogra. Bottom or Sathgram. 8′ middle section, leaving 3′-6″ in roof and 2′-6″ in floor.	Hursookdass Balkissendass.

APPENDIX "M"—*contd.*

High Volatile Coal—Bharatchuck Seam—Selected Grade.

Ref. to Serial No. in App. K.	Name of Colliery.	Name or No. of Seam.	Name of Managing Agents.
274	Bharatchuck . .	Bharatchuck. Section of 5′-5″ leaving 2′-3″ in roof and 2′ in floor.	B. N. Sanyal, Esq.
308	Patmohna . . .	Bharatchuck. 5′ Section leaving 1′-5″ in roof and 2′-4″ in floor.	Shaw Wallace & Co.

High Volatile Coal—Bottom Seam—Selected Grade.

288	Huntodih . . .	Bottom	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.
305	New Baraboni . .	Bottom	Banerjee & Co.
315	Pure Peepratand . .	Bottom Section of Top Seam.	Bhurangya Coal Co.

High Volatile Coal—Charanpur Seam—Grade I (One).

351	Charanpur . . .	Charanpur. Bottom 8′ Section.	Apcar & Co.
395	Poniati . . .	Charanpur or Koithi. Bottom 8′.	Poniati Collieries, Ltd.
396	Poniati-Charanpur .	Charanpur. Bottom 8′ .	Poniati-Charanpur Colliery.

High Volatile Coal—Charanpur Seam—Grade II (Two).

421	Bhaskajuri . . .	Charanpur . . .	Bird & Co.

High Volatile Coal—Chowkidanga Seam—Grade I (One).

358	East Nandi . . .	Chowkidanga. Middle 5′-6″ to 6′ Section.	Mohta Brothers.
369	Jote Janaki Khas . .	Chowkidanga. 12′ Section leaving 4′-6″ in roof and 4′ in floor.	Banerjee Santan.
419	Toposi	Chowkidanga. Top 5′-9″ Section.	Kilburn & Co.

APPENDIX "M"—*contd.*

High Volatile Coal—Disherghur Seam—Selected Grade.

Ref. to Serial No. in App. K.	Name of Colliery.	Name or No. of Seam.	Name of Managing Agents.
269	Aldih	Disherghur . . .	Macneill & Co.
272	Barmondia . . .	Disherghur . . .	Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd.
273	Bejdih	Disherghur . . .	Macneill & Co.
277	Burra Dhemo . .	Disherghur . . .	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.
280	Chowrasie . . .	Disherghur. 12′ No. 1 Incline. Top 10′ worked leaving 2′ in floor.	Macneill & Co.
281	Chowrasie . . .	Disherghur. No. 2 Incline. Section of 9′ from roof leaving 3′ in floor.	Ditto.
283	Deoli	Disherghur . . .	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.
284	Dhemo Main . .	Disherghur . . .	Macneill & Co.
285	Disherghur . . .	Disherghur . . .	Ditto.
299	Lutchipur . . .	Disherghur. Full 14′-6″ Section.	Lutchipur Coal Co. (Mr. P. R. Sircar).
300	Methani . . .	Disherghur . . .	Macneill & Co.
301	Monoharbahal . .	Disherghur . . .	Chandanmull Indrakumar.
307	Parbelia . . .	Disherghur . . .	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.
309	Poidih	Disherghur . . .	Ditto.
314	Pure Disherghur . .	Disherghur . . .	Pure Disherghur Colliery Co.
316	Saltore	Disherghur . . .	Bird & Co.
319	Seetalpore . . .	Disherghur . . .	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.

APPENDIX "M"—*contd.*

High Volatile Coal—Disherghur Seam—Selected Grade—contd.

Ref. to Serial No. in App. K.	Name of Colliery.	Name or No. of Seam.	Name of Managing Agents.
323	Sodepore 9/10 Pits .	Disherghur . . .	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.
329	Sudi	Disherghur . . .	Morarji Mulraj & Co.

High Volatile Coal—Disherghur Seam—Grade I (One).

374	Kaniapur . . .	Disherghur . . .	Jadav Lall & Sons, Ltd.

High Volatile Coal—Disherghur Seam—Grade II (Two).

424	Powapur . . .	Disherghur . . .	Jadav Lall & Sons, Ltd.

High Volatile Coal—Dhadka Seam—Grade I (One).

355	Dhadka . . .	Dhadka or Special . .	S. D. Mehta & Co.

High Volatile Coal—Egara Seam—Grade I (One).

411	Searsole . . .	Egara or Bottom. Section 13′-6″, starting 5′-2″ from floor.	Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co.

High Volatile Coal—Ghusick Seam—Grade I (One).

353	Damra	Ghusick	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.
360	Ghusick . . .	Ghusick No. 10 Pit . .	Martin & Co.
382	Kuardih . . .	Ghusick	H. V. Low & Co., Ltd.
386	Muslia	Ghusick	Martin & Co.
388	New Damra . . .	Ghusick	Ditto.
401	Radhamadhabpur . .	Ghusick	Ditto.
409	Sathpukuria and Asansol	Ghusick	Ditto.

APPENDIX " M "—*contd.*

High Volatile Coal—Hatnol Seam—Selected Grade.

Ref. to Serial No. in App. K.	Name of Colliery.	Name or No. of Seam.	Name of Managing Agents.
317	Sanctoria . . .	Hatnol. Bottom 8′-6″ Section.	B. N. Mondal & Co.

High Volatile Coal—Huntodih Seam—Selected Grade.

276	Bhurangya . . .	Huntodih Bottom . .	Bhurangya Coal Co.

High Volatile Coal—Jambad Seam—Selected Grade.

290	Jambad Selected . .	Jambad. 14′ Section starting 6′ from floor.	Devji Ghelabhai & Bros.
297	Khas Seetalpur . .	Jambad. 10′-8″ Section starting 3′ from roof.	N. H. Ojha & Co.
322	Sitalpur . . .	Jambad. Top 11′-6″ Section.	Sitalpur Coal Co.

High Volatile Coal—Jambad Seam—Grade I (One).

346	Central Jambad . .	Jambad. Bottom 14′ .	Receiver Mr. P. L. Mukherjee.
356	East Jambad. . .	Jambad. Top Section 13′ and Bottom Section 12′.	Banerjee & Co.
365	Jambad . . .	Jambad. Top Section of 12′ to 13′ leaving 4′-5″ in roof and Bottom Section 10′-0″ leaving 7′-0″ in floor.	Ditto.
366	Jambad . . .	Jambad. Top 7′-6″ Section leaving 5′-0″ in roof. Bottom 12′-9″ Section leaving 4′-6″ in floor.	North Adjai Coal Co., Ltd.
367	Jambad Kajora . .	Jambad. Section of 11′-10″ leaving 5′-3″ in roof.	Jambad Kajora Colliery Co.
376	Khas Jambad . .	Jambad. Top Section 11′ leaving 3′-6″ in roof.	Fulchand & Sons.
378	Khas Kajora . .	Jambad. Top Section of 8′-9″ leaving 9′ in roof.	Shaw Wallace & Co.

APPENDIX "M".

High Volatile Coal—Jambad Seam—Grade I (One)—contd.

Ref. to Serial No. in App. K.	Name of Colliery.	Name or No. of Seam.	Name of Managing Agents.
379	Khas Kajora . .	Jambad. Bottom Section of 9′ leaving 14′-7″ in roof.	Shaw Wallace & Co.
380	Khas Kajora . .	Jambad. Bottom 7′-0″ leaving 2′-6″ in floor.	
383	Lower Jambad . .	Jambad. Bottom 14′ .	Receiver Mr. P. L. Mukherjee.
398	Pure Jambad . .	Jambad. Top 12′ leaving 4′ in roof.	Pure Jambad Collieries, Ltd.
406	Real Jambad. . .	Jambad. 13′-0″ Section leaving 6′-10″ in floor.	Real Jambad Coal Co., Ltd.
413	Siduli	Jambad. Bottom 10′-6″ of Top Section.	Siduli Colliery Co.
416	South Jambad . .	Jambad. 14′-6″ Section leaving 5′-6″ in roof.	Universal Trading Co.
420	West Jambad . .	Jambad. Section of 14′-6″ leaving 5′-6″ in roof.	Ditto.

High Volatile Coal—Jemehari Seam—Grade I (One).

347	Central Jemehari . .	Jemehari. 8′-6″ to 9′-0″ Section, leaving 3′-6″ in roof.	R. E. Ramsay, Esq.
357	East Jemehari . .	Jemehari. Section of 13′ leaving 4′-11″ in roof.	Hursookdas Balkissendas.
368	Jemehari . . .	Jemehari or Nega. Bottom 17′-7″ Section.	Chakraburtty, Gokul Chandra.

High Volatile Coal—Joyramdanga or Lower Seam—Selected Grade.

279	Chinchuria . . .	Joyramdanga or Lower .	Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd.
289	Jairamdanga . .	Joyramdanga or Lower .	Ditto.

High Volatile Coal—Kajora Seam—Selected Grade.

294	Kajora	Kajora. Section of 13′-8″ leaving 9′ in roof.	Roy Dutt & Co.
327	South Kajora . .	Kajora. 9′-0″ Section leaving 4′-0″ in roof.	South Kajora Colliery Co., Ltd.
331	Upper Kajora . .	Kajora. 13′-1″ Section leaving 5′ in floor.	C. Bhawsinga, Esq.

APPENDIX "M"—*contd.*

High Volatile Coal—Kajora Seam—Grade I (One).

Ref. to Serial No. in App. K.	Name of Colliery.	Name or No. of Seam.	Name of Managing Agents.
336	Babisole . .	Kajora. Leaving 3′-6″ in roof.	Chandanmull Indrakumar.
348	Central Kajora . .	Kajora. Section of 9′ leaving 2′-3″ in roof.	A. C. Banerjee & Co.
354	Darbhanga Kajora .	Kajora. Section of 9′ leaving 2′ to 3′ in roof.	Villiers, Ltd.
370	Kajora . . .	Kajora or Special Raneegunj. Bottom 14′.	Amritlal Ojha & Co., Ltd.
371	Kajora	Kajora	K. C. Pal Chowdhury & Bros.
377	Khas Kajora . .	Kajora. 9′ Section starting 3′ from roof.	Shaw Wallace & Co.
384	Madhabpur . . .	Kajora. Section of 13′ leaving 1′ in roof.	Chandanmull Indrakumar.
385	Modhujore . . .	Kajora. Section between double stone band and laminated roof coal.	Modhujore Coal Co., Ltd.
392	North Kajora (Dhamari-band).	Kajora. 10′ Section starting 1′-6″ from roof.	H. V. Low & Co., Ltd.
394	Parascole . . .	Kajora. Top Section of 9′-0″.	Chandanmull Indrakumar.
400	Pure Kajora . . .	Kajora Lower Seam. Bottom 13′-0″.	Jadab Lall & Sons, Ltd.
399	Pure Kajora . . .	Kajora Top Seam. Bottom 17′-8″ Section leaving 4′-0″ in roof.	Ditto.
407	Real Kajora . .	Kajora. 8′-9″ Section leaving 3′-0″ in roof.	K. C. Pal Chowdhury, Receiver-in-charge.

High Volatile Coal—Kasta Seam—Selected Grade.

298	Korabad . . .	Kasta. Section of 8′-3″ from floor.	Martin & Co.
330	Sultanpur . . .	Kasta. Section of 11′ from floor to shale band.	H. V. Low & Co., Ltd.

APPENDIX "M"—*contd.*

High Volatile Coal—Kenda Seam—Grade I (One).

Ref. to Serial No. in App. K.	Name of Colliery.	Name or No. of Seam.	Name of Managing Agents.
381	Khas Kenda . . .	Kenda. Bottom 19′-0″ .	Khas Kenda Colliery, Ltd.

High Volatile Coal—Koithi Seam—Selected Grade.

293	Joyramdanga . .	Koithi. 8′-6″ Section .	Banerjee & Co.
326	South East Baraboni Khas.	Koithi. Bottom 8″ . .	Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co.

High Volatile Coal—Koithi Seam—Grade I (One).

339	Banksimulla . . .	Koithi. Nos. 1 and 6 Pits. Bottom 8′.	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.
397	Pretoria . . .	Koithi. Bottom 8′ . .	Ditto.
412	Seebpore . . .	Koithi	Ditto.

High Volatile Coal—Mohuda Bottom Seam—Selected Grade.

275	Bhatdee . . .	Mohuda Bottom . .	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.
303	Murulidih . . .	Mohuda Bottom . .	Ditto.

High Volatile Coal—Monoharbahal Seam—Grade I (One).

345	Borpukuria . . .	Monoharbahal. Bottom 6′-6″ leaving 1′-6″ in roof.	Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd

High Volatile Coal—Mosila Seam—Grade II (Two).

423	North Mosila . .	Mosila or Nega. Top Section leaving 1′-3″ in roof.	North Mosila Coliery, Co.

High Volatile Coal—Narsamuda Seam—Grade I (One).

387	Narsamuda . . .	Narsamuda . . .	Seetarampur Coal Co., Ltd.

APPENDIX "M"—*contd.*

High Volatile Coal—Nega Seam—Grade I (One).

Ref. to Serial No. in App. K.	Name of Colliery.	Name or No. of Seam.	Name of Managing Agents.
342	Bhagirathi Ghusick (Bhutdoba).	Nega. No. 1 Pit	Bhagirathi Ghusick Coal Concern.
349	Chalbalpur	Nega. Bottom 14′-9″	Basanti Devi.
350	Chapui Khas	Nega	Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co.
359	Ghusick	Nega	Ghusick Coal Co., Ltd.
361	Ghusick	Nega No. 3 Pit	Martin & Co.
375	Khas Chalbalpur	Nega. Bottom 14′-6″	Md. Dildar Ali & Co.
393	North Mosila	Nega (Middle). Full Section	North Mosila Colliery Co.
405	Ratibaty	Nega	Martin & Co.

High Volatile Coal—Niga Seam—Grade I (One).

372	Kalipahari	Niga	Martin & Co.

High Volatile Coal—Nimcha Seam—Grade I (One).

390	Nimcha	Nimcha. Leaving 2′-6″ of coal in floor.	Chandanmull Indrakumar.

High Volatile Coal—Poniati Seam—Selected Grade.

268	Akhalpore	Poniati	Macneill & Co.
270	Banksimulla	Poniati	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.
278	Charanpur	Poniati	Apcar & Co.
282	Damoderpore	Poniati	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.

APPENDIX "M"—*contd.*

High Volatile Coal—Poniati Seam—Selected Grade—contd.

Ref. to Serial No. in App. K.	Name of Colliery.	Name or No. of Seam.	Name of Managing Agents.
287	Farridpur . . .	Poniati	Banerjee & Co.
291	Jamuria . . .	Poniati	Macneill & Co.
292	Joyramdanga . .	Poniati. Full 16′ . .	Joyramdanga Coal Concern.
302	Mundulpore . . .	Poniati	Macneill & Co.
310	Poniati . . .	Poniati	H. K. Nag, Esq.
311	Poniati-Baraboni . .	Poniati. 17′-3″ Section .	
312	Poniati . . .	Poniati	Poniati Collieries, Ltd.
324	South Baraboni . .	Poniati or Bottom . .	Banerjee & Co.
325	South East Baraboni Khas.	Poniati	Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co.
328	Sripur	Poniati or Bottom . .	Turner Morrison & Co., Ltd.
333	West Jamuria . .	Poniati	Macneill & Co.

High Volatile Coal—Raghunathbati Seam—Selected Grade.

271	Barmondia . . .	Raghunathbati . .	Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd.
296	Kanyapur Sarakdih .	Raghunathbati. Section of Bottom 3′-6″.	B. N. Sanyal, Esq.

High Volatile Coal—Rana Seam—Grade I (One).

328	Adjai Second . .	Rana. 6′-6″ leaving 1′-6″ in floor.	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.
331	Banksimulla . . .	Rana. No. 10 Pit. Section of 8′ leaving 2′ in roof.	Ditto.
355	Girimint . . .	Rana. Leaving 2′ in floor .	Ditto.

APPENDIX "M"—*contd.*

High Volatile Coal—Rana Seam—Grade II (Two).

Ref. to Serial No. in App. K.	Name of Colliery.	Name or No. of Seam.	Name of Managing Agents.
425	South East Baraboni Khas.	Rana	Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co.

High Volatile Coal—Ranadanga Seam—Grade 1 (One).

403	Rana	Ranadanga . . .	Chandanmull Indrakumar.

High Volatile Coal—Samla Seam—Grade I (One).

337	Baidyanathpur . .	Samla. Bottom 9′ . .	Lalla Bhagwandas Agarwalla.
352	Chatrisgonda . .	Samla. Bottom 9′ . .	Martin & Co.
373	Kendra . . .	Samla. Bottom 9′ . .	Ditto.
404	Ramnagar . . .	Samla. 14′-6″ Section, leaving 3′ in roof.	Ditto.
408	Samla	Samla. Bottom 9′ . .	Ditto.
418	South Samla . . .	Samla. 6′-6″ leaving 10′ to 11′ in roof.	South Samla Colliery Co.

High Volatile Coal—Sathpukuria Seam—Grade I (One).

344	Bonbistupur . . .	Sathpukuria . . .	Mohatta Bros.
410	Satpokria Ghagerbari .	Satpokria . . .	Jogmohan Kesorilal.

High Volatile Coal—Sanctoria Seam—Selected Grade.

286	Disherghur . . .	Sanctoria . . .	Macneill & Co.
320	Seetalpore . . .	Sanctoria . . .	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.

High Volatile Coal—Sathgram Seam—Selected Grade.

296	Khas Sathgram . .	Sathgram, Middle Section. 6′-2″	L. A. Creet, Esq.

APPENDIX "M"—*concld.*

High Volatile Coal—Sathgram Seam—Grade I (One).

Ref. to Serial No. in App. K.	Name of Colliery.	Name or No. of Seam.	Name of Managing Agents.
391	Northbrook . . .	Sathgram. 8′-0″ Section, leaving 2′-3″ in roof.	Agarwalla Bedi & Co.

High Volatile Coal—Seebpore Seam—Selected Grade.

267	Adjai Valley . . .	Seebpore	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.
304	Nandi-Shibpur . .	Seebpur	Kar & Co.
306	Nundi	Seebpore. 10′-9″ Section from floor.	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.
313	Pretoria . . .	Seebpore	Ditto.
318	Seebpore . . .	Seebpore	Ditto.
332	Viceroy . . .	Seebpore	Ditto.

High Volatile Coal—Sirka Seam—Selected Grade.

321	Sirka	Sirka. Leaving 8′-3″ in roof.	Bird & Co.

High Volatile Coal—Singaran Seam—Grade I (One).

340	Belbaid . . .	Singaran (Toposi). Section of 16′-8″ leaving 7′-0″ in roof.	Shewkaran & Sons.

High Volatile Coal—Top Seam—Grade I (One).

363	Huntodih . . .	Top. Bottom 7′ Section .	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.

High Volatile Coal—Toposi Seam—Grade I (One).

389	New Kenda . . .	Toposi. Bottom Section 19′-6″ (Nos. 2 and 3 Pits —New Area).	Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd.
414	Singaran . . .	Toposi. Bottom 22′ .	Villiers, Ltd.
417	South Kenda . .	Toposi. Nos. 3 and 4 Pits. Bottom 20′-6″ Section.	Goenka Coal Co.

APPENDIX "N".

Output of Graded Collieries for the years 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1935.

NOTE.—The figures represent the "total output" of the Collieries during the five years 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1935. They also include Non-Graded Coals in many cases.

It should be noted that the "output" does not in any way indicate the raising capacity of the Collieries which are capable of producing more coal than shown in the list.

APPENDIX "N".

Output of Graded Collieries for the years 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1935.

Name of Owner or Managing Agent.	Colliery.	Output (in Tons).				
		1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Agabeg Brothers . .	Jogta . . .	64,190	82,086	90,300	68,015	59,289
Alkusa-Nyadee Colliery Co.	Alkusa-Nyadee .	34,377	27,914	24,166	20,218	13,979
Amarsingh Gowamal .	Tisra . . .	24,731	16,975	17,627	23,794	21,302
Amritlal Ojha & Co., Ltd.	Guzdar's Kajora .	22,118	25,386	45,757	51,112	47,081
Anderson Wright & Co. .	Bagdigi . .	83,132	60,755	68,591	108,456	61,615
	Central Kirkend .	70,148	62,536	43,192	56,670	37,256
	Dhori . . .	140,598	118,543	97,496	85,064	124,980
	Gopalichuck West	143,225	159,305	134,864	127,524	118,746
	Gopalichuck East	57,158	61,684	61,707	66,952	58,745
Anil Kusunda Colliery Co., Ltd.	Kusunda (Anil) .	9,653	11,771	13,971	21,546	8,853
Angrapatra Colliery Co. .	Angrapatra (*b*) .	35,343	32,791	26,413	27,306	23,086
Apcar & Co. . . .	Charanpur . .	68,699	50,075	56,305	55,589	64,531
Bagdigi Kujama Collieries Co.	South Kujama .	65,195	63,029	85,422	111,547	113,917
Balmer Lawrie & Co. .	Barmondia . .	73,409	74,515	88,745	116,365	142,027
	Bastacolla . .	68,487	25,673	15,499	25,583	47,114
	Borpukuria . .	..	..	..	..	..
	Borrea . .	10,018	..	214	..	..
	Chinchuria . .	85,265	76,279	79,468	73,597	45,360
	Joyramdanga (*a*) .	100,972	34,531	31,831	46,452	34,395
	New Kenda .	13,979	14,850	16,618	22,155	27,289
	Victoria West .	..	..	1,631	18,641	52,778
	Victoria . .	189,811	236,000	267,816	194,898	173,872

(*a*) Including Baraboni.

(*b*) Including Kantapahari and West Kantapahari.

APPENDIX "N"—*contd.*

Output of Graded Collieries for the years 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1935—contd.

Name of Owner or Managing Agent.	Colliery.	Output (in Tons).				
		1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Banerjee & Co.	Agardih	2,106	·5	..	..	..
	East Jambad	12,901	12,672	6,728	15,193	21,729
	Farridpur	11,784	10,048	11,449	8,966	1,747
	Jambad	7,166	6,332	2,214	7,057	14,796
	Joyramdanga	..	..	303	17,226	15,620
	Karharbaree	..	..	..	..	..
	New Baraboni	..	..	..	..	..
	South Baraboni	..	..	..	..	..
Banerjee Santan	Jote Janaki Khas	27,014	25,883	26,563	25,076	31,860
Banerjee, A. C. & Co.	Central Kajora	17,537	25,058	20,098	9,866	6,610
	New Jeenagora	27,284	8,428	13,441	11,143	16,918
Banerjee, S. B.	Gonhoodih	35,225	35,003	45,084	52,604	65,063
Bangor Daga & Co.	Goluckdih	52,939	42,870	49,871	58,647	44,632
Barat, D. N.	Dharmaband	8,715	4,063	8,175	13,118	14,055
Basanti Devi	Chalbalpur	..	..	10,132	10,977	12,711
Bengal Iron Co.	Jitpur	119,407	163,930	174,786	142,129	168,353
	Noonodih	3,525	..	174,794	..	..
	Ramnagar	71,769	87,674	104,695	102,126	95,511
Bengal Jharia Colliery Co.	Bengal Jharia	22,328	19,733	23,825	24,644	28,025
Bengal Nagpur Rly. Co., Ltd.	Argada	234,181	204,481	194,520	246,205	264,275
Bhagirathi Ghusick Coal Concern.	BhagirathiGhusick (Bhutdoba).	11,366	9,747	7,983	1,984	12,990
Bhawsinga, C.	Upper Kajora	19,010	24,936	34,010	35,591	33,521

APPENDIX "N"—*contd.*

Output of Graded Collieries for the years 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1935—contd.

Name of Owner or Managing Agent.	Colliery.	Output (in Tons).				
		1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Bhurangya Coal Co.	Bhurangya	3,372	6,356	6,903	9,057	12,810
	Pure Peepratand	13,331	12,571	5,391	6	..
Bird & Co.	Bhaskajuri	..	..	..	..	..
	Budruchuck	103,313	87,346	89,835	67,568	20,223
	Choitodih	66,612	11,262	(a)	(a)	(a)
	Katras	184,138	150,735	123,417	80,626	90,182
	Loyabad	306,649	328,457	268,885	217,298	214,280
	Mudidih	113,349	112,869	71,578	146,403	133,084
	Saltore	164,162	158,325	135,639	128,206	146,756
	Sirka	64,349	51,088	39,338	44,220	72,167
B. R. & Co.	Joyrampur	28,468	17,842	..	..	..
Central Bank of India, Ltd.	Kirkend	14,569	11,122	6,382	8,908	6,007
Central Kujama Coal Concern.	Central Kujama	31,319	28,842	23,576	25,826	27,927
Central Tentulia Coal Co.	Central Tentulia	5,997	3,069	..	..	2,586
Chakrabutty, Gokul Chandra.	Jemehari	23,138	16,627	16,983	20,109	19,128
Chakravarty, K. B.	Borachuck-Fatehpur.	3,988	2,993	4,592	6,827	8,639
Chandanmull Indrakumar	Babisole	10,737	370	..	..	..
	Benalee	29,308	26,725	32,901	36,048	23,044
	Madhabpur	34,270	40,423	32,991	29,685	28,149
	Monoharbahal	33,663	17,789	18,644	26,219	24,483
	Nimcha	46,084	41,032	34,376	53,508	60,964
	Parascole	36,627	32,503	27,513	29,283	27,726
	Phularitand	67,821	72,151	28,041	24,751	34,370
	Rana	..	..	..	..	..
Chandra, I. N., and others (Kirkend Coal Co.).	Kirkend	52,177	33,614	20,560	52,223	61,619

(a) Amalgamated with Katras Colliery.

APPENDIX "N"—*contd.*

Output of Graded Collieries for the years 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1935—contd.

Name of Owner or Managing Agent.	Colliery.	Output (in Tons).				
		1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Chasnalla Coal Co.	Chasnalla	70,364	58,048	84,775	69,921	78,228
Chunilal Ticumchand Coal Co.	Balliari	14,416	8,069	44,277	34,761	20,918
Creet, L. A.	Khas Satgram	19,148	25,572	33,935	36,619	36,272
D. H. Brothers	Basudev (Plot B).	3,227	1,613	..	..	..
Dash, Bholanath & Co.	Busserya	42,609	49,659	47,435	56,210	49,854
Devji Ghelabhoy & Bros.	Jambad Selected	16,562	33,393	44,443	44,113	37,833
Devji Trikamji	Joyrampur	13,606	17,704	19,235	22,119	16,709
Dhanji Devji & Sons	Tisra	29,748	29,530	29,795	29,952	29,209
Diamond Coal Co.	Tisra	40,730	39,207	26,966	28,685	28,892
Dutt, B. C.	Isabella	43,780	35,463	36,291	39,400	41,320
East Ena Colliery Co., Ltd.	East Ena	..	..	..	..	31,666
East Indian Railway	Giridih	686,012	572,853	631,173	755,558	703,386
East Indian and Bengal Nagpur Railways.	Bokaro Joint	675,057	520,976	518,447	679,020	604,121
Fulchand & Sons	Khas Jambad	8,967	9,446	14,016	19,323	18,081
G. P. C. & Co.	Khas Jeenagora	46,786	38,984	46,559	57,881	36,983
Ghela Panchau & Co.	Lower Joyrampur	31,466	20,894	22,996	25,690	20,460
Ghusick Coal Co., Ltd.	Ghusick	15,313	7,581	6,065	14,987	13,191
Ghose, D. N. & Bros.	Tetturiya	2,911	3,772	2,750	9,053	14,525
Ghosh, S. N. & Co.	Central Begunia	..	..	..	..	..
Goenka Coal Co.	South Kenda	5,969	6,732	6,231	6,715	11,623

APPENDIX "N"—*contd.*

Output of Graded Collieries for the years 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1935—contd.

Name of Owner or Managing Agent.	Colliery.	Output (in Tons).				
		1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co.	Chapui Khas .	31,655	28,929	40,187	26,703	25,750
	Ekra Khas . .	193,938	201,612	160,648	197,053	213,836
	Searsole . .	33,782	33,248	40,667	42,605	29,970
	South-East Baraboni Khas.	118,493	143,651	143,437	141,077	136,255
Gonshadih Coal Co. .	Gonshadih . .	27,185	25,457	18,016	26,877	40,155
Harsookdas Balkissendas	Bogra . .	..	..	..	..	..
	East Jemehari .	43,981	37,555	37,725	46,849	54,174
Heilgers, F. W. & Co. .	Bhagaband . .	150,883	146,225	139,841	147,048	184,604
	Bhulanbararee .	179,671	135,553	124,257	151,366	120,497
	Sendra . .	127,090	113,121	79,824	93,130	94,345
	Standard . .	404,505	330,276	293,154	277,437	312,590
Het Kandra Colliery Co.	Het Kandra .	..	..	37	38	..
Jadavlal & Sons, Ltd. .	Kaniapur . .	..	..	..	..	..
	Pawapur . .	..	..	..	..	..
Jambad Kajora Colliery Co.	Jambad Kajora .	5,829	5,781	8,557	44,577	32,199
Jardine Skinner & Co. .	Bansdeopur .	63,987	62,189	32,600	31,637	52,550
	Bararee . .	387,632	316,032	245,149 (*b*)	246,713	275,414 (*c*)
	Kendwadih (*a*) .	202,289	140,382	125,010	110,405	135,396
	Marine (Kirkend)	37,394	25,644	22,259	21,034	21,987
	S. Bulliari . .	Figures included in Kendwadih.				
	Sutikdih . .	..	..	..	..	..
Jogmohan Kishorilal .	Satpokria-Ghagarbari.	2,933	2,370	..	..	..

(*a*) Including Khoira, Kirkend, Dhariajoba, North Bulliari, also South Bulliari.
(*b*) Including Jealgora and North Jealgora.
(*c*) Including Jealgora and North Jealgora and Brahmin Bararee.

APPENDIX "N"—*contd.*

Output of Graded Collieries for the years 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1935—contd.

Name of Owner or Managing Agent.	Colliery.	Output (in Tons).				
		1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Kalyanji Mavji & Co.	Industry	..	29,810	33,198	42,251	40,892
Kanga & Co.	Godhur	10,545	15,220	59,569	103,744	94,803
Karamchand Thapar & Bros.	Madhuband	46,674	46,097	58,034	80,286	79,007
	Begunia	34,952	37,032	39,174	47,257	47,177
Kar & Co.	Nandi Shibpur	..	..	..	..	..
Kharkhari Coal Co.	Kharkharee and Moheshpur.	8,523	24,275	37,595	53,649	53,591
Khas Angrapatra Coal Co.	Khas Angrapatra	23,982	10,631	10,860	15,665	5,818
Khas Jharia Colliery Co.	Khas Jharia	38,107	39,325	42,045	47,285	49,597
Khas Kenda Colliery, Ltd.	Khas Kenda	16,034	15,194	18,260	24,447	35,125
Khimji Dossa & Sons	Lower Upper Jharia	..	..	40,147	47,921	57,111
Kilburn & Co.	Burragarh	35,284	62,149	57,416	61,811	..
	Toposi	55,048	59,042	56,231	54,037	54,337
Krishna Coal Co., Ltd.	Bonbistupur	2,975	250	..	..	2,064
Kusunda Nyadee Collieries Co.	Kusunda Nyadee	111,242	123,813	118,847	185,285	176,329
Ladhasing Bedi & Sons	Northbrook	4,504	9,222	10,415	17,904	16,471
	Jorekuri	..	..	..	..	..
Low, H. V. & Co., Ltd.	Bhalgora	147,375	123,792	128,876	89,313	70,659
	Kuardih	51,704	35,144	32,937	39,711	48,692
	Lakurka	53,677	53,033	88,146	106,750	90,374
	New Kessurgurrah	14,515	19,021	..	..	..
	New Sinidih	6,542	5,818	4,361	15,963	18,455
	North Kajora (Damariband).	..	..	..	..	..
	Raghunathbatty	..	..	..	..	..
	Simlabahal	38,697	27,471	33,605	29,286	17,033
	South Govindpur	17,193	8,693	..	..	..
	Sultanpur	15,376	12,213	14,378	18,896	11,415
Lutchipur Coal Co.	Lutchipur	1,308	1,110	1,787	2,792	5,531

APPENDIX "N"—*contd.*

Output of Graded Collieries for the years 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1935—contd.

Name of Owner or Managing Agent.	Colliery.	Output (in Tons).				
		1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.	Amlabad . .	104,385	93,790	94,810	92,780	88,634
	Bhowrah . .	223,405	189,795	217,475	216,290	205,401
	Kankanee . .	163,630	147,925	160,670	159,642	166,396
	Pootki . .	86,010	48,137	..	52,783	77,677
Macneill & Co. . .	Akhalpur . .	49,403	52,635	19,368	667	53,411
	Aldih . . .	78,903	84,772	111,163	83,767	38,208
	Bejdih . .	86,080	117,979	107,453	111,842	151,341
	Chowrassi . .	82,770	97,981	87,708	116,933	126,070
	Dhemo Main .	182,146	174,821	170,068	177,495	223,651
	Disherghur . .	109,114	111,347	99,608	122,271	144,027
	Hurriladih . .	..	94,551	17,533	..	4,227
	Jamuria . .	309,531	379,622	389,005	415,487	500,085
	Kendwadih . .	60,933	72,305	93,796	113,623	110,904
	Methani . .	92,496	124,933	132,186	141,157	186,102
	Mondalpur . .	59,060	64,616	25,943	..	8,826
	West Jamuria .	135,668	152,228	159,026	164,947	179,592
Martin & Co. . .	Ghusick . .	6,384	2,760	7,418	1,473	..
	Govindpur . .	24,768	23,801	1,060	..	..
	Kendra . .	48,675	40,316	43,722	52,947	49,135
	Kalipahari . .	..	..	..	..	..
	Korabad . .	17,487	26,418	22,433	26,811	31,331
	Muslia . .	25,189	25,979	29,846	28,488	44,052
	New Damra .	18,867	3,893	6,768	18,757	29,122
	Poriapur . .	48,556	40,586	41,305	61,038	41,154
	Radhamadhabpur	46,747	52,501	54,357	52,597	61,562
	Ratibaty . .	39,113	45,589	44,298	43,251	32,793
	Ramnagar . .	55,131	59,798	68,298	68,503	59,703

APPENDIX "N"—*contd.*

Output of Graded Collieries for the years 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1935—contd.

Name of Owner or Managing Agent.	Colliery.	Output (in Tons).				
		1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Martin & Co.—*contd.*	Samla	12,935	..	6	..	..
	Satpukuria and Asansol (including Aradanga).	19,641	23,159	29,646	42,151	37,745
Mehta, S. D. & Co., Ltd.	Bulliari	56,857	62,680	82,202	104,029	108,059
	Dhadka	9,379	9,082	4,011	7,187	5,919
	Jeenagora	30,776	30,661	38,478	46,224	41,410
	Kujama	18,362	13,163	16,182	20,366	16,628
	Pandeberra	10,199	2,806	5,271	11,940	10,136
Mohatta Brothers	East Nundy	1,859	1,255	2,838	13,394	16,740
	Sitanala	..	..	..	..	55,018
Mondal, B. N. & Co.	Sanctoria	13,602	23,434	22,454	23,121	27,705
Morarji Mulraj & Co.	Sudi	15,457	23,777	16,530	13,139	14,176
Motiram Roshanlal Coal Co., Ltd.	Kirkend	21,989	24,846	20,328	15,378	22,343
Mukherjee, B. & Co.	Badjna	1,900	12,084	25,092	43,814	51,222
Mukherjee, P.	New Peepratand	13,024	2,672	4,298	1,945	..
Mukherjee, P. L.	Central Jambad	18,762	14,842	22,909	23,028	23,356
	Lower Jambad	1,054	..			
Nag, H. K.	Poniati	12,126	41,651	54,114	50,995	55,641
	Poniati-Baraboni	..	..	..	3,510	3,305
Nanji, K. S. & Co.	Kujama	23,997	8,815	..	..	..
National Coal Co., Ltd.	Angrapatra	32,485	17,030	20,823	28,418	22,274
New East India Press Co., Ltd.	Upper Jeenagora	11,460	11,263	11,604	9,823	7,311
North Adjai Coal Co., Ltd.	Jambad	53,597	42,860	47,885	51,810	52,651

APPENDIX " N "—*contd.*

Output of Graded Collieries for the years 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1935—contd.

Name of Owner or Managing Agent.	Colliery.	Output (in Tons).				
		1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
North Burrakar Coal Co., Ltd.	Lodna . .	46,211	36,578	38,518	58,397	43,439
North Mosila Colliery Co.	North Mosila .	7,926	11,576	13,269	20,717	21,467
Octavius Steel & Co. .	Gaslitan . .	106,841	88,470	89,733	217,459	190,644
Ojha, N. H. & Co. .	Khas Sitalpur .	36,630	39,308	44,037	47,113	28,198
Pal Chowdhuri, K. C. & Bros.	Kajora . .	45,298	38,389	36,178	37,859	37,548
Poniati Charanpur Colliery.	Poniati Charanpur	19,533	10,801	5,907	10,601	14,101
Poniati Collieries, Ltd. .	Poniati . .	22,953	31,341	30,717	25,075	28,425
Pugh, Esq., L. P. E. .	Patherdih Sudamdih.	..	584	1,476	11,196	21,473
Pure Dishergarh Colliery Co.	Pure Dishergarh .	17,614	19,996	19,906	21,516	16,313
Pure Jambad Collieries, Ltd.	Pure Jambad .	21,687	15,828	21,156	24,104	25,505
Pure Jharia Colliery Co.	Pure Jharia .	33,463	22,325	21,565	20,360	42,225
Pure Kajora Colliery Co.	Pure Kajora .	59,446	57,442	68,843	57,729	58,283
Ramsay, R. E. . .	Central Jemehari .	2,968	8,578	5,778	4,652	4,971
Real Jambad Coal Co., Ltd.	Real Jambad .	..	..	..	..	764
Robert Barnard & Co. .	Modhujore . .	32,790	33,228	21,542	31,114	39,442
Roy Dutt & Co. . .	Kajora . .	51,096	68,186	70,088	70,162	75,912
Shampur Coal Co. . .	Shampur . .	27,551	27,475	28,858	29,882	24,889
Sanyal, B. N., Esq. .	Bharatchuck .	10,337	6,289	13,318	18,108	24,475
	Kanyapur-Sarakdih	12,414	9,649	11,289	13,605	12,675

APPENDIX "N"—*contd.*

Output of Graded Collieries for the years 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1935—contd.

Name of Owner or Managing Agent.	Colliery.	Output (in Tons).				
		1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Seal, K. B. & Sons	Kalithan Gurgaon	22,892	9,478	9,782	9,320	9,504
	Kalithan Jeenagora	13,121	7,390	..	7,789	16,988
	Kalithan Surator	17,597	7,122	12,278	12,204	13,622
Sinidih Coal Concern	Sinidih	23,192	24,091	20,571	16,192	19,431
Sitarampur Coal Co., Ltd.	Narsamuda	..	..	..	..	..
Sendra Bansjora Colliery Co.	Sendra Bansjora	47,982	38,927	25,934	29,045	30,525
Sethia's Pure Kirkend Colliery Co.	Kirkend Pure	33,601	27,939	28,014	29,090	29,360
Shaw Wallace & Co.	Dharmaband	58,679	69,447	69,973	83,392	91,486
	Khas Kajora	91,483	89,697	102,817	91,564	90,313
	Patmohna	79,852	98,894	63,989	80,789	89,128
Shewkaran & Sons	Belbaid	15,341	17,193	16,274	16,610	17,564
Siduli Colliery Co.	Siduli	8,100	7,406	19,124	20,341	20,119
Sircar & Sircar (Receiver K. C. Pal Chowdhury).	Real Kajora	..	8,327	21,919	20,026	18,179
South Kajora Colliery Co., Ltd.	South Kajora	10,775	29,287	29,997	37,248	36,792
South Samla Colliery Co. (Kalyanji Mavji & Co.).	South Samla	26,713	22,931	20,553	17,163	17,401
South Tisra Coal Co.	South Tisra	21,287	18,806	18,492	27,597	31,553
Sreeram Coal Co.	Karmatand	4,305	4,616	6,577	2,336	7,487
Sitalpur Coal Co.	Sitalpur	19,208	23,991	30,737	41,320	34,113

APPENDIX "N"—*contd.*

Output of Graded Collieries for the years 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1935—contd.

Name of Owner or Managing Agent.	Colliery.	Output (in Tons).				
		1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Tarachand Ghanshyamdas	Khas Joyrampur .	29,171	19,569	17,485	26,152	21,480
Tata Iron & Steel Co. .	Choitodih . .	..	29,728	37,353	46,488	42,588
	Jamadoba . .	463,771	351,981	420,713	433,927	386,806
	Malkera . .	66,653	78,217	81,801	102,100	84,901
Trigunait, B. & Bros. (Receiver S. C. Mazumdar).	Angrapatra . .	3,642	384	..	4,533	5,056
Trigunait Brothers (Balgopal Das & Co.).	Jharia Khas .	30,469	21,275	34,985	46,429	33,177
Turner Morrison & Co. .	Lodna (*a*) . .	572,930	509,584	435,960	598,482	553,451
	Sripur . .	325,583	303,288	257,077	275,337	337,863
Universal Trading Co. .	New Dharmaband	16,289	..	..	..	..
	Jambad (West) .	52,680	..	192	3,851	9,453
	Jambad (South) .		42,614	27,980	36,964	33,052
Vancoor Bai . .	Dobari . .	8,154	2,830	8,255	9,132	8,183
	Kujama . .	16,514	14,518	8,808	..	..
	Kusunda . .	17,046	7,595	18,615	17,516	11,180
Villiers, Ltd. . .	Darbhanga Kajora	30,135	30,196	35,453	27,730	44,246
	Jainty Central .	41,388	33,727	34,369	34,124	25,826
	Singaran . .	46,307	35,647	43,835	37,698	41,283
Waliram & Co. . .	Madhuban . .	44,365	45,309	43,575	44,571	39,668

(*a*) Including Bhaga.

APPENDIX "N"—*concld.*

Output of Graded Collieries for the years 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1935—concld.

Name of Owner or Managing Agent.	Colliery.	Output (in Tons).				
		1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Worah, K. & Co. . .	Kirkend . .	..	..	..	19,354	79,205
	South Goluckdih .	57,166	50,916	44,434	46,592	..
Williamson Magor & Co.	Angrapatra . .	75,169	69,412	48,906	63,187	72,044
Yule, Andrew & Co., Ltd.	Adjai Second .	11,074	19,784	..	..	326
	Adjai Valley .	7,337	336	..	..	..
	Banksimulla .	230,413	190,010	171,832	213,806	277,986
	Bhatdee . .	87,201	78,709	54,639	54,644	59,601
	Bhuggutdih .	186,357	170,497	181,432	224,851	138,437
	Burra Dhemo .	117,843	101,702	48,455	51,993	66,120
	Chanch . .	59,410	77,681	95,604	89,482	90,156
	Damra . .	50,323	49,323	42,740	47,975	43,205
	Damodarpur .	110,247	97,654	85,971	100,920	96,582
	Deoli . . .	70,998	56,623	45,990	42,145	55,903
	Dhobidih . .	19,198	4,175	..	..	385
	Ena . . .	75,935	62,215	91,112	80,427	62,132
	Girimint . .	33,652	..	..	..	..
	Huntodih . .	23,379	21,586	2,154	100	..
	Murulidih . .	118,433	617	602	9,880	67,090
	Nandi . .	11,940	..	..	..	8,314
	Parbelia . .	132,923	55,424	1,630	174	46
	Poidih . .	14,019	62,693	114,985	131,363	148,202
	Pretoria . .	124,032	137,022	120,786	169,240	163,736
	Seebpore . .	131,805	136,140	107,200	126,758	107,616
	Seetalpur . .	180,893	196,669	207,910	258,837	273,355
	Sodepur, 9 & 10 Pits.	121,082	141,491	147,149	164,965	219,940
	Viceroy . .	36,939	40,731	16,128	46	..

APPENDIX "O".

The following quantities of Cargo Coal were shipped under Certificates of the Indian Coal Grading Board :—

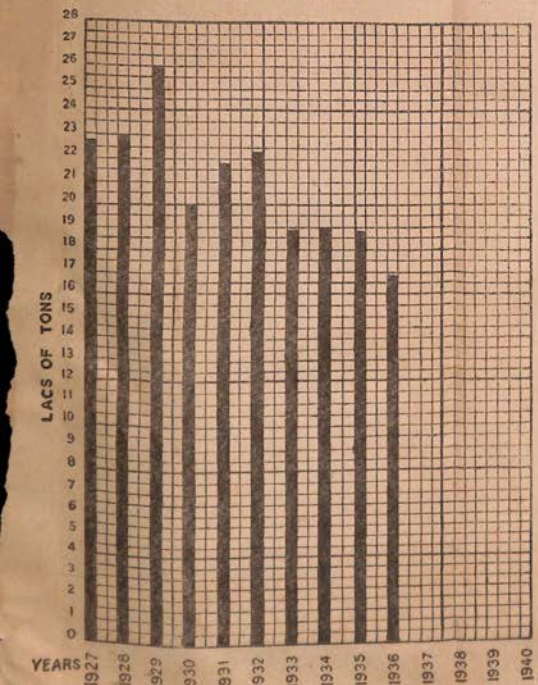
Official year.	Tons.
1926-27	2,049,176
1927-28	2,451,799
1928-29	2,260,580
1929-30	2,650,624
1930-31	2,097,607
1931-32	2,208,627
1932-33	2,134,494
1933-34	1,785,149
1934-35	2,051,054
1935-36	1,782,015

Calendar year.	Tons.	Cwts.
1927	2,296,009	15
1928	2,296,282	4
1929	2,612,460	19
1930	2,077,911	6
1931	2,179,022	6
1932	2,226,523	5
1933	1,896,155	7
1934	1,900,204	5
1935	1,883,872	7
1936	1,687,356	12

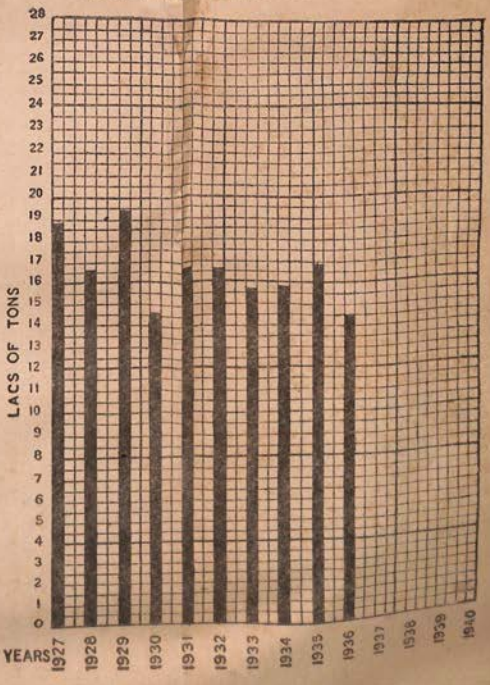
MGIPC—M—42 Coal Grading Board—19-6-37—2,000

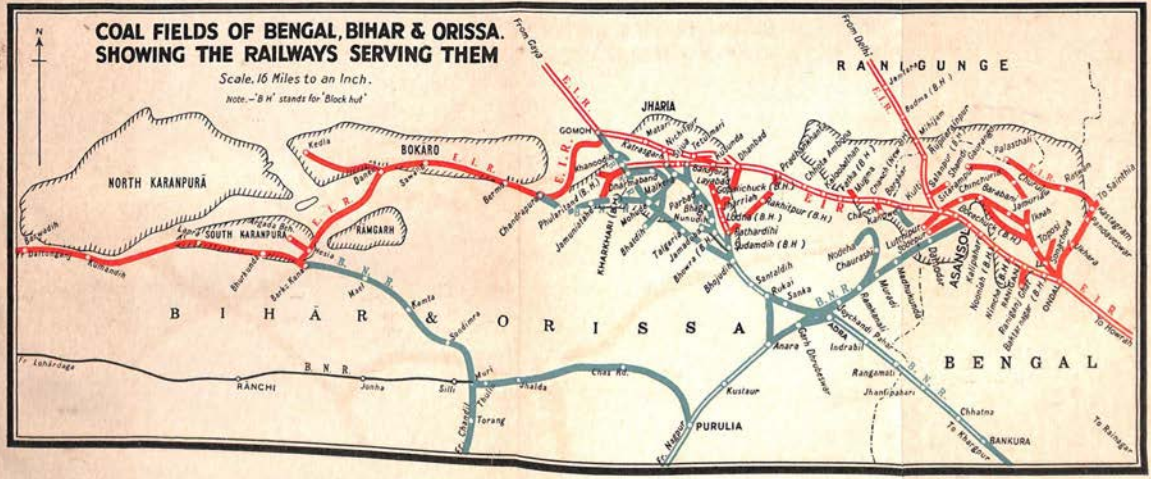
INDIAN COAL GRADING BOARD.

TOTAL SHIPMENT OF COAL FROM THE CALCUTTA PORT YEAR BY YEAR.



SHIPMENT OF COAL (EXCLUDING COAL FOR RAILWAYS) FROM THE CALCUTTA PORT YEAR BY YEAR.




COAL FIELDS OF BENGAL, BIHAR & ORISSA.
SHOWING THE RAILWAYS SERVING THEM
Scale, 16 Miles to an Inch.
Note.—'B H' stands for 'Block hut'
N
NORTH KARANPURA
SOUTH KARANPURA
BOKARO
RAMGARH
JHARIA
RANIGUNGE
ASANSOL
BIHAR & ORISSA
BENGAL
PURULIA
BANKURA
RANCHI
From Gaya
From Delhi
To Howrah
To Sainthia
To Rampurhat
To Asansol
To Kharagpur
To Bolpur
To Ranchi
To Purulia
To Bankura
To Raiganj
E I R
B N R
Barwadih
Dhanbad
Gomoh
Katrasgarh
Matarisal
Jealgora
Pulinda
Chandrapura
Phularitand (B H)
Jamunidih
Kharkharee (B H)
Bhaludih
Mohuda
Bokaro
Kedla
Bermo
Chandankiari
Bhurkunda
Kumardubi
Lodna (B H)
Jharia
Chasnala
Bansjora
Sijua
Barakar
Kulti
Burnpur
Sitarampur (B H)
Shamli Gaverdanga
Palasthali
Raniganj
Chinsurah
Jamuria
Ukhra
Tonsy
Jemehari
Ondal
Sankrail
Andal
Kalipahari
Nimcha (B H)
Nooniah (B H)
Ramkanali
Bankola
Bhatdanga (B H)
Chhatna
Ramgarh
Gola
Hazaribagh Road
Barkakana
Mahuda
Kanta
Sindrima
Lohardaga
Silli
Jhalda
Chas Rd.
Torang
Kusteur
Anara
Adra
Indrabil
Rangamati
Jhanjipahari
Ramnabami
Murulidih
Nodoha
Chaurasahi
Chanch
Kanjia
Ghusick
Rahuitpur (B H)
Pathardihi
Gadamdih (B H)
Santaldih
Rukni
Sanka
Bhojudih
Parbatpur
Bhagabandh
Nunudih
Talgaria
Jamadoba
Biswara (B H)
Gopichandi Pahari
Gorak Dhoosserah
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Mahulkuchuk
Murulidih
Sitarampur
Kalipahari

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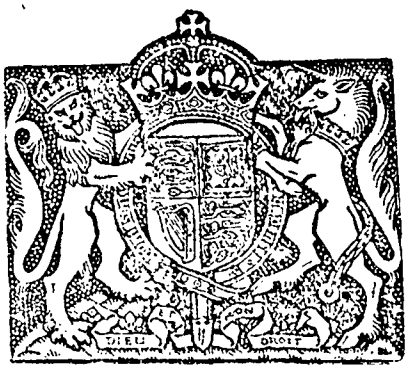
REGULATIONS

FOR THE

PRINCE OF WALES'S ROYAL INDIAN MILITARY COLLEGE, DEHRA DUN

(1934)

(Reprint with corrections up to March 1938)



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C. MacI. G. OGILVIE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

		Page.
I.	Introduction	1
II.	Control	1
III.	Course of study	2
IV.	Selection and nomination of candidates	2
V.	Fees	5
VI.	Medical treatment	6
VII.	Withdrawals and renewals	6
VIII.	Scholarships	7
IX.	Miscellaneous	7
Appendix	I.—Information respecting medical examination	8
Appendix	II.—The course of training—its aim and scope	9
Appendix	III.—Scholarships	12
Appendix	IV.—Rules to be observed by parents and guardians of cadets nominated to join the college	15

REGULATIONS FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES'S ROYAL INDIAN MILITARY COLLEGE, DEHRA DUN, 1934.

I.—INTRODUCTION.

1. Prior to the opening of the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun, Indian and Anglo-Indian candidates for King's Commissions in the Indian Army and the Royal Air Force were required to pass through one of the cadet colleges in England, after first qualifying in the open competitive Army and Air Force Entrance Examination held in India.

2. During the Delhi session 1921, of the Legislative Assembly, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief accepted, on behalf of the Government of India, a resolution proposing " that adequate facilities should be provided in India for the preliminary training of Indians to fit them to enter the Royal Military College, Sandhurst ".

3. The Government of India accordingly, with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, established at Dehra Dun a college designed to provide the necessary preliminary training for entry to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and the Royal Air Force College, Cranwell.

4. His Majesty the King-Emperor was graciously pleased to approve the proposal that the institution should be known as the Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College. The college was formally opened by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on 13th March 1922.

5. Consequent on the establishment of the Indian Military Academy at Dehra Dun, the admission of Indians and Anglo-Indians to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, was closed, and the Army and Air Force Entrance Examination for admission to these cadet colleges in England was discontinued in India.

6. In order to qualify for a commission in the Indian Land Forces or Indian Air Force, cadets at the Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College are now required to qualify at the examination either for admission to the Indian Military Academy (for the Indian Land Forces), or the Royal Air Force College, Cranwell (for the Indian Air Force). Cadets are also accepted for the examination for admission to the Royal Indian Navy.

Information regarding these examinations is contained in the " Regulations respecting admission to the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun ", " Regulations respecting entry of Indian gentlemen to the Indian Air Force through the Royal Air Force College, Cranwell ", and the " Regulations respecting the recruitment, training, rates of pay, etc., of commissioned officers of the Royal Indian Navy ".

II.—CONTROL.

7. The college is under the direct control of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

III.—COURSE OF STUDY.

8. The college provides a public school education on English lines for Indian and Anglo-Indian youths who desire subsequently to enter a cadet college with a view to obtaining commissions in the Indian Land Forces, the Indian Air Force or the Royal Indian Navy, and making one of those services their profession in life. The course of study at the college will, however, be such that, should a boy fail in the competitive examination for admission to a cadet college or for entry in the Royal Indian Navy he will be in as favourable a position for entry to a university as if he had been educated at an ordinary school. In this respect it is important to note that the college has its own special School Leaving Certificate. This is the " R. I. M. C. Diploma ", which is recognised as a qualification for admission to universities, in the same way as recognition is given to the Diploma issued to students who are successful in the final examination held at the Chiefs' Colleges referred to in paragraph 12 below. The Diploma examination will be taken before the cadet attains the age of 17½ years. The scope of the training given at the college is detailed in Appendix II.

IV. SELECTION AND NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES.

9. Candidates will be selected from unmarried Indian and Anglo-Indian boys of—

(*a*) Provinces of British India.

(*b*) Indian States.

In selecting the candidates whom they desire to recommend, the local authorities referred to in paragraph 13 will give special consideration to the claims of the sons of Indian officers of good service—namely, those who hold or have held the Viceroy's Commission in the regular Army ; and in very exceptional circumstances those who hold or have held the King's Commission or a commission in the Indian Land Forces—and their recommendations will always include a proportion of candidates of this class, if available and suitable. The sons of Indian officers must, however, be required to conform to the same standard of qualification for admission as other candidates.

10. Nominations will be made by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief twice a year—(i) for entry at the commencement of the winter term, and (ii) for entry at the commencement of the summer term. The nominations will be made on the recommendation of the Local Government or Administration or the Political Officer as the case may be.

11. The allotment of vacancies will be determined mainly in consideration of the numbers of the male population of each province and of its contribution in man power to the army from the outbreak of the great war to the present time.

12. Candidates must have attained the age of 11 years and be under 12 years on the date of the commencement of the term for which recommended, *i.e.* 20th January or 1st August. This rule may be relaxed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in respect of students of the Chiefs' colleges named in the margin. Students from these institutions may be recommended for admission to the college, provided that they are under 14 years of age on the date of the commencement of the term for which recommended. This privilege will, however, be allowed in special cases only, each case being decided on its merits.

The Mayo College, Ajmer.
The Aitchison College, Lahore.
The Rajkumar College, Rajkot.
The Daly College, Indore.
The Rajkumar College, Raipur.

13. Applicants for vacancies under paragraph 9 (*a*) must submit their applications to the Local Government or Administration within whose jurisdiction they ordinarily reside and who will supply them with the necessary admission forms on request. Applications for the vacancies under paragraph 9 (*b*) must be submitted to the local Political Officer.

14. Parents or guardians of candidates for admission to the college, other than those to whom paragraph 24-A applies, at the time of the submission of the applications, will furnish signed declarations in the following form :—

"I——————————————————————————father/guardian of....., a candidate for admission to the Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun, declare that it is my desire that my son/ward should make the Indian Army, Air Force or Royal Indian Navy his profession in life.

I further declare that I have made myself acquainted with the fees payable at the Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College, and subsequently at the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun (*viz.*, Rs. 3,850 for a course of 2½ years) ; and at the Royal Air Force College, Cranwell (*viz.*, £286/8 for a course of 2 years) ; and expenditure to be incurred in connection with the training of cadets for appointment as commissioned officers of the Royal Indian Navy (*viz.*, £250 in the case of the Executive Branch and £475 for the Engineer Branch) ; and that I am able and willing to pay the prescribed fees and meet the expenditure in the case of the Royal Indian Navy, as also the incidental expenses.

I declare also that :—

(*a*) if my son/ward withdraws from the Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College before appearing at an examination for admission to the Indian Military Academy, the Royal Air Force College, Cranwell, or the Royal Indian Navy,

or

(*b*) if, having been declared successful at one of the examinations mentioned at (*a*) above, does not proceed to one of the institutions with the intention of adopting the Indian Army, Indian Air Force, or Royal Indian Navy as his profession,

for reasons within his control or mine (on which points final decision will rest with the Government of India), I shall be required to pay the full cost (Rs. 2,700 per annum) which Government may have incurred on his education at the Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College.

I declare also that my son/ward is unmarried and that he will remain a bachelor whilst at the college and until he has completed, subsequently, a course at the Indian Military Academy, Royal Air Force College, Cranwell, or for admission to the Royal Indian Navy.

Place }

Signature of parent or guardian."

Date

15. The local authorities referred to in paragraph 13 should forward all applications received by them, together with their recommendations, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Defence Department, so as to reach him not later than 1st June and 1st December annually. The declarations of parents or guardians required by paragraph 14 and a report to the effect that the medical examination has been carried out in accordance with the instructions contained in Appendix I will invariably accompany all applications forwarded to the Government of India, Defence Department. It will be necessary for the local authorities to fix a date by which all applications should reach them, and to notify candidates as to the date and place of interview. They will also notify the Government of India, Defence Department, and the Commander of the Military District concerned (see paragraph 19).

In the case of candidates from the United Provinces the local Government will forward the applications, with the declarations of parents or guardians required by paragraph 14 and a report to the effect that medical examination has been carried out in accordance with the instructions contained in Appendix I, to the Principal, Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun, so as to reach him not later than 15th May and 15th November annually. The Principal, with an officer of the Indian Military Academy, will interview the candidates at Dehra Dun on a date to be notified by him to the candidates. The Principal will forward the applications with the recommendations to the Chief of the General Staff, Army Headquarters, so as to reach him not later than 1st June and 1st December annually.

16. The recommending authority should satisfy itself that the scholastic attainments of those applicants whom it recommends are in every respect up to the standard which can reasonably be expected for their age. Special attention should be paid to the attainments of candidates in English which is the medium of instruction at the college. No candidate should be recommended for admission to the college whose knowledge of English is insufficient to enable him to follow the initial course of instruction. Their general intelligence should be tested by a few questions in their mother tongue. No written entrance examination will be held. When there is more than one applicant the order of preference should be stated.

17. The recommending authorities, before making their final recommendations, should consult one or more responsible unofficial Indians who may be in a position to give useful advice.

18. A Political Officer, when forwarding applications received by him for vacancies under paragraph 9 (*b*), should make his own recommendations and in case he is able to recommend more than one applicant, should state the order of preference in which he recommends them.

19. A Senior British officer of the Indian Army will be placed at the disposal of Local Governments and Administrations, if required, to assist them in the selection of candidates of the right type. This officer will, whenever possible, be the Commander of the Military District in which the candidate ordinarily resides or an officer deputed by him not under the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. In the case of the Punjab, either the Principal (or, in his absence, the senior assistant master) of the College or a General Staff Officer from Army Headquarters will also attend on the occasion of the selection of candidates.

In no circumstances will candidates or their parents, guardians, relatives or friends, be permitted to interview any officer of the Army Headquarters Staff, or any other person connected with the selection of candidates. An attempt to do so is liable to entail the rejection of the candidate.

20. A Senior Medical Officer will advise the recommending authority and will certify that those recommended are physically fit in all respects in accordance with the instructions contained in Appendix I.

20-A. A candidate who has been selected for admission will be considered as being on probation during his first year at the college. During that period he may be removed by order of the Government of India, if the Principal is of opinion that his educational attainments are unsatisfactory

V.—FEES.

21. The fees of students are Rs. 1,500 for each school year. This is a privileged rate and is liable to enhancement hereafter, if circumstances require. Any enhancement of fees that may hereafter be decided upon will, however, be applied to new entrants only. These fees will include tuition, messing, school servants and medical attendance of the ordinary kind and, as initial provision, one suit of the uniform to be worn by students when at the college. Charges on account of washing of cadets' clothing and mending their clothing, boots and shoes, as well as the cost of books and stationery (which will be supplied by the college) over and above the Government grant for this purpose will be met by the parents or guardians of the cadets.

In addition to the fees referred to above, the parent or guardian of a cadet will be required to deposit with the college authorities, on his entering the college, the sum of Rs. 50 which will be returned when the cadet finally leaves the college provided that all dues have been paid.

22. The fee of Rs. 1,500 for each school year is payable in two equal instalments of Rs. 750 each, one at the beginning of each term, the college year being divided into two terms, namely :—

1st Term	20th January to 15th May.
2nd Term	1st August to 10th December.

Fees will be paid in advance, 15 days before the commencement of each term. A boy will not be admitted to the college until the sums due on account of fees are paid.

23. Fees may be paid by one of the following methods :—

(*a*) by credit into the Civil Treasury ;

(*b*) by remittance of the amount direct to the Principal by money order or by cheque.

Those who prefer to pay the amount into a Civil Treasury will obtain a receivable order from the Principal intimating to him the name of the Civil Treasury into which they desire to credit the amount.

23-A. *Remission of fees.*—The following rules will be observed :—

(i) Only the sons of Indian Officers or men who have served in the regular army, will be eligible ;

(ii) Remissions will normally be limited to Rs. 500 per annum to any one cadet, and will be granted for a period of one year at a time ;

(iii) In making remissions the services of the father and his financial circumstances will have prior consideration ;

(iv) Remissions will be granted at the beginning of the August term, and will be reviewed each year. Renewals will be dependent on the conduct and progress made in the College by the cadet ;

(v) The total of remissions will not exceed Rs. 5,000 at any one time ;

(vi) Recommendations for remissions will be submitted by the Principal to Army Headquarters as soon as possible after the commencement of the August term each year.

24. Cadets who are due to join the Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College for the first time between the 20th January and the following 18th March ; and between the 1st August and the following 5th October, shall pay the full prescribed fees for the term, *i.e.*, Rs. 750 ; whilst those who are due to join the college between the 19th March and the following 15th May ; and the 6th October and the following 10th December, shall pay half fees for that term, provided they did not join the college before either the 19th March or the 6th October when full fees will be payable. In no case will this reduction apply to a cadet's second or subsequent term.

The date a boy is due to join the college will be the date exactly one month after the issue of orders by the Government of India instructing the cadet to join or the date of the commencement of the term, whichever is later.

24-A. For students admitted to the college on the understanding that they do not intend making a career in the Indian Army, Indian Air Force, or Royal Indian Navy the fees are Rs. 2,700 per annum. Fees will be paid in accordance with paragraphs 22 and 23, but the provisions of paragraph 24 will not apply.

VI.—MEDICAL TREATMENT.

25. Should it be necessary for cadets to be admitted into a hospital (other than the college hospital), or to provide additional nursing sisters for the treatment of cadets in the college hospital, all charges incurred will be borne by the parents or guardians of the cadets.

Provided accommodation is available in the Indian Military Hospital, Dehra Dun, cadets requiring operative or medical (in seriously ill cases) treatment, may be admitted thereto at the discretion of the officer commanding the hospital. The charges payable at the Indian Military Hospital, Dehra Dun, are Rs. 3 per day hospital fees ; special nursing (including the employment of civilian nurses) ; lump sum charges for operations at the discretion of the Officer Commanding, Indian Military Hospital. In such cases, the officer commanding will fix a reasonable amount taking into consideration the treatment afforded and the financial circumstances of the parents or guardians of the patient in each case ; any other extra cost outside that of ordinary hospital treatment.

VII.—WITHDRAWALS AND RENEWALS.

26. *Withdrawals.*—A full term's notice is required to be given of intention to withdraw a cadet from the college. In the event of such notice not being given, the parent or guardian will be required to pay one full term's fees in lieu, unless it is considered that the circumstances in which the cadet was withdrawn are such as to call for special consideration (on this point final decision will rest with the Government of India). In cases where notice of withdrawal is given in the first half of the term preceding the term from which the cadet is to be withdrawn, the recovery of a full term's fees in lieu may be waived at the discretion of the Government of India.

27. A standing Advisory Board will, as necessary, interview cadets and enquire into their records, scholastic attainments, etc., with a view to pronouncing an opinion as to their fitness for a career in the Army, Air Force, or Royal Indian Navy. The board will consist of the Commander, 7th (Dehra Dun) Infantry Brigade as President, and (1) the G. S. O. 1st Grade, M. T. 2, General Staff Branch, Army Headquarters, (2) a battalion commander from one of the Gurkha battalions stationed at Dehra Dun to be nominated by the President, (3) the senior medical officer, and (4) the Principal, as members. In the

case of any cadet who may be found unsuitable for such a career, the Principal of the college will inform the parent or guardian of the decision of the Advisory Board, and of the reasons which led to that decision.

Such a cadet will normally leave the college at the end of the current term, but, unless dealt with under paragraph 28, the parent or guardian will be given the option of retaining him at the college until he can take advantage of at least one chance to obtain the " R. I. M. C. Diploma " referred to in paragraph 8. The Principal of the college will be the deciding authority as to when the cadet shall be required to take the diploma examination, which must be before the cadet attains the age of 17½ years. Should the parent or guardian desire the cadet to remain at the college after appearing for the diploma examination for the first time, whether he passed or failed, he will be allowed to do so provided that the parent or guardian agrees to pay a fee of Rs. 2,700 per annum—the assessed cost to Government of a cadet's education at the college—which will be levied from the term following that during which the cadet appeared for his first diploma examination. Such a cadet will, in any case, be required to leave the college before attaining the age of 20 years.

This increased scale of fees will be applied in all cases irrespective of whether the cadet is the son of an Indian officer or not.

NOTE.—The enhanced fee of Rs. 2,700 per annum will be applied to cadets who join the College on or after the January, 1938, term. The fees in respect of all other cadets will be :—

(i) Rs. 1,800 per annum for those permitted to remain prior to December, 1934.

(ii) Rs. 2,600 per annum for those permitted to remain during the period from December, 1934 to the January, 1938, term.

28. Irrespective of paragraph 27 above, a student may at any time be removed from the college by order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief if it is considered that he is not making satisfactory progress in his studies or for other sufficient cause.

VIII.—SCHOLARSHIPS.

29. Details of the scholarships which are available at the Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College, are contained in Appendix III.

The scholarships available for award at the Indian Military Academy and the Royal Air Force College, are contained in the " Regulations respecting admission to the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun ", and " Regulations respecting entry of Indian gentlemen to the Indian Air Force through the Royal Air Force College, Cranwell ".

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

30. *Messing.*—One general mess will be maintained. All students will be required to mess together. Special care will be taken that no food is served in the mess which could in any way offend the religious susceptibilities of any student.

31. *Corporal punishment.*—In grave cases, corporal punishment may be inflicted. Such punishment will be inflicted only by the Principal of the college in very exceptional cases which call for drastic action, such as insubordination, wilful carelessness, etc.

32. The rules to be observed by parents or guardians of cadets nominated to the college, and by cadets while at the college ; and details regarding clothing are contained in Appendix IV.

APPENDIX I.

Information respecting the medical examination of candidates for admission to the Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun.

1. The medical examination of candidates for admission to the Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun, should invariably be made by :—

(*a*) The Officer Commanding a British or Indian Station Hospital, or, failing (*a*)

(*b*) A Civil Surgeon.

2. A standard for height and chest measurements and physical development cannot be laid down, but the candidate should not be below the average for his age and race.

3. The standard of the minimum of acuteness of vision with which a candidate will be considered fit is :—

Better eye.	Worse eye.
Distant vision V-6/6.	Distant vision not below 6/60.
Near vision reads 0·6.	After correction with glasses not below 6/18.
	Near vision reads 0·6.

Snellen's types should be used.

Each eye must have a full field of vision as tested by hand movements.

Squint or any morbid condition of the eyes or of the lid of either eye liable to the risk of aggravation or recurrence will cause the rejection of the candidate.

Each eye will be examined separately. The candidate will be required to read the tests in ordinary daylight.

Inability to distinguish the principal colours will not be regarded as a cause for rejection, but the fact will be noted in the proceedings and the candidate will be informed.

No relaxation of the standard of vision will be allowed.

4. The following additional points will then be observed :—

(*a*) That his hearing is good. (The ears should be examined internally with an auroscope).

(*b*) That his speech is without impediment.

(*c*) That his teeth are in good order. He must have ten (10) sound teeth in the upper jaw, functionally opposed to ten (10) sound teeth in the lower jaw.

Two of these teeth in each jaw must be molars. Well-filled teeth will be considered as sound.

(*d*) That his chest is well formed and that his lungs and heart are sound.

(*e*) That he is not ruptured.

(*f*) That he does not suffer in an undue degree from varicocele or varicose veins. A candidate who has been successfully operated on will be accepted.

(*g*) That his limbs are well formed and developed.

(*h*) That there is free and perfect motion of all the joints.

(*j*) That his feet and toes are well formed.

(*k*) That he does not suffer from any inveterate skin disease.

(*l*) That he has no congenital malformation or defect.

(*m*) That he does not bear traces of previous acute or chronic disease pointing to an impaired constitution.

(*n*) That the candidate's age is as near as possible correctly stated.

(*o*) That he has no chronic affection of the tonsils which, sooner or later, may have to be dealt with by operation. In such a case, the tonsils should be removed before he joins the College.

APPENDIX II.

The course of Training—its aim and scope.

(Referred to at end of para. 8.)

1. Parents who have sent, or who contemplate sending their boys to the Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College, will no doubt be glad to have some particulars of the training which is given at that college.

The object of the Government of India in maintaining this college is to obtain suitable candidates for the Indian Military Academy, the Royal Air Force College, Cranwell, and the Royal Indian Navy and to train them in such a way that they may with confidence be expected to graduate therefrom, and be fit in all respects for the honour of receiving a commission in His Majesty's Indian Land Forces and Indian Air Force.

To attain this result it is necessary :—

(1) To bring each cadet up to an educational standard which will enable him to compete with a fair prospect of success in the open competitive examination for admission to the Indian Military Academy, etc., before passing the maximum age limit (at present 20 years.)

(2) To bring each cadet up to such a standard that he will be able to hold his own and derive full benefit from the course of instruction given there.

(3) To give all cadets a social training which will enable them to move with confidence in any society, whether European or Indian, without embarrassment either to themselves or to others.

(4) By a carefully framed system of physical training and by the regular playing of games to render cadets physically fit to take their places at a cadet college and later to face with fortitude and endurance the hardships inseparable from life in the Army, Air Force or Navy.

(5) Through the constant supervision of a specially selected staff, to imbue all cadets with a sense of loyalty, patriotism manliness and a self-effacing spirit of " Service ", together with a healthiness of mind and body such as will render them true and useful servants and citizens of India and the Empire.

2. With the above objects in view, the college is organised and administered on military lines, and is intended to foster the military spirit, to accustom all to discipline, and to develop, as far as the scope of the college permits, a spirit of self-reliance and an aptitude for shouldering the responsibilities entailed in leadership, to imbue the cadets, in fact, with all those qualities which are essential if they are later to fill successfully their positions, as officers and leaders of men. The average boy joins the college at the age of 12 and leaves it at the age of 18 to 20. This period is in no sense too long for the objects the college has in view.

3. The teaching is carried out in five classes, Class V being the lowest. In these classes each boy is placed and promoted purely upon his merits and not from the point of view of his age or the number of years he has spent at the college.

The subjects taught are divided into two categories—Obligatory and Optional.

The former comprises :—

(1) English.
(2) History.
(3) Geography.
(4) Mathematics.
(5) Science.
(6) Urdu, Hindi or Punjabi.
(7) Physical training and gymnastics.
(8) The playing of games.

The latter comprises :—

(1) Higher Mathematics.
(2) British Imperial History.
(3) Drawing.

4. *English.*—The English test in the competitive examination for admission to the Indian Military Academy, etc., consists of:—

(1) Précis writing.

(2) Handwriting and spelling.

(3) A general knowledge paper.

In all subjects English composition is taken into account.

In addition to the above there is an oral examination.

To prepare Indian boys for an examination of this sort their reading must be as wide as possible, necessitating a sound and accurate knowledge of English, combined with an ability to understand and express themselves clearly and fluently either in speech or in writing. Of equal importance is the development of their powers of reasoning, deduction and observation, and a knowledge of matters of general interest and of what is going on in the world around them.

5. *History.*—No boy can develop a sense of patriotism or sentiments other than provincial and parochial who has not a sound knowledge of the history of his country on broad lines.

Great importance is therefore attached to the teaching of Indian History, and the Indian History paper in the competitive examination is framed upon broad lines such as will give the candidate an opportunity of showing his general knowledge of the subject.

Classes of instruction on this subject are made up as follows:—

Class V.—Simple stories from Indian History.

Class IV.—The Hindu and Mahomedan periods.

Class III.—The British period.

Class II.—General revision of the whole with fuller detail.

Class I.—Detailed revision of the whole with special notes and lectures on questions of outstanding importance.

6. *Geography.*—Of no less importance than history, particularly to a soldier, is geography. Classes on this subject are:—

Class V.—The Solar System. The size and shape of the earth. The seasons. Day and night. The Zones, latitude and longitude. The outlines of the geography of India.

Class IV.—The surface of the earth—its crust, volcanoes, etc.

The sea—waves, currents and tides.

The air—winds, etc., clouds, evaporation and condensation.

Rivers, lakes, climates and the causes of changes thereof.

India in fuller details.

Class III.—Climate.—its effects upon vegetation and animal life.

General revision of physical geography.

Class II.—India—its place in the British Empire in combination with British Imperial history and its relation to the rest of the world.

Class I.—General revision—notes and discussions upon points of special interest.

7. *Mathematics.*—In this subject cadets are divided into six divisions irrespective of their classes in other subjects.

Division F.

Arithmetic. The four rules, reduction, factors and introduction to decimals.

A beginning is made with algebra and geometry.

Division E.

Arithmetic to fractional, decimal and square measures.

Algebra taught as generalised arithmetic and easy graphs.

Geometry angles, congruent triangles and symmetry.

DIVISION D.

Arithmetic up to simple interest.
Algebra up to simple equations.
Geometry to Pythagoras' Theorem.

DIVISION C.

Arithmetic of the circle and the metric system.
Algebra up to but not including quadratics.
Geometry of the circle and illustration of algebraic identities.

DIVISION B.

Arithmetic to include stocks, compound interest and exchange, ratio and proportion.

Algebra—simultaneous quadratics, indices and logarithms.

Geometry—completion of plane geometry, and forms of the simpler solid bodies. Use of trigonometric ratios in the solution of right angled triangles.

DIVISION A.

General revision and work of the optional mathematics syllabus.

8. As Urdu, Hindi and Punjabi are languages which may be taken for the Diploma Examination, one of these three languages is obligatory.

Cadets are required to reach a standard which will enable them to :—

(1) Write an essay in the language chosen.
(2) Translate passages from that language into English and *vice versa*.
(3) Converse in the language.

9. *Physical Training and Gymnastics.*—Every cadet attends a physical training parade daily, the exercises being framed so as to develop both brain and body.

Simple gymnastics and the elements of boxing are also taught.

Swimming is taught in a commodious and well appointed swimming bath.

Games.—The playing of games forms an important part of the cadet's training and is obligatory for all.

An exceptional proficiency in games is naturally an asset to any young man, but the facilities provided for playing cricket, football, hockey, basket-ball and tennis have a far wider value than the acquirement of individual prowess, stimulating a spirit of dash combined with sure judgment, of healthy rivalry combined with good fellowship and the habit of striving unselfishly as one of the team for the common good.

10. *Optional Subjects.*—(*a*) *Higher Mathematics.*—These begin where the obligatory mathematics end, each cadet being treated as an individual case, and taken as far as his natural ability in the subject permits.

(*b*) *British Imperial History.*—This subject may be taken by any cadet on promotion into Class II.

(*c*) *Drawing.*—All cadets are taught drawing in the first instance, but only those who show a fair aptitude for the subject continue it for any length of time.

11. *The Diploma Examination.*—Whilst, as stated above, the whole object of the college is to prepare boys for careers in the Indian Land Forces, Indian Air Force or Royal Indian Navy arrangements have also been made to ensure that those boys who are not successful in the competitive examination for entrance thereto, are provided with a recognised School Leaving Certificate. For this purpose, the "Royal Indian Military College Diploma" examination has been instituted. The diploma is accepted by university authorities as a recognised School Leaving Certificate and boys who are successful in gaining the deploma may enter a university to pursue further studies without being required to take the matriculation examination. All cadets at the college take the diploma examination between the ages of 15 and 17.

12. *Miscellaneous.*—Cadets of the senior class receive instruction in map reading and the elements of field sketching, in addition to which lectures are given on special subjects such as The Defence of India, The Frontiers of India, The Indian Army, Military Terms, etc., etc.

The religious welfare of the cadets is provided for by the presence at the college of a Maulvi, a Granthi, and a Pandit, as permanent members of the staff.

In addition to the above subjects, manual training is encouraged, the college having workshops of this purpose.

APPENDIX III.

(Referred to in paragraph 29).

(a) Rules regarding Bombay Government Special Scholarships tenable at the Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun.

Number, value and tenure of scholarships.

1. Two special scholarships, each of Rs. 1,000 per annum and ordinarily tenable for six years at the Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun, have been instituted, one primarily for Muhammadans and the other primarily for Marathas domiciled in the Bombay Presidency. The scholarships will be awarded annually by the Bombay Government to suitable qualified candidates on the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction. When there are no suitable candidates from either or both of these communities for whom the scholarships are primarily intended to be reserved, both scholarship or scholarships so available, may be awarded to a suitable candidate of the other community mentioned above or of any other community domiciled in the Bombay Presidency. The scholarships are intended for boys whose parents or guardians are too poor to afford to pay the expenses of the college education. The amount of the scholarship, *viz.*, Rs. 1,000 per annum, is the maximum and the amount is liable to be reduced if the circumstances of the candidate do not justify its payment in full.

Form and date of application.

2. Applications should be made in the form printed below through the Head of the Institution last attended. Applications from candidates who seek admission to the college for the first term and second term respectively should reach the Director of Public Instruction on or before the 1st December and 1st June preceding.

Eligibility of candidates.

3. Candidates must belong to families of high social standing and preference will be given to those belonging to families whose members have proved their loyalty and martial spirit by coming forward readily for enlistment in the Indian Army.

4. Applications will be received from candidates who are eligible for and seek admission to the college in accordance with the regulations in the matter. Applications from students who have already been admitted to the college will also be received as special cases, provided they produce full evidence of the inadequacy of their means to go through the full college course, sufficient to set aside the natural presumption to the contrary. Scholarships will not, however, be paid for the period of the instruction already undergone.

Interview before the Selection Committee.

5. Candidates who fulfil the necessary conditions will be called before a Selection Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay. No scholarships will be awarded unless the candidate approved by the Government of Bombay is finally selected and nominated by the Government of India for admission to the Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun, and unless the parent/guardian executes a bond agreeing to keep him at the College for the whole course and to send him to the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun; or the Royal Air Force College, Cranwell; or for training in England as a Royal Indian Navy Cadet, if selected for admission at the end of the course, or in default to refund in a lump sum the amount of the scholarship actually drawn by him.

General.

6. The payment of the scholarship will be made in two equal instalments of Rs. 500 each, one at the beginning of each term in advance and will be subject to regular attendance, satisfactory progress and good conduct.

7. A Government of Bombay scholar may hold another scholarship or scholarships in combination with the Government of Bombay scholarship provided that if the combined scholarships will otherwise exceed the total amount of the estimated annual expenditure of the scholar at the college the Bombay scholarship will be reduced in amount so as to bring the total amount of the scholarship down to a maximum of the total amount of the required expenditure.

Form of application for a Government of Bombay Scholarship at the Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun.

(To be submitted in duplicate.)

1. Name in full. (To be typed or hand printed.)

2. Date of Birth. (This must be definitely stated.)

3. Name, occupation and address of father or guardian.

4. Caste and tribe.

5. Permanent home and address in India.

6. Brief resumé of Military Service rendered by candidate's father and near relatives and statement of his father's financial position.

(Required only in the case of the sons of Indian Officers.)

7. Name of Educational Institution attended.

8. Standard in which studying.

9. Total number of marks obtainable and total number obtained at the last annual examination.

10. If already at the Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College, when admitted.

Date

Signature of candidate.

Place and Address

Endorsement by the parent or guardian of the candidate.

I have read the regulations and conditions regulating the admission and training of candidates at the Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College at Dehra Dun, and am prepared to enter my $\frac{\text{son}}{\text{ward}}$ in the college under these regulations and conditions and to keep him there for the whole course at my own expense, whether the scholarship applied for is awarded to him or not. If, at the end of his course at the Dehra Dun College, he is ultimately admitted to the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun; or the Royal Air Force College, Cranwell; or for training in England as a Royal Indian Navy Cadet, I am also prepared to undergo his expenditure while there.

Submitted through the Head of the Educational Institution concerned *viz.*,

Certificate of the Head of the Educational Institution concerned.

1. Whether the statements made above are correct to the best of his belief and knowledge.

2. His remarks regarding the candidate's—

(*a*) attendance;

(*b*) progress;

(*c*) conduct;

(*d*) general ability;

(*e*) games played and proficiency in games.

3. His general recommendation—

Date

Place and Address

Signature of Head of Educational Institution.

(*b*) BIRDWOOD-TEHRI SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

(*i*) The Birdwood-Tehri Scholarship Fund has been established by Major His Highess the Raja Narendra Shah, C.S.I. Ruler of Tehri-Garhwal State for the purpose of providing scholarships at Military Cadet Colleges in India and England, and/or grants to members of the Garhwali community, preference being given to the subjects of the Tehri-Garhwal State.

(*ii*) The income from the fund amounts to about Rs. 1,500 per annum. This sum or such part thereof as the Commander-in-Chief may decide after considering the recommendations of the Committee of Management may be devoted to the award of scholarships to one or more Garhwali boys studying in the Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun.

(*iii*) Scholarships will be awarded for a period of one year, but will be renewable at the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief.

(c) SIR PRATAP SINGH MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP.

The scholarships have been founded as a memorial to the late Lieutenant- General His Highness Sir Pratap Singh, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., A.D.C., of Jodhpur. The funds from which they have been established were raised by public subscription at the instance of the Jodhpur Darbar, which contributed about half of the amount. A capital sum has been invested in England, the interest of which provides a sum of £300 annually to be awarded in sholarships. Subject to the conditions stated in the rules which follow, these scholarships will be tenable by Indian cadets studying at the Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun, and to those who subsequently pass from that college into the Royal Air Force College, Cranwell, or the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun. The Fund is administered by the Secretary of State for India.

(*i*) Recommendations for the award of the Sir Pratap Singh Memorial Scholarships in respect of candidates studying at the Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun, and for those who subsequently qualify for admission to the Royal Air Force College, Cranwell, or the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun, will be submitted by the Principal, Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College, to the Chief of the General Staff, Army Headquarters, India, once a year to reach Army Headquarters on 15th August.

Recommendations will state the order of merit in which the cadets are recommended. Should the Principal, Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College, have no recommendation to submit he will inform the Chief of the General Staff accordingly.

(*ii*) In making his recommendations, the Principal, Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College, will record on each cadet's individual report full details regarding the military services of the cadet's family, and will add such information as he is able to supply regarding the financial status of the cadet's parent or guardian.

(*iii*) The final award of the scholarships will be made by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, who will decide the number and the value of the scholarships to be awarded to cadets who pass into the Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun, the Royal Air Force College, Cranwell, or the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun. The maximum value of a scholarship at the Indian Military Academy, *Dehra Dun, and the Prince of Wales's Royal* Indian Military College, Dehra Dun, will not exceed £100.

(*iv*) These scholarships will, as a rule, be confined to the sons of Indian officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Indian regular army, and of Indian officers of the Indian States Forces, who are admitted into the Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun, or who have subsequently passed therefrom into the Royal Air Force College, Cranwell, or the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun. The sons of Indians holding the King's commission will not, as a rule, be eligible for these scholarships.

(*v*) A Sir Pratap Singh Memorial Scholarship may be held in addition to a King Emperor's Cadetship when the pecuniary circumstances of the cadet's parent or guardian render this desirable.

(*vi*) Each scholarship will take the form of a single lump sum grant towards the total expenses incurred while the holder is a cadet at the Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College, the Royal Air Force College, Cranwell, or the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun. If a scholarship has been awarded to a cadet whilst studying at the Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College, he will not be eligible for a further scholarship on admission to the Royal Air Force College, Cranwell, or the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun. The amount of the scholarship may however be increased within the permitted maximum for a student who goes to Cranwell from the Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College. The amount of the scholarship awarded to a Cranwell cadet will usually be paid by the Secretary of State for India to the official guardian of the cadet while in England, and the amount which the parent or guardian in India is required to remit to England will be reduced by the amount of the scholarship awarded. If for any reason payment cannot be made in England, the amount of the scholarship will be paid direct to the parent or guardian in India and the amount will be debited in the Account Current with the India Office under head 'Other Remittance Transactions: Miscellaneous (Adjustable in England)'. The latter procedure will be followed for the payment in India of scholarships awarded to cadets who pass into the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun.

(*vii*) These rules are subject to modification in points of detail at the discretion of the Secretary of State for India, provided that there is no departure from the general purpose of the scheme.

APPENDIX IV.

Rules to be observed by Parents and Guardians of Cadets nominated to join the College.

1. The college year will be divided into two terms, with holidays during half of May, June and July, and again at Christmas and New Year.

Parents and guardians are held responsible that their sons or wards rejoin the college at the end of vacation on the date notified by the college.

2. All bills due from parents and guardians on account of fees, clothing, etc., must be paid fifteen days before the commencement of each term. See paragraph 22 of these rules.

Instructions as to the procedure to be followed in making payments are given in paragraph 23 of the rules.

3. A report on each cadet will be sent to Army Headquarters at the end of each term and a copy of this report sent to the parent or guardian of the cadet.

4. The Principal has the power to refuse requests for cadets to be sent home to attend religious festivals, marriages, etc., during term time.

5. Parents will ordinarily be allowed to visit their sons twice during a college term and reference must be made to the Principal before any such visit is paid. In case of illness, should the presence of parents or guardians be desirable, they will be so informed by telegram.

6. All necessary servants will be supplied by the college. No cadet will, therefore, be allowed to keep a private servant while in residence at the college. This rule is rigidly enforced.

7. No cadet may bring horses or dogs or any other live animals to the college.

8. Cadet's pocket money should be sent direct by the parent to the Principal for deposit in the Cadets' Bank. This money will be drawn by the cadet by a system of cheques so that the parent may be able to see from the counterfoils of the cadet's cheques how the money has been spent. The amount issued to the cadet during any one month for petty expenses in the college coffee shop, etc., will not be allowed to exceed Rs. 15. It is realised, however, that large items such as cricket and tennis bats and articles of clothing cannot come out of the monthly allowance of Rs. 15. *Such articles, if considered necessary,* will be obtained for the cadet by the staff and the amount charged to his balance in the Cadets' Bank or charged to the parent through the cadet's general account, if the Cadets' Bank is insufficient to meet the charge.

The above rules are framed with a view to checking extravagance, and it is hoped that all parents, in the interest of the cadets and in order to facilitate the work of the staff, will co-operate in ensuring their observance.

9. Cadets at the beginning of each term will be required to bring with them a certificate, signed by the parent or guardian that they, as far as is known, have not been in contact with any infectious disease.

10. All cadets will be required to submit themselves to inoculation and vaccination when considered necessary by the medical officer of the college.

11. Patents or guardians will notify the Principal by telegram of the expected time of arrival of cadets at Dehra Dun railway station. The full name of the cadet should be given in the telegram together with the telegraphic address of the parent or guardian. The Principal will notify the parent or guardian by post card of the arrival or otherwise of a cadet.

Instructions regarding the departure of cadets from the College for vacation will be issued to the parents and guardians by the Principal.

12. The following articles will be required by each cadet and will be made under college supervision :—

(A)—

Blue Blazer	1
Blue Stockings	4 pairs.
Brown Shoes	2 „
Bath Towels	4
Braces	1
Brass Buttons	1 set.

College Numbers	1 packet.
Coat, Warm, Officers	1
College Ties (narrow) for Juniors	2
College Ties (broad)	As permitted.
Cotton Socks	7 pairs (4 white and 3 brown).
Clothes Brush	1
(Duck) White Trousers	2 pairs.
(Flannel) White Trousers	1 pair.
Football Boots	1 „
Football Shirts (College colour)	2
Grey Flannels for Seniors	As permitted.
Gym. Vests	3
Gym. Belt	1
Gym. Shoes	2 pairs.
Hair Brush and Comb.	1 set.
Handkerchiefs	12
Indoor Shoes	1 pair.
Khaki Coats	3
Khaki Shorts	5 pairs.
Khaki Flannel Shirt	1
Khaki Trousers	3 pairs.
Khaki Belt	1
Khaki Shirts (cotton)	5
Khaki Drill Ties	4
Khaki Pagris (8 yards)	2
Khaki Stockings	3 pairs.
Kullahs	2 (1 blue and 1 khaki).
Khaki Pull-over	1
Sleeping Suits	3
Swimming Drawers	1
White Shorts	5 pairs.
White Sweater (with college colour)	1
White Tennis Shirts	5
White Cotton Vests	3
Warm Undervests	As required.
Woollen White Socks not more than	3 pairs.
White Pugri	As required.
Copy of College Standing Orders	1

(B) The undermentioned articles, which are included in the above list, will be provided at Government expense :—

Khaki Drill Tunic	1
Khaki Drill Shorts	1 pair.
Khaki Flannel Shirt	1
Khaki Stockings	1 pair.
Khaki Tie	1
Khaki Pugri	1
Coat, Warm, Officers	1
Khaki Kullah, for cadets wearing Kullahs	1

All other articles will be provided by the college at parents' or guardians' expense.

(C) The following articles also included in (A) above may be brought to the college by cadets :—

Sleeping Suits	3
Handkerchiefs	12
Bath Towels	4
Indoor Shoes	1 pair.
Clothes Brush	1
Hair Brush and Comb	1

Issues of these or any other articles of clothing that may be considered essential will be made at the college at the parents' expense.

Cadets, on joining the college for the fitst time, may bring with them such games kit as they possess and these will be taken into consideration by the college authorities when completing the cadets' outfit.

13. Cadets are strongly advised not to bring with them to the college any valuable articles such as gold chains, gold watches, rings, studs, etc.

College vacations.

Summer	16th May—31st July.
Christmas	11th December—19th January.

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